NA
1
I55
SLRA

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LIBRARY
PHILADELPHIA
CLASS 720.5 BOOK In57 ACCESSION 14063
REFERENCE



IRVING K. POND, DES.

LORADO TAFT, SCULPT.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago as second-class matter.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL. PAGE

Death of James Renwick, Architect, of New York—Renwick's Influence upon Church Architecture—How the New York Cathedral was Designed and Built—Architect Dankmar Adler's Resignation from Active Professional Work—The American Institute of Architects Requested to Recover Lost Competition Drawings 55

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PRE-CONQUEST ARCHITECTURE. By Gerald Baldwin Brown [H. A.], M. A 57

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 60

THE ROBERT CLARK MEDAL COMPETITION 61

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. DANKMAR ADLER 61

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Monckton's Wood, Iron and Stone Stair-Building 61

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS 62

MOSAICS 62

A DAY AT DIAMOND LAKE 62

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS 63

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS xiii

THE DUN-PERLEY CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.
HOLLOW TILE, PARTITION TILE, BOOK TILE, FLUE LININGS, SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK, BUFF, TERRA COTTA, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED VITRIFIED BUILDING BRICK AND ALL KINDS OF FIRE CLAY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.
HAYDEN SIDEWALK TILE AND STREET PAVING BLOCK.

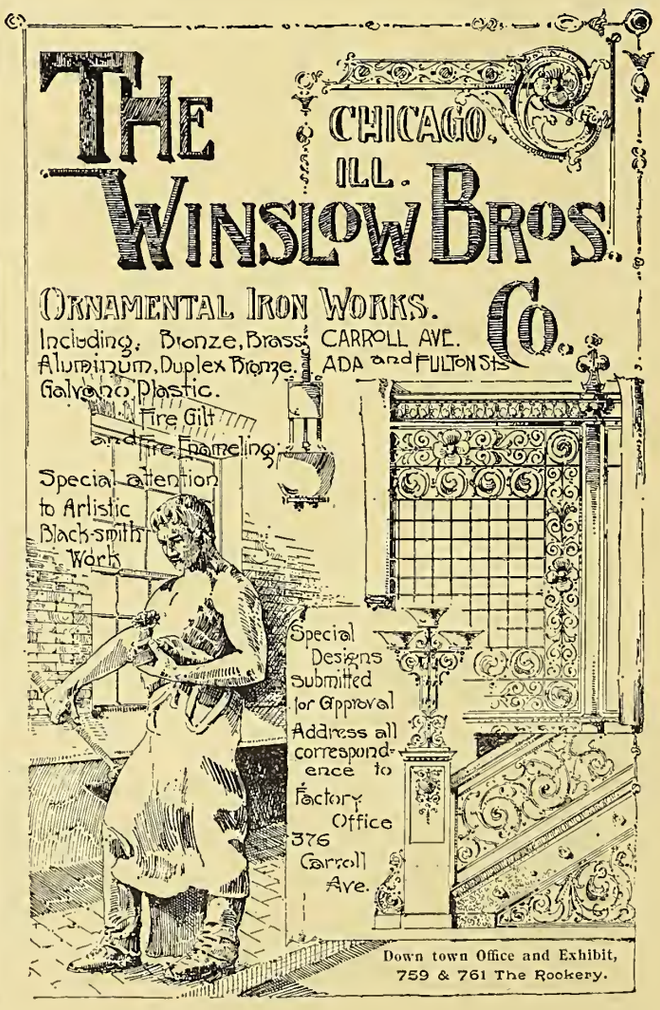
J. W. TAYLOR'S
ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
OWINGS BUILDING, - - CHICAGO.
300 Kodak and 150 8 x 10 Views of World's Fair.
Art Gallery, Buildings, Architectural Views, Interiors, Details. Residences, Public Buildings, Etc.
NEGATIVES TAKEN IN ANY PART OF U. S. UPON ORDER.
SEND TEN CENTS IN STAMPS FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

VIGNOLA.
The Five Orders of Architecture,
According to GIACOMO BAROZZI, of Vignola, to which are added
THE GREEK ORDERS.
Edited and Translated by ARTHUR LYMAN TUCKERMAN.
AMERICAN EDITION OF THE STANDARD WORK.
One Quarto Volume, 84 Plates, with Introduction, Letter-Press. Price, $5.00.
INLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
19 Tribune Building, - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NORTH-WESTERN TERRA-COTTA CO.
WORKS AND OFFICE:
Clybourn and Wrightwood Avenues.
BRANCH OFFICE: 1118 Rookery Building.
CHICAGO.

Architectural Wrought Iron,
Ancient and Modern.
A compilation from various sources of German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and American Ironwork, from medieval times down to the present day. By W. W. KENT, Architect; 32 lithographic and 4 gelatine plates, and over 50 illustrations in the text.
Handsome Quarto Volume, Cloth. Price, $5.00.
INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 TRIBUNE BUILDING, - - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.
DRAWING MATERIAL
INSTRUMENTS, TRACING CLOTH, PAPERS, COLORS, SCALES, LEVELS, TRANSITS,
50 Madison Street, CHICAGO.



THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. FEBRUARY, 1895. No. 1



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER, D. H. BURNHAM, W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT, P. B. WIGHT, IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, ALLEN B. POND, J. R. WILLETT.
C. E. ILLSLEY.

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilsou Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y.	G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio.	Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orange, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y.	Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa.	Joseph F. Baumann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.	A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill.	C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Baron Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Bostou, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, uuless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

New Argument in favor of the McKaig Bill.

On another page in this issue will be found a letter written by Mr. John M. Carrère, of New York, in answer to the inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury, regarding Mr. Carrère's disposition should the office of Supervising Architect be offered to him. It is an interesting document in more ways than one, as it shows that one of the first architects in the United States has carefully inspected the condition and method of operation of that office, and after this careful inspection announces that no architect, no matter what his ability might be in any direction, could carry out its work satisfactorily, nor could he long sustain even his own good repute. This should at once cause every representative of the people to understand that a change in the present methods of erecting buildings by the government is most imperative. If in a business way a banker of equal standing with Mr. Carrère in his profession should pronounce a financial scheme as wasteful and inoperative, as the Supervising Architect's department is pronounced, it is certain that not one dollar would be expended until a radical change was made. It is almost beyond belief that legislators have not long ago, in special session if necessary, unanimously passed the McKaig bill. Not because, perhaps, that it is the very best possible solution to the problem, but because no change could further injure the interests of the people than does the present vogue every hour of its existence. In passing the Chicago postoffice bill it was understood by many of its supporters that the new building should be constructed according to the proposed law, and if this was not the intention of legislators, it were better to allow the old building to stand until it fell into ruins and the government rent some large office building for postal purposes, rather than spend $4,000,000 in erecting a building upon which it is most certain the money would be worse than thrown away. Mr. Carrère has for almost a year given a large amount of his time to the work of securing for the country a better method of constructing buildings, and as a return for such services no honor is too great to confer upon him; but to offer him a clerkship under the Secretary of the Treasury at a salary equal to that he is probably paying more than one office man, and with an attached responsibility that in money aggregates millions a year, seems to us either a joke or an insult. It is fortunate, however, that the largest appropriation ever made for a government building comes at this time, for if the McKaig bill is not placed in operation the people will probably remember at whose door the fault lies. For since the refusal of Mr. Carrère no architect of ability will accept the office. The design prepared will meet with greater condemnation than that of the Detroit or Buffalo postoffices; and, lastly, the delays and in the completed building the inconveniences and costly mistakes will thoroughly convince the public of the utter folly of continuing the present system. It is probable, however, that the bill will shortly pass, as the promises made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the approval of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds cannot well be ignored without bringing those concerned under general condemnation.

14063

MECHANICAL HEATING AND VENTILATION.

BY M. C. HUYETT.

SEVENTH PAPER.

SUPPLEMENTAL.—ANALYSIS OF ALL HEATING SYSTEMS.

DIRECT HEATING.

STOVES, high and low pressure steam, and hot-water systems, having the radiating surfaces in the room to be warmed, class as above; they warm only the air in the room and maintain the heat.

Direct heating and ventilation on a sanitary basis is an impossibility; the two factors are a unit, inseparable; separated, heating is possible, but heating and ventilation is impossible.

STOVES.

A stove ventilates to the extent of the volume of air admitted to the combustion chamber to aid combustion; when the draft is closed ventilation ceases.

In most rooms heated by stoves a comfortable and reasonably equable temperature cannot be maintained; cold drafts exist, caused by the downflow of cold air at windows, which travel at and near the floor line to the stove, where the cold air is taken up by the heat producing power and is again started on its round of travel toward the ceiling, and thence to the coldest side of the room.

GRATES.

A grate fire is bright and cheerful, but it is an expensive means of heating, at least fifty per cent of the heat-producing power of the fuel passes upward and out through the chimney to heat outdoors. An open fireplace, *with a fire in it*, ventilates to the extent of the quantity of air that can leak into the room; to that extent it is an air pump exhausting air from the room, and by the natural law of gravity and atmospheric equilibrium it is replaced by cold air, with the result that one side is "too warm," the other side "too cold," and the lower limbs are exposed to cold drafts. When an open fireplace has no fire in it, in cold weather cold air will fall into a room in volume equal to the leakage of warmer air outward, caused by the heavier cold air falling into and occupying a lower space than the warm air; this action will decrease in proportion as an equilibrium of temperature, as regards internal and external temperature, is restored. An open fireplace should have a closing front or a damper in the throat of the chimney. Make a room air-tight except a keyhole in the door, and the volume of ventilation produced by a grate fire can be measured by the quantity that can leak in through that hole.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM, AND HOT-WATER SYSTEMS.

High and low pressure steam, and hot-water systems, having the radiating surfaces in the room to be warmed, are direct systems, and on the basis of results produced they are synonymous terms.

In most such applications no attempt is made to secure ventilation; in some cases flues are provided for the outflow of air, but they DO NOT VENTILATE; no provision is made for the inflow of air, because to admit air that has not first been warmed is impracticable — it is never attempted.

If heat-force is applied to a ventilating shaft, the volume of ventilation will depend on the size and height of the shaft, amount of heat supplied and maintained, direction and velocity of external air currents, and the quantity of cold air that leaks into the room above sashes and doors; *no more air can be exhausted from a room than the quantity admitted.*

A comparison of the three gradations of the same system shows high pressure steam — at 25 pounds pressure — the internal temperature of the radiator will be 265° Fahr.; low pressure steam — 5 pounds pressure — 225°, and hot water at from 150° to 212° temperature; with equal radiating surfaces high pressure will heat a room to a required temperature quickest, low pressure next, and hot water requires the longest time. They will cool in reverse ratio.

The radiating surfaces required will be in proportion to the temperatures, hot water requiring the most, and high pressure steam the least quantity.

Heat is force developed by the combustion of fuel, and when transmitted to water changing it into steam is efficient and economical in proportion to pressure.

Advocates of hot-water systems CLAIM that they are more economical in the consumption of fuel than steam, but the claim does not make a fact; a given quantity of fuel will produce a certain quantity of heat units, and a given quantity of heat is required to heat a given quantity of air from a given lower to a required higher temperature; the heat is distributed by the contact of air with the radiating surfaces; in the hot-water application that contact reduces the temperature of the water in proportion to the heat transmitted from the water to the air, and the water containing the remaining heat circulates back to the boiler where it absorbs additional heat and is again started on its mission of circulation and transmission.

The advocates of hot-water systems, and many others, have a notion that hot-water heating is healthful, and is preconceived, no doubt, by reason of the sense of feeling. Air so heated has a softness grateful to the sense of feeling and is produced by the accumulation of watery vapor exhaled through the pores of the skin and the result of respiration.

The average quantity of vapor of water exhaled from the lungs daily is 8,100 grains, and from the skin 13,500 grains insensible transpiration without exercise or rise in temperature; 8,100 plus 13,500 equals 21,600, which divided by 24 equals 900 grains per hour.

Now, to fix in mind quantity, assume an average congregation to be 500 persons; 500 × 900 = 450,000 grains = 78½ pounds = 9 33-83 gallons of water per hour; this product is not eliminated by the contact of the air with the radiating surfaces — that can only be accomplished by condensation or displacement. By reason of the expanded condition of the air caused by heat the product is absorbed, increasing the relative quantity of vapor of water as compared with natural conditions; to the air thus contaminated by transpiration and respiration is added carbonic dioxide, which, taken together, form conditions weakening and predisposing the system for taking cold, and with exposure to cold drafts or to external air at a low temperature is a frightful source of bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia.

The condition is equivalent to a vapor bath, the *only difference is degree.* Occupants of rooms heated by direct systems are more predisposed to the diseases stated than are those who occupy rooms heated by indirect systems.

Dr. F. A. Adams, commenting on the prevalence of pneumonia among persons employed in steam-heated office buildings in an article contributed to the Philadelphia *Record*, rightly suggests that the cause is found in the fact that in the large majority of cases no provision is made for the ventilation of the rooms in such buildings. He says that many of these buildings are admirably constructed to keep out air, whether cold or hot, this very perfection contributing to their insalubrity. In these hermetically sealed office rooms that abound in business buildings the steam heats the atmosphere to a delightfully comfortable degree, the occupant breathes and rebreathes the air during zero days when an open window cannot be endured, the effect being to silently undermine his powers of resistance, so that when he goes forth, exchanging such tropical air for the keen breeze of unrestricted nature, it happens that, through some subtle change in his system which has robbed his lungs of their power of resistance, their capacity to endure the onset or transition is gone, and the subtle poison of unrenewed air does its deadly work in the form of pneumonia.*

The fact that a room is allowed to cool does not purify the air or remove the animal exhalations. It simply condenses the vapor impurities to be taken up by absorbents; at times the impurities are visible, or sensible to the touch, on non-absorbents such as walls and glass surfaces; after a time the product becomes putrid, but is warmed over time and again, adding to the health-depriving and death-dealing qualities of the air.

DIRECT INDIRECT HEATING.

Direct indirect heating consists of any application of heating apparatus with the radiating surfaces located in the room to be warmed, and, drawing a part of the air contact therewith from exterior to the room, it warms a portion of the interior air. Such applications are possible with high and low pressure steam and hot-water systems, but, by reason of long and slow circulations and consequent danger of freezing, it is seldom applied; *in most cases where the system has been applied it has been abandoned.* When it is applied, the danger of freezing is in proportion to temperature and quickness of circulation. When the system is applied, the volume of ventilation depends on the size and exposure of the

Copyrighted by M. C. Huyett, 1894.

* "Heating and Ventilation."

radiating surfaces, temperature of the radiating surfaces, temperature of the exterior air, direction and velocity of external air currents, atmospheric pressure, size and height of ventilating shaft, and quantity of heat-force applied therein. It is *impossible to plan or construct such a system to supply a volume of ventilation based on known requirements, constant and controllable.*

An application of this kind means long circulations slow to act, subdivision of heat-force, lack of power to cumulate heat-force at the point of maximum exposure, largely increased radiating surface as compared with direct heating, and which adds proportionately to the cost of plant, and the ever-existing danger of freezing.

Practically, the system is obsolete.

INDIRECT HEATING.

Indirect heating consists of any system having the radiating surfaces exterior to the building or room to be warmed.

To treat the subject properly it must be subdivided into several parts, namely: high and low pressure steam and hot-water heating, furnace heating, and hot-blast or mechanical heating.

High and low pressure steam and hot-water heating practically has been covered by the statements of essential elements under the head of direct indirect heating; the only difference is that the indirect system takes its entire air supply from exterior to the building or room to be warmed, it heats none of the air over again. The radiating surfaces must be increased, which adds to the expense, and the liability of freezing is largely increased. For ventilation, it depends upon the same conditions which control in direct indirect heating; IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE A VOLUME OF VENTILATION, BASED ON REQUIREMENTS, CONSTANT AND CONTROLLABLE.

FURNACE HEATING.

Furnace heating is an indirect system; when the apparatus is *properly proportioned and applied, it will comfortably warm and sufficiently ventilate private residences.*

In residences, the air space or "breathing space," in proportion to the number of occupants, is large, and, as a rule, the building or rooms are aired daily. If the radiating surface is sufficiently large to warm the rooms with economy in fuel consumed, it will have power to remove the volume of air required for ventilation when used in connection with residences.

When furnace heating, for such a purpose, is not satisfactory, it is caused by the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the owner of the building, or the force of competition, or the ignorance and disregard of the natural laws which govern heat and cold by the architect who made the plan, or the person who made the application; possibly condition is the result of two or more of the elements stated.

In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the furnace is *too small*, the result is over-heating of the radiator, which warps the joints, so that they disperse the fuel gases with the heat product and burn the air to a degree that lessens its life-giving power. A furnace that is "too small" must be "forced," which, by reason of the short circuit for radiation, results in at least fifty per cent of the heat produced by the fuel being rushed up the chimney to "heat all outdoors."

The quantity of fuel consumed by a furnace will be in proportion to the air space to be warmed, area of glass exposures, number of occupants, equable diffusion of the heat product, area of the radiating surface, and volume of ventilation.

In furnace heating, the volume of ventilation depends upon the area, construction, and temperature of the radiating surface, size, length and protection of the hot-air delivery pipes, size and location of the fresh-air inlet, size and location of inlet openings from hot-air pipes, and their location with regard to exposures, size and location of foul-air outlets, external temperature, and direction and velocity of external air currents.

The first essential is to have a proper plan, provided by a competent heating and ventilating engineer, which shall provide for circulation to give diffusion and for ventilation. It is possible to control adverse conditions, and make them servants, but to do so definiteness of plan and common-sense applications must be made.

In furnace-heated houses, cold drafts prevail and are caused by faulty applications, the result of ignorance. Efficiency of apparatus, comfort for occupants and economy in fuel consumption CAN BE SECURED, but are matters of chance as long as *anybody* can sell a furnace and plan the application. It is safe to state that the efficiency of most furnaces can be increased at least twenty-five per cent, perfect comfort for occupants be secured and fuel bills be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

The unwholesomeness of furnace-heated air is caused in many instances by the source from which the air supply is taken — frequently from a cellar, or near the ground line, or, possibly, from under a porch, and by contact of the air with over-heated radiating surfaces — a condition that does not exist provided the radiating surface is of ample size.

Furnace heating, when *properly proportioned* and *scientifically applied*, is *simple, safe* and *economical* for residences, but should be unqualifiedly condemned for use in connection with churches, schools and public buildings where numbers congregate.

Medical experts unanimously agree that the life-giving power of air is greatly lessened by contact with over-heated radiating surfaces; in furnace heating that danger is ever-existing.

In furnace heating "expansion of air" is part of an indefinite theory advanced by interested parties. That the reader may understand that factor:

At 32° Fahr., 1,000 cubic feet of air is accepted world-wide as a normal or true basis.

"	50°	"	it equals.....	1,043 cubic feet.
"	70°	"	"	1,089 "
"	75°	"	"	1,099 "
"	90°	"	"	1,132 "
"	100°	"	"	1,152 "
"	200°	"	"	1,354 "

150 degrees is a high average inflow temperature, and at that the expansion is about twenty-five per cent.

FUEL.

For furnaces — when the furnace is surface feed — the use of Connellsville crushed coke, furnace size, will result in a saving of twenty-five to forty per cent in fuel cost; it is free from cinders, does not make clinkers, and the ash requiring removal will be at least fifty per cent less than from anthracite coal. It requires no more care than coal and retains fire, from fall until spring, with ordinary care; it does not require as much air supply as coal, hence less heat product is forced up the chimney.

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.*

BY N. N. WASLEKAR, C.E., M.E. (LATE OF BOMBAY, INDIA, NOW OF CHICAGO).

PART II.

THE KAILAS HINDOO TEMPLE.

WE now come to the Kailas Hindoo temple at Ellora. It is, gentlemen, a very remarkable specimen of a Hindoo temple, now dated at 800 A. D., and is also very much admired by all, and even by European travelers who cannot restrain their admiration when they behold this relic of antiquity. I shall quote a Frenchman's sentiments, since translated into good English, later on. It stands there admired after a lapse of 1,100 years. It at once impresses one with awe; the boldness of the undertaking, the felicity of the execution, the beauty of the plan, the richness of its details and the variety of its ornaments are simply marvelous. It is not executed as other caves and excavations at Ellora or elsewhere, or as the one I have just mentioned — Elephanta — the whole forming a part and parcel of the mountain it is carved from; but this Kailas temple is hewn out of a living rock, black and gray basalt and quartz, and *completely* isolated from it! And although the whole mass of this structure is one unjointed block, it appears to the eyes of the beholder as if it was never hewn out, but has the appearance of a structure built stone by stone, the same as other buildings are; *there* lies the grandeur of this structure, and how marvelously this is done can only be realized when seen; the structure, therefore, comes under a distinct heading called *Monolithic.* It is composed of three parts, and each is remarkable for its design in itself: these are, the pavilion at the entrance; the Chapel of Nandi or Bull in the center, the sign of its being a temple of Siva; and the temple itself. The pavilion has two wings forming a façade, and the portico lies toward the mountain slope. The rock out of which it has been cut is about fifty feet distant on this side and toward the two sides about one hundred feet. The center has a story with a number of rooms down below, and this opens into a space where, no doubt, musical and solemn festivities must have been held. This forms an indispensable adjunct to any Hindoo temple.

Just as a Mohammedan mosque has its minaret, so a Hindoo temple has its *nowbutkhana*, or a place allotted to musicians. The passage to go to the top story is from the two side rooms. This story brings us to a bridge. We can then have a glimpse of the inner court, and, by a flight of steps, we enter the Chapel of Nandi. This is in the form of a square, the sides literally covered with sculptures, and, from a door exactly opposite the one we

* Paper read before the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at Chicago, on November 19, 1894.

entered, we find ourselves on another stone bridge, and then we have the view of the gorgeous temple of Siva itself, about one hundred feet high. We go up a few steps and come to a peristyle surmounted with stone balustrades. From here we agaiu go up a few steps, and enter a door guarded by gigantic statues, similar to those I have described of Elephauta, and we enter the temple, which then looks about sixty feet high. The whole of this temple rests on stone elephants only. These are in every possible attitude, feeding, fighting, tearing each other to pieces, and executed with considerable skill, but all seeming to support the temple above. We can distinctly see a vein of quartz on the back of oue of these elephants. The ceiling is supported by two rows of pillars and the middle path takes us by a few steps to the sanctuary, sanctum sanctorum, as is the case in all the Hindoo temples where Sheva's linga is kept. There are magnificent sculptures intervening and the ceiling is covered with stucco, called in native language, *Churna*, and you will be astonished to hear, but nevertheless it is a fact, that it still retains the traces of paintings, and neither time nor the ravages of Emperor Aurungzebe could efface them. At the rear of the sanctuary are two doors. They lead you to a terrace which encircles it with five or six chapels ornamented by Hindoo artists.

I forgot to mention to you that before we come to the first bridge there is a bas relief representing the goddess Parvati seated on the "sacred" lotus flower as if floatiug on the water. On her two sides rise two elephants who empty water on the head of the divinity, and lower down are other two elephants engaged to fill the pitchers of those above, and to the right and left of the goddess are two statues, her companions; and at its end are seeu three pillars destroyed by the orders of Aurungzebe who thought that by so doing the whole Hindoo structure would crumble to pieces, but he was disappointed. It stands there this day the wonder of the world! The French traveler, Monsieur Langlois, M. In., Fre., who visited the temple oue hundred and twenty-five years ago, thus describes this structure (rather the English translation by Mr. Arundale runs thus):

"What can it be which thus strikes the mind and fills it with ecstasy? It is not the height of the monument, its forms are heavy and flat; it is not the extreme regularity of the lines, the unevenness of the ground has in some instances done violence to the principles of art; it is not the variety of the design, as everything affects square figure; it is not the number of ornaments, for they are too profusely lavished. But it is that the vast *ensemble* of the performance bears witness to the power of man and gives birth to a just feeling of pride in the spectator of these almost superhuman efforts. He applauds the genius of the artist who commanded the stony mass to square itself into chapels and pillars, to euuboss itself into sculptures, to part asunder and open into spacious halls and porticos. The rock was obedient to his word and the sovereign intelligence of man shines in every part, whatever imperfections we may discover on criticising it as a work of art. The uniformity of the lines is calculated to diffuse a religious calm over the mind; the variety of the ornaments distracts and agitates it. If the low ceilings do not raise it to its God, it would seem that in weighing upon it they make the presence of the Deity more acutely sensible. A single being under multifarious forms is the grand mystery of the Indian religion, and this mystery in a manner is exemplified by this monument, which combines with its systematic unity so great a multiplicity of details. Whatever the thoughts of its author may have been, the hardihood of the undertakiug, the skill shown in the arrangement, the spirit of its execution, surprise, delight and enchant the beholder." Such has been the effect produced on European travelers that they all agree in saying, "*It must be seen to be appreciated.*"

Colonel Fitzclarence, in his "Route Across India Through Egypt," says: "In what an original and expanded mind must the idea first have been conceived of hollowing out and decorating by the hand of man a very '*rib of the world*,' spurning the detail of piecemeal building, and then taking advantage of the primeval materials placed by nature on the spot, and wresting from her very bowels a place of worship! Some of the sculptured decorations and the taste in the ornaments would do credit to the best period of the Grecian school."

THE TAJ OF AGRA.

Let us quote Milton:

> "From the destined walls
> Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian can,
> And Samarchand of Oxus, Temir's throne
> To Paguin of Sindan kings; and thence
> To Agra and Lahor of great mogul,
> Down to the golden Chersonese."

THE DELHI PALACE AND THE TAJ MAHAL.

We now approach that wonder of wonders of the world, the Taj Mahal of Agra, near Delhi, the only beautiful remnant now left of all edifices built by Emperor Shah Jehan; but before I begin to describe this wonderful piece of art, I will draw your attention to another magnificent edifice built by the same emperor, the Delhi Palace, which existed till the mutiny of 1857, but the palace proper now no longer exists. Although it is since demolished, it deserves a passing notice when I tell you that the equal of such a palace never existed, and perhaps never will exist. True, the Taj Mahal, from its very situation and surroundings, is more picturesque and historically more interesting, but the Palace of Delhi was built of *one uniform plan*. In that of Taj more taste is shown, being the production of later growth, for Shah Jehan himself, gentlemen, never saw it finished, as he was put in prison by his own son, Aurungzebe, while his devoted daughter, spurning royalty and royal pleasures, tended him in prison, and the cherished desire of her heart since was that she be buried near the Taj but not in it, and her unpretentious tomb can be seen close by at this day in the outer yard of the Taj.

The Palace at Delhi was situated near the Junna and spread over an area of sixteeu hundred by thirty-two hundred feet, and was encircled by a grand wall of red sandstone, which can be seen now, relieved at short intervals by towers surmounted by seats. Chandi Chowk, of Delhi, is a wide street, a mile long, and the principal entrance to the palace is just in its middle. Two rows of trees are planted on each side of this noble thoroughfare, which is now the business quarter of the town of Delhi. When you enter the portal mentioned above, you find yourself beneath a vaulted hall with its sides double storied and extending probably four hundred feet, and it has the appearance of a huge Gothic cathedral, the noblest entrance belonging to any known existing palace anywhere. This opens into a courtyard, also of the same length; on each side of it is a bazar, and this too is double storied, but not vaulted as before. One side of it leads to what is called the Delhi gate and the other to the garden. At the entrance in front is a *nowbutkhana* or music hall, like the one described at Kailas; in this case it is always the accompaniment of a palace to keep everyone amused, and in the other, to gather together and amuse the devotees. Beneath this the visitor enters the second or great court, which is much larger and about six hundred feet long, and in the center of this court is the *dewani adalat* or great audience hall, and in the center of this hall is a highly ornamental niche, in which on a marble slab facing the entrance was placed the celebrated Peacock Throne of the Delhi emperors, the most gorgeous of its kind, set with jasper, diamonds, pearls and emeralds, and which history tells us was robbed by Nadir Shah, of Persia, when he invaded India. Behind this hall was the garden, and in the midst of that garden was the *Rang Mahal* or the palatial bath, and other apartments. A range of buildings extended sixteen hnndred feet beyond, and at its farthest end near the river was the celebrated *Dewani Khas* or the private audience hall and palace proper, the most exquisite and highly ornamental of all Shah Jehan's buildings. In the center of this hall was the inscription, "If there is a heaven on earth, it is this, it is this." Then there were fountains, pavilions, zenana, close by this palace. A detailed description and its inner arraugements no one but the architect who designed and built it knows, and the British never thought of leaving a plan of it to posterity. All that remains now is the wall, the entrance hall, the nowbutkhana and the Rang Mahal, now used as a messroom, and the rest as British barracks. The guns of the then palace are now rotting in the yard. We now come to the *Taj Mahal.*

THE TAJ MAHAL.

As I have said before, it is the only magnificent and elegant edifice in India which at once soothes the eye of the beholder and the only *complete* remnant left to the posterity of all Shah Jehan's noble structures. There is no record to tell us what it cost, but it is known it took twenty-two years to build it, and was finished in 1647. Perhaps no other building in India is so often drawn and photographed as this, but with all this it is simply impossible to convey the slightest idea of its grandeur and magnificence to those who have not seen it. It is because of its extreme delicacy and beauty of material employed iu its construction, white marble throughout, as also of the extreme complexity of its design that it is held in such a high estimation. The polished white marble platform, 313 feet long and wide, or 313 feet square, with the four tall minarets about 135 feet high at its four corners, is a work of art in itself. The archway of the mausoleum in the center, on which the whole Koran is inscribed, is likewise a work of art in itself. Besides this are two *wings*, one of which is a marble mosque, and is a work of art as well. This group of buildings forms one side of the garden court, about nine hundred feet square, and beyond this is an outer court of half the depth. This has three gates and the central gateway is the largest gateway, a worthy accompaniment of the Taj. It is beautiful in itself, of exquisite design and workmanship. The courts are divided in sixteen sections from gate to platform. The long rows of cypresses which line the marble paths, now of venerable age, surrounded by evergreen foliage, lend a charm to the whole. Each of the main avenues has a canal running through its center; interspersed at intervals are marble fountaius, twenty-three in number, and each leads the beholder to some architectural object. The combination of all these beauties, and the perfect manner in which they are harmonized, give to the grand mausoleum a rare charm, and which never fails to impress one with its architectural beauty, whether an architect or not.

I have already referred to the marble platform. It is raised about eighteen feet high, faced with marble and approached by a flight of marble steps, in the center of which is the mausoleum itself, about 185 to 190 feet square, with the four corners cut off about thirty-five feet, perhaps not only to prevent the harshness that would come from the rectangles, but to give the opportunity for the great niches, one above the other, when the shadows play hide and seek the whole day. In the center of this mausoleum is the principal central dome, about sixty feet in diameter and eighty feet high, and under this central dome is an inclosure, formed by a screen of beautifully carved trelliswork of polished white marble, and of most exquisite design, which shows at a glance the perfection of Indian art. Within this, in the center, lies the tomb of

Shah Jehan's beloved wife, Mumlaz-in-Mahal, for whose memory the devoted emperor built the magnificent tomb. His tomb lies by her side. The bodies do not lie in the marble tombs. They lie in a vault, beneath plainer tombstones, flush with the surface of the grouud and placed exactly underneath the aforesaid marble tombs. Inside of the tomb are small domical apartments of two stories at each angle of the building, connected by various passages and halls. The light to the central hall is admitted only by double screeus of polished white marble trelliswork of most exquisite design, oue in the outer and one in the inner face of the walls. In a climate like Chicago, it would be completely dark inside, but in India, in a structure wholly constructed of pure polished white marble, this was essentially required to keep away the glare which otherwise would have been intolerable. As it is, no words can adequately express the chastened beauty of that central chamber seen in the soft gloom of the subdued light that reaches it through the distant and half-closed openings that surround it. One feels here that he is in a place where the voice should only whisper and the feet should take slow and gentle steps. If used for pleasure parties, it would be the coolest and most pleasant spot in India; but now that it is sacred to the memory of the dead, it is the most graceful and impressive of the sepulchers of the whole world! I must not forget the *inlaying*. The inlaying with precious stones is a great characteristic of the Mogul architecture. All the spandrils of the Taj, all the augles and more important architectural details are heightened by being inlaid with jasper, agate, bloodstone, etc. These are to be seen here in wreaths, scrolls and frets, most exquisitely designed, and present a beautiful color, especially when in this case they are relieved in pure white marble, and the complete decoration so presented stands unequaled. Amoug the rich reliefs vine and lotus are the most prominent. The tombs themselves are lavishly oruamented this way, as also the screen that surrounds them. The judgment with which this is distributed is remarkable, and gives to the beholder an adequate idea of India's architects of that period, and, as it would not be out of place here, I shall close by quoting Dr. Hurst's views about the workmanship, etc. He says:

"If the whole building is of stainless marble and one can find no wood or brass, there must be a coldness to the picture. The way to get rid of this was half performed wheu the sharp angles were cut off. An abrupt line can nowhere be found. Whenever one supposes he would come around to something harsh, he is disappointed. The very spot where the abruptness would begin has been chosen to prevent it. There is a curve, a fanciful turn in another direction, a willowy drooping, perhaps — anything to take away the keen edge of monotony and coldness. Yet even a new turn to things is hardly enough. This would go far; but there must be something more, and richer, to ward off all possible danger. Here is where the coloring comes in — the letting of the choicest foreign stones into this bed of purest marble. You see this ou all the outer walls of the Taj. These stones are thrust iuto the exterior walls with such profusion, such a wealth and waste, that one wonders why the display. But when you come to look at them as a whole, and see the desigu, or as ladies would say, the 'pattern,' there is not one too many. You could not spare a single bud from a rose, or a leaf from a lily. These outer mosaics are all in keepiug with the luxuriance of the outlying nature. They fall in with the palm, the fig, the cypress and the peepul in the garden. They are like those great roses which now grow all about the spot where the body of the empress rested through the years while her mausoleum was being built. But let us go within, where everything grows richer. The lattice of marble which as a wall surrounds the two ornamental tombs would be as chill as frostwork, were it not for the brightening of its surface by the letting in of this world of botanic stones. Nothing known to the flora of Ceylon or India seems to have been forgotten. Those rarer plants which Baron Van Reede found out and put into the twelve great folio volumes of his 'Hortus Indus Malabaricus' are here reproduced in the stones of corresponding colors. Look as closely as one may, he can hardly tell where the lines between the stones are, so minute is the workmanship, so deft the hand, all up the walls, in all the recesses, over all the doors, away up the posts of the inclosing screen of marble, over the archway by which one enters the tomb, and then all along the tombs, from top to bottom, there run these luxuriant mosaics, until one is fairly lost in the very glare of their splendor. The stones are not overminute, like the Roman mosaic, nor are they too large, like the Florentine. They are midway, and as to color they simply reproduce faithfully the wild irregularity of this wanton Indian nature. There is no sparing of labor. If a violet ueeded ten stones to give it the highest effect, the ten would be there! My friends Professor Foote and the Rev. Mr. Fox and myself counted in one rose and its stem thirty-one separate precious stones. Here was a shading which was marvelous. It seems that every individual stone had shadiug, so accurate was the selection and so skillful the placing. But no; the variety of color came from new stones. Each stone had a color of its own and to produce another one, there was a new stone let in. One gets weary in a short time and it does not answer well to hurry or to try to see much at a time."

With the Junna in front, and the garden with its fountains aud gates in the rear, with its own purity of material aud grace, the Taj may challenge comparison with any manual creation of the same sort of the whole world. Its beauty is unsurpassed, and well may every visitor, when once within its walls, exclaim "must be seen to be appreciated."

NOTES FROM OUR FRENCH EXCHANGES.*

THE ART INDUSTRIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE New World is noted for the rapid advances made in practical applications of recent scientific discoveries, but M. Victor Champier, the editor of the *Revue des Arts Decoratifs*, has just shown us that country in an entirely new light.

In a very extended and remarkably illustrated lecture at the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences, he tells us that it is marching with giant strides upon another road even more interesting to us, that of the industrial arts. He shows to us an entirely unknown America, artistic, tasteful and poetical, which he says will soon take the lead and leave far in the rear the Old World with its old ideas and notions.

Without entirely agreeing with the ideas of the speaker, it certainly is interesting to follow his theories, which cannot but be of interest and instruction.

M. Champier commenced by speaking of American architecture, of which he has just written a history. After the War of the Revolution, the natiou which had the most influence upon that people was France, the country which had most coutributed to aid in their independence. Two Frenchmen, Lanfranc and Allays, carried to them our architecture of that time; Lanfranc made the plans for the city of Washington and Allays built the capitol. For a long time the style of Louis XVI. ruled supreme. Everything was built according to the French fashion of the end of the eighteenth ceutury, customhouses, postoffices, mint, etc. It was the official art of the government. With this was uecessarily implanted the classic virus. Happily, however, these so-called savages soon perceived the awful disease they would contract, and quickly deposed this imported architecture, so that now one only fiuds examples of this Louis XVI. architecture at Washington, Boston and New York, which are now shown as archæological curiosities. "Competition" has been the watchword adopted, and from it has resulted an odd and awkward architecture, perhaps, but still one containing the germs of a powerful originality.

M. Champier divides the new American architecture into two classes, one comprising the buildings in what they call Romauesque, the other in the Italian Renaissance. In a long series of magic lantern views he shows their great buildings and their immeuse hotels. Then their small country houses, in which the inhabitants of the great cities love to take refuge when they leave their commercial establishments or the vast office buildings, are next brought before us. Having the especial aim, however, to study the industrial arts of the United States, the lecturer prefers rather to show us the interiors of these great and these small houses, and the series of photographs thrown upon the screen was truly of the highest interest. What harmony, what original and unexpected comfort, and what a luxury of good taste in all these interiors! After having visited with the lecturer all these halls, drawing-rooms and libraries, tinted and decorated, covered with rugs of all kinds, furnished with rare pieces of china, cabinets, and rare and choice objects of art, one can comprehend the disgust of a Frenchman returning from Chicago, wheu he sees again our apartments, with bare walls, commonplace curtains and uncovered floors.

After the interiors of the houses Mr. Champier spoke of the interior of the railroad cars — those moving palaces, where one finds dining-rooms, drawing-rooms, bathrooms, restaurant and promenades. These views ought to stir up in the minds of the stockholders of our own railroads no very high opinion of the directors of those roads, since our first class coaches bear about the same relation to those of the American, as do the old stage coaches of other days to the modern railroad carriage.

After the railroads, the lecturer entered into the very heart of his subject, and in turn reviewed the art industries, bronzes, wrought iron, silversmiths' work, pottery, furniture, stained glass and woven goods. As for bronze, the Americans are yet in the infancy of that art; they have gas fixtures, lamps, etc., in most marvelous designs, which they call "oriental," "empire," etc.; but even now, as in architecture, they commence to leave behind the models of the old world, aud inspired by the vegetable forms of their own country, manufacture fixtures with garlands, volutes, bouquets, etc., which are the buds of an art that will soon be iu full power.

In wrought iron, art is in full headway. Their elevator cars and inclosures, as well as stairs and metal and glass doors, all made by native workmen, are remarkable for uew combinations full of charm and delicacy. In the same way their silver work, while showing traits of French, Japanese and oriental forms, yet will soon, in the hands of their skilled artists, become a national style in the true sense of the word. Especially the works of Mr. Tiffany, which he showed, evince a purity of form and taste which makes them all works of high art. As for their pottery, the lecturer showed less praise, still he thought that the tenacity of the Yankees would finally bring them success. Already their adaptations of tile and faience into certain parts of architecture have been remarkably successful; especially he cited their tile mantels, bar rooms and soda fountains as showing great progress. The principal reason for the success of this branch, he attributes to the fact that it is almost entirely in the hands of the women, who, permeated with studies of local flora in the schools, decorate, with exquisite taste, tile, panels, plates and china. What astouishing

*Translated and arranged for THE INLAND ARCHITECT by W. A. Otis.

results the introduction of women in art has accomplished for America!

The furniture industry in America is at preseut extremely prosperous and the importation of Louis XIV. chairs, Louis XV. dressing cases and Louis XVI. bureaus is gradually disappearing. Here also origiuality is gaining strength and the designs are new —*extremely* new, some of them. Mr. Champier is exceedingly enthusiastic about the rocking chairs. But as for the beds folding up into wardrobes with mirrors in front, and those pieces of furniture that can be transforued into anything and everything in a moment, they really give us chills down the back. They may be very utilitarian, but they are exceedingly disagreeable. However, let us not despair, it may later change.

The speaker finished his lecture with a special glance at the technical schools, the great inspiration of all these novelties. Space is lackiug to follow his remarks in detail, but what he especially brought out was the enormous progress made by the schools, and that they are all the result of private initiative without auy government support.

In conclusion, let us then say, with the lecturer, that the national geuius of a people is developed by liberty aud by the study of nature, which alone is the true source of art. In America everything is based upon the application of this principle and it is because of it that the art industries have succeeded so remarkably. Let us French accept the lesson that our neighbors are giving us, and profit by it. To remake the Gothic, the Renaissance, Louis XIV., etc., is to work iu a circle which soon becomes bad, because, as Michelet says, "To imitate is to die, to create is to live."—*La Semaine des Constructeurs.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF ANTIQUE DRAPERY.

A long aud interesting paper upon the antique drapery and its application in the art of that period, was recently read by a member of the Academy of Fiue Arts, at Paris. Iu this essay are clearly brought out numerous points not geuerally fully understood.

The principles of Greek drapery are in direct opposition to the "fitted" costume of the moderns in that these latter are not formed by the natural folding and draping of the material itself. When a piece of cloth had been woven with all the qualities of suppleness, brilliancy, fineness and perfection that the women's hands had been able to give it, the Greek usage forbade any methods which would detract from this chef d'œuvre of domestic industry by cutting out or setting in any other pieces of cloth. This work of art was accepted without change, just as the workmen had given it to the world. The form which seemed to be wanting would be given it by the human body which it should cover.

Applyiug this simple and natural principle of a rectangular piece of material as it comes from the loom, the Greeks deduced the consequences with as much sculptural feeling as common sense, and from it brought forth numberless combinations and unexpected variety.

All that was necessary for them was to modify the dimensions or proportions of this rectangular piece, to double it, to fold it, or to fasten it with ingenious art by means of scarf or ornamental pins. The points thus rendered more fixed, produced different adjustments which satisfied all the necessities of life, as well as good taste, and at the same time could be modified accordiug to conditions, suiting itself either to the activity of manly sports or to the refinements of feminine life.

It is with these astonishingly simple eleuents, coming from a primitive and almost savage life, that the Greeks have formed their costume, and that they have made oue of the most beautiful accompaniments, in fact, a veritable work of art, for the human form. The drapery, as they understood it and used it, served not only as decoration to the figure, but accentuated proportion and expression, those two things which are the essence of beauty.

Our modern clothing, formed of pieces cut out and sewed together, represeuts a system entirely the opposite of the Greek, aud is one derived from the almost general usage of the ancient Gauls, Germans and Scythians.

Fashion, constantly changing, has at times brought forth some charming forms and some beauties of color, but in comparing the esthetic qualities of the two systems, the artist cannot fail to accord the superiority to the free and expressive arraugement of the Greek drapery.—*L'Architecture.*

THE HIGH BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the conclusion of a long series of articles upon the high buildings of the United States, recently published in the *Semaine des Constructeurs.* The author summarizes as follows: As regards the treatment of the exterior in these buildings there is a great variety, but they may possibly be crudely divided into three classes: Buildings purely utilitarian, where one sees only the four walls pierced with holes, having artistic qualities about equal to a checkerboard; buildings where the artistic effect grows principally from the applied decorations; and thirdly, buildings where the effect is sought after in a superabundance of fantastic detail.

The second class is unquestiouably the preferable, and it will be acknowledged that in the best examples the American architect has most skillfully struggled with the almost insurmountable difficulty with which he here finds himself brought face to face, namely, the exaggeration of height. His process in this struggle is ordinarily to divide the height into three parts, which for convenience may be roughly called the base, the body and the entablature. The two lines of division are marked by strongly accentuated band courses or coruices, while the largest of the divisions, the body, is divided by pillars, which strongly accentuate a perpendicular division into bays of two or three windows each; while the bays themselves are usually crowned by semi-circular arches, giving the effect of a greatly elongated arcade.

In the base the entrance way, usually extending through two or three stories, is often treated in a striking manner. As to the uppermost division, here called the entablature for lack of a better name, it contrasts with the body by a different grouping of the windows and bays while terminating with a monumental sized cornice in terra cotta.

If the roof is not flat, gables, towers, dormers, etc., break most decidedly the monotouy of the lines.

In the young cities of the West, like Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Tacoma, etc., where extraordinary flights of architecture are permitted, frequently a central portion rises three or four stories above the remainder like a huge belfry.

To enter into the details of forms and decoration is not here possible, it would be as easy to undertake and discuss the subject of infinity. Let us confine ourselves to the general remark that the Americans, like the Europeans, are fond of speaking of their buildings as the Italian Renaissance, the Byzantine, the Romanesque, etc., but with them it is absolutely nothing but an affair of words. The whole spirit of the American architect seems to be opposed to slavishly copying one of the styles of the past, even when it recalls it more or less. The American does not copy—he grabs, right, left, everywhere, and throws his booty into the crucible, where the commonplace ingredients are changed into something new, something belonging to himself.

This process is not always a success, in fact it frequently happens that it is only ridiculous, but occasionally, when it is good, it is not so by halves.

WOMEN AT THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

The recent vote on the fine arts appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies gave rise to a lively discussion, particularly caused by an amendment to materially increase this appropriation; and strange sight! this increase was opposed by the government.

The phenomenon is, however, explained when one is told that the amendment also had for object to open after next year the Ecole des Beaux Arts to women students. The amendment was supported with great ability by the mover, who showed the exclusion of women was contrary to the interests of art and the French traditions. And he laid especial stress upon the point that a school which received free of charge all sorts of foreign male students refused to admit the French women.

The minister in replying said that what was perfectly a satisfactory arrangement among the English or Slavonic races would have serious objections when applied to the race of a temperament like the French. It seemed to him that the artistic tendencies of women could be directed in a more satisfactory, more useful and more practical channel, both for themselves and for men, not in the direction of the so-called Fine Arts, but rather toward Decorative Art, which has not yet attained in France all the development desirable.

In a word "M. le Ministre" finds that we are overwhelmed with too many sculptors and painters, and fears that we shall soon be in turn overwhelmed by too many "painteresses" and "sculptoresses," and he prefers to see the number of working decorators and artistic designers increased.

Instruction in decorative art should no doubt be open to women, but is that any reason why the Ecole des Beaux Arts should be closed to them?—*La Semaine des Constructeurs.*

J. M. CARRERE'S LETTER TO SECRETARY CARLISLE.

THE followiug interesting correspondence has recently passed between Mr. John M. Carrère and the Secretary of the Treasury, supplemented by a letter from a number of well-known architects:

January 28, 1895.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Sir,—As promised to you in our interview at the Treasury Department, on January 24, I have been carefully considering the possibility of accepting the position of Supervising Architect, understanding that you are willing to offer the appointment to me on the terms of my letters and memorandum to you and to Mr. Price, and my several interviews with you and Assistant Secretary Curtis.

Having had the question of public architecture at heart for several years, and having devoted much of my time to promoting the interests of the "McKaig" bill, when called upon by a large number of the leading men in my profession to accept this office, and also understanding that your department was willing to tender the office to me at their request, although I was in no sense an applicant, I felt obliged as a matter of duty to my profession, laying aside all questions of personal sacrifice, to take the subject under earnest consideration.

I have had every opportunity, owing to your courtesy, to fully investigate the office, and I have been trying for the last two weeks to convince myself that under certain conditions, which I asked for and which I understand you are prepared to grant, I might accept the office with a fair chance of accomplishing the purpose which both you and the profession have in mind, namely, to raise the artistic standard of our public architecture.

In my anxiety to respond promptly and fully to the confidence which has been placed in me, I have at times thought that the task might at least be attempted, and have stood ready to accept the office. After further reflection, and after having fully explained the situation to several leading architects of the country, and after consultation with them, I am now convinced that if I should accept the office and meet even with partial success, I would be defeating the true object which both you and the profession have in view. To our minds the undertaking is a physical impossibility and must fail.

It is therefore with the greatest regret, and with a true appreciation of the efforts which you, personally, have made to help this branch of the service,

that I find myself compelled to advise you that I will not be able to accept the office, if tendered to me.

In explanation: The work of this department, irrespective of its present organization, or of any improvement that can be made in the same, consists of a staff of about 120 employes, their duties comprising:

First. A legal department, having charge of all contracts, purchases of sites, deeds, interpretation of laws, classification of the same, and other legal matters relating to this department.

Second. An extensive system of accounting, burdened by the vast number of small accounts resulting from the maintenance and repairs of buildings, and needing a very great amount of detail.

Third. The technical or drafting division, in which all computations of quantities, and cost of work, are made; the auditing of all accounts; all original designs and working drawings; specifications and calculations; comprising both the artistic and the practical work, and involving sanitary heating, elevator, lighting, ventilating and other plants of a purely technical nature. Also the superintendence, supervision and inspection of all these works.

The work itself is scattered over the entire United States, and is absolutely beyond the reach of any one man excepting by proxy, and practically beyond his control. The number of buildings now in course of construction — some of them well advanced, others hardly started, and many of them untouched as yet, is 115; ranging from marine hospitals, the appropriation for which is only $2,000, but involving much troublesome detail and waste of time, up to buildings like the San Francisco postoffice, the appropriation for which is about $2,000,000; the Buffalo postoffice, $1,500,000; the Kansas City postoffice, $1,000,000; the New York appraiser's stores, $2,000,000; these being the most important buildings, the others ranging all the way from $500,000 to $50,000 and under. In addition to these, eight buildings are about to be appropriated for, ranging from $100,000 up to $4,000,000 for the Chicago postoffice; the latter to be constructed within a period which I understand is not to exceed two years.

In addition to the above, Congress appropriated about $200,000 a year for the maintenance of over two hundred and fifty buildings. Most of this money is spent in small amounts, ranging from $50 upward, for repairs, etc., involving infinite trouble and drudgery and demanding much time and attention.

The present condition of the work is in such a disorganized state, that it would take the best part of any man's time to organize the work itself, irrespective of the department. The accumulated waste of money is beyond belief. The department, in the main, seems to be well organized though cumbersome. The personnel is efficient in a measure, but ill-adapted to the class of work which the country expects of our government, and absolutely deficient in artistic worth. The tenure of the office is controlled either by civil service rules or by political influence, and with this state of affairs the office of Supervising Architect, legally, is merely that of a clerk of the department, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and though his responsibility is supposed to cover all of the above work, his authority is absolutely dependent on the Secretary of the Treasury, and much of it is divided with heads of departments.

Any man, no matter what his ability or his power for work and concentration, and no matter what conditions might be offered to him, even those of absolute responsibility with absolute authority, would have to devote himself either to managing the office, allowing the designing to be done by draftsmen, as at present, or to designing, allowing the office to be managed by heads of departments, as at present, and no man of ability, with a reputation to lose as an artist, would be presumptuous enough to accept the office, even if his duties were to be confined to the designing irrespective of any other work or responsibility, because it is absolutely beyond the grasp and the ability of any one man who has ever lived to imprint his personality upon this much work, and much less to design it and study it himself.

The time must come, and I believe has come, when this work should be divided and intrusted to the best architects in this country, as suggested by the bill proposed by the architects, and known as the "McKaig" bill, leaving the administrative portion of the work only in the hands of the government, where it belongs.

My examination of the office and its possibilities convinces me that the underlying principle upon which it is based is radically wrong, and that it is beyond the power of any one man to make a success of it. The system, not the man, should be changed. Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. CARRÈRE.

John M. Carrere, Esq.: WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1895.

DEAR SIR,— We have read your letter of this date to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury with much interest.

We united to request your appointment to the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, in the firm belief that you might be able in that position to advance the object which we have at heart, namely, the improvement of the federal architecture, both in its artistic character and in its economic construction.

Your statement of the amount of work in the office awaiting design alone, shows that it would be a physical impossibility for any man to accomplish any good result, and we believe, therefore, that you are wise in declining to consider the appointment.

We remain, yours very truly,

GEORGE B. POST, BRUCE PRICE,
C. F. MCKIM, WARREN R. BRIGGS,
H. J. HARDENBURGH, JOHN DU FAIS,
R. M. HUNT, THOMAS HASTINGS.

GENERAL BUILDING STATISTICS FOR 1893 AND 1894.

THE following table of building statistics has been prepared with a view to contrast the year just closed with the previous year as regards building activity. Unfortunately the plan of keeping an accurate record of new buildings does not prevail in all cities, and consequently from over fifty inquiries sent out only about half that number of replies were received, and these in some instances were incomplete. Nineteen cities sent complete returns covering the number and cost of all buildings erected during 1893 and 1894, and as these cities embrace a territory extending from Pennsylvania to Utah, and from Minnesota to Tennessee, they may be considered fairly representative.

A summary of totals from all the cities having complete figures shows a falling off in number of buildings erected from 24,186 in 1893 to 21,079 in 1894; and in cost of the same from $54,661,256 in 1893 to $44,840,311 in 1894. In other words, the number of buildings erected in 1894 in these nineteen cities was 12.8 per cent less than the number erected in 1893; and their cost was 17.9 per cent less.

While these figures as fairly representative, it is but just to say that several cities show an actual increase in building activity for 1894 over 1893. Evansville, Indiana, records 494 new buildings last year as against 466 in 1893, though the aggregate cost is less. Indianapolis built 2,022 structures in 1894, as compared with 1,924 in 1893, and at greater cost. At Kansas City 295 buildings were erected in 1894, against 172 in 1893, but the average cost was much less. At La Fayette, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; and St. Louis, Missouri, there was an increase both in number and cost. The South makes a good showing in this comparison.

In Chicago, evidently, there is a steady rise from the low-water mark of 1893, following the over-activity of the period immediately preceding the World's Fair. The figures of 1889 were surpassed in 1894, but those of 1890, which was, perhaps, a normal year under the then new policy of annexation, were not approached. Until the $50,000,000 per annum point is again reached, Chicago can hardly be said to have attained to its old-time rate of progress in the erection of new buildings.

CHICAGO.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
No. of buildings.	9,736	8,265	13,118	11,805	11,608
Feet frontage ...	221,100	214,427	326,222	282,672	266,284
Cost	$33,805,565	$28,517,700	$63,463,400	$54,001,800	$47,322,100

	1894.		1893.	
	No. of Buildings.	Cost.	No. of Buildings.	Cost.
Allegheny, Pa	948	$1,298,021	.....	.....
Burlington, Iowa	92	165,640	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,352	3,131,980	2,603	$3,673,939
Cleveland, Ohio	2,622	4,171,690	3,388	3,706,087
Columbus, Ohio	1,044	1,475,968	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	106	165,760	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	722	1,000,000	782	1,250,000
Denver, Colo	536	765,180	1,018	2,278,340
Des Moines, Iowa	312	598,515	397	549,635
Detroit, Mich	1,631	3,876,025	2,463	3,898,400
Erie, Pa	352	786,047	435	967,851
Evansville, Ind	494	379,891	466	387,797
Indianapolis, Ind	2,022	2,107,115	1,924	2,061,500
Kansas City, Mo	295	825,835	172	901,085
La Fayette, Ind	106	371,800	102	315,700
Louisville, Ky	1,730	1,823,575	1,098	1,529,587
Memphis, Tenn	110	368,775	104	315,300
Milwaukee, Wis	1,961	5,843,246	2,219	8,696,919
*Minneapolis, Minn	68	1,868,500	87	2,558,200
New Orleans, La	.....	2,522,431	.....	2,879,194
Omaha, Neb	272	491,530	380	814,925
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,365	4,123,439	2,359	6,615,984
Quincy, Ill	568	1,137,700	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo	3,853	11,844,700	3,837	12,857,667
St. Paul, Minn	460	2,051,605	.....	1,605,339
Salt Lake, Utah	276	471,468	352	1,282,340
Totals of comparative figures.	21,079	$44,840,311	24,186	$54,661,256

* Does not include dwellings and churches.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CLEVELAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

At the first regular meeting in January a paper upon "Colonial Architecture" was presented by Mr. Herbert B. Briggs, and competitive drawings were submitted at the second meeting for a "Transfer Station for the Public Square." Mentions were made as follows: First, Benjamin B. Hubbell; second, W. D. Beues; third, Charles S. Schneider and H. Gauzenmuller; fourth, W. M. Hall, A. E. Skeel, Herbert B. Briggs, Harry S. Nelson, G. B. Bohm; fifth, Leland Ray Rice. Architect C. F. Schweinfurth was the judge.

Drawings will be submitted February 20, for a "City Café," on a 20 by 60 foot lot.

The subject for the March competition is "A Scheme for the Location of Cleveland's Public Buildings."

40 Blackstone Building. HERBERT B. BRIGGS, Secretary.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS A. I. A.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects met at Chicago, January 8 and 9, 1895, President D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, in the chair.

The secretary, Alfred Stone, of Providence, reported the receipt of letters of acceptance from the honorary and corresponding members selected at the annual convention held in New York in October.

The treasurer's report was read, received and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Committee on Competition Code was received and adopted, and the secretary was directed to print the same with the Schedule of Charges and on a separate sheet for general distribution. The secretary was also directed to print with the Schedule of Charges the following resolution, substantially as adopted at the annual convention:

Resolved, That the practice of soliciting patronage and furnishing sketches and work under terms other than as provided for in the adopted Schedule of Charges, is considered as unprofessional.

The secretary was directed to correspond with the president of the Grant Monument Association in regard to the return of plans of Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, Germany, which have never been returned to him.

The secretary was directed to prepare uniform stationery for the use of the Chapters of the Institute, and to furnish the same to the Chapters upon orders of the officers of the Chapters and at the expense of the Chapters.

Applications were received from Messrs. Charles T. Mathews, of New York, and Charles W. Hopkinson, of Cleveland, and they

were provisionally elected Fellows of the A. I. A., subject to election by letter ballot, which the secretary was directed to issue.

The following Fellows, Vice-Presidents George B. Post and W. S. Eames and Messrs. L. H. Sullivan and Thomas Hastings, were elected to serve with the president, D. H. Burnham, the treasurer, S. A. Treat, and the secretary, Alfred Stone, as members of the Executive Committee.

The president appointed as members of the Committee on Publication and Library, Messrs. W. L. B. Jenney, R. W. Gibson, Henry Van Brunt, T. C. Link and Cass Gilbert.

As Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Messrs. R. M. Hunt, W. L. B. Jenney, R. S. Peabody, Henry Van Brunt and C. F. McKim.

As Committee on Education, Messrs. Henry Van Brunt, T. P. Chandler and A. W. Longfellow, and Profs. William R. Ware and N. C. Ricker.

As Committee on Uniform Contract, Messrs. S. A. Treat, Alfred Stone and George W. Rapp.

As Committee on Fire Protection, Messrs. T. M. Clark, Napoleon Le Brun and Alfred Stone.

As Committee on Conservation of Public Buildings, Mr. R. M. Upjohn and the presidents of the several Chapters.

After the appointment of the committees, the president urged the necessity of more active work on their part.

The ballots were opened, and the following were found to be elected Fellows of the A. I. A.: Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia; William B. Tuthill, New York; William C. Hough, New York; Frank L. Packard, Columbus, Ohio; Isaac Edward Ditmars, New York; H. P. Fowler, New York; Sam'l Booth Snook, New York; Charles Edwards, Paterson, New Jersey; Frank J. Schlotter, Evansville, Indiana. Several resignations were received and accepted.

The secretary was directed to print the proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, held in New York on October 15, 16 and 17, under the direction of the Committee on Publication and Library.

It was also voted that the secretary be directed to print and distribute the following vote:

Resolved, That the practice on the part of an architect of publishing, or allowing to be published, advertisements of builders and manufacturers of building materials in connection with his designs is unprofessioual.

The question as to the continuance of the arrangements now existing between the New York Chapter and the Institute for the joint occupation of the offices in the Welles building, 18 Broadway, New York, was referred to Messrs. Hastings, R. W. Gibson and the secretary.

The question of the relation of the Institute to the Chapters as affected by the amendments to the By-Laws passed at the last annual convention was referred to Mr. W. W. Clay to present at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago, to be held April 1, 1895, with suggestions regarding the election of members and the connection of the main body of the Institute with its Chapters, as far as membership is concerned, and the Executive Committee was directed to prepare necessary amendments to be acted upon at the next annual convention, which it was voted shall begin its sessions at St. Louis, September 15, 1895.

It was voted: That hereafter the treasurer be authorized to make arrangements for transportation of members to the annual convention at reduced rates.

It was voted: That each and every Chapter be requested to hold its annual meeting during the month of September, so that their annual reports can be placed in the hands of the secretary on or before October 1 of each year.

The thanks of the Board of Directors were voted to the Illinois Chapter for the generous hospitality extended to the board in giving a dinner in their honor on the evening of the 8th instant, and to the president for the use of his offices for the meeting of the board and for other courtesies extended to them.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The first of the series of Bohemian nights at the club was given Monday, January 14. The invitations said red-hots and cold tea. The red-hots were genuine, but the tea never saw China or Japan. An attractive musical programme had been arranged and was enjoyed by the members.

On Monday evening, January 21, Mr. Thomas Hastings' paper on "Planning" was read, and illustrated by stereopticon views. The paper and slides were very kindly loaned the club by Mr. Hastings, of New York. Despite the furious storm, an audience of forty braved the wintry blasts; they were amply repaid by hearing a paper upon a subject which, in the rush of an architect's everyday practice, is alas! too often lost sight of.

The class in architecture under Mr. Millet began the term with a good attendance. This class will have a series of *projets* which will be worked out during the term. The Illinois Chapter gold medal *projet* will be criticised in this class by Mr. Millet. This class has been especially arranged for draftsmen, and is of a practical and utilitarian value to earnest men in the profession.

The modeling class, under Mr. Richard Bock, has been characterized by the earnest attention of its members. This class will confine itself to architectural detail, beginning with organic forms of ornament. As ornament cannot be correctly expressed without a thorough knowledge of form, how often are draftsmen disappointed with the results of a carefully drawn detail!

The exhibit of the Clark Testimonial Drawings was a pronounced success. The exhibit of classwork by members was enjoyed by the draftsmen, especially the younger men.

The following is the club syllabus for the year:

SYLLABUS.

On each alternate Monday night, beginning January 7, there will be a lecture or illustrated paper on an architectural subject by men prominent in their profession. Every other Monday night will be devoted to entertainment, at which refreshments will be served.

Classes.—The class in architecture will be held every Tuesday evening, beginning Tuesday, January 15, continuing for fifteen weeks; Mr. Louis J. Millet, instructor.

The drawings for the Illinois Chapter Gold Medal competition will be criticised in this class by Mr. Millet. The fee for this class will be $4 for the term, payable in advance.

The class in pen-and-ink drawing, free to members, is held every Thursday evening; Elmer C. Jensen and J. W. Johnson, instructors.

The class in modeling, free to members, is held every Friday evening; Richard W. Bock, instructor.

The class in water-color, free to members, is held every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. W. Bryce Mundie, Arthur Heun and George R. Dean, instructors.

July and August will be vacation months.

There will be a regular club competition due every two months; programmes for these competitions will be announced two months before each competition is closed. The members making the best three averages in these competitions will receive prizes as follows:

First Prize.—Buehlmann's "Architecture."
Second Prize.—Vignola.
Third Prize.—Inland Architect for one year.

The subjects for these competitions are as follows:

February 25—A Park Shelter.
April 29—Pen-and-Ink Rendering from Photograph.
June 24—A City Front.
August 26—Picturesque Chicago.
October 28—Mosaic Floor.
December 30—Full Size Detail Archæological Subject.

Drawings to be mounted on bristol board, 22 by 28 inches, and delivered at the clubhouse sealed and addressed to the secretary.

Nom de plume must accompany each design.

The subject for the competition for the gold medal, given by the Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects:

A Building for the Study of Botany.— This competition will close April 29, and is open only to members of the club. Programmes will be furnished by the secretary.

The annual spring exhibition will be held at the Art Institute in May. Detailed information will be given in due time.

The subject for the Clark Medal Competition:

An Art School.— This competition will close November 15, and is open to architectural draftsmen under thirty years of age, residents of the United States, and not practicing architects. The awards will be made by the Adjudicating Committee on the Robert Clark Testimonial Competition, and are: First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

Those designs receiving honorable mention will receive special bronze medals.

The secretary will furnish the programme on application.

The officers of the club are: President, George R. Dean; first vice-president, Elmer C. Jensen; second vice-president, Frank M. Garden; secretary, John Robert Dillon; treasurer, Edgar S. Belden; assistant secretary, Harry C. Starr.

Executive Committee.—George R. Dean, Frank M. Garden, Edgar S. Belden, Elmer C. Jensen, John Robert Dillon, J. W. Johnson, Arthur Woltersdorf.

Adjudicating Committee.—Louis J. Millet, chairman, Irving K. Pond, T. O. Fraenkel.

The subject and conditions for the second annual competition for the Illinois Chapter American Institute of Architects gold medal is as follows:

Conditions.—The competition is open to active members of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club who are not practicing architects of over two years' standing.

The prize drawings to become the property of the Chapter.

PROGRAMME.

A memorial building erected for the study of Botany, Zöology and Mineralogy.

This building would be situated in a Botanical Garden and would consist of:

1. A broad vestibule or portico.
2. A lecture hall arranged in the form of an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 700 to 800.
3. Three rooms, easy of access to the main hall, and containing specimens to be used for the illustration of lectures.
4. Three smaller rooms connected with the above for the use of instructors, lectures, etc.

The designers should be careful in planning the seating and aisles of the lecture hall to so arrange that the instructor should suffer the least possible interruption from the exit and entrance of persons during the lectures.

A broad avenue would connect the main entrance of the building with the paths of the garden and the street beyond.

The greatest dimension of the building would be 160 feet.

The following drawings are required:

1. Plan and one section at the scale of 1-16 inch to 1 foot.
2. Main elevation at the scale of ⅛ inch to 1 foot.

The plan should show an arrangement of the paths and avenues in the immediate vicinity of the building. The section should suggest a simple decorative scheme in the lecture hall.

Drawings to be rendered in monochrome. They are to be mounted upon heavy bristol board, 24 by 36 inches, and must be marked with a device or *nom de plume*. An envelope marked in a similar manner containing the name and address of the author must accompany each design.

Drawings must be delivered to John Robert Dillon, Secretary Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, at the clubhouse, 274 Michigan avenue, Chicago, on or before Monday, April 29, 1895.

The adjudicating committee will be appointed by the Chapter.

NEW YORK CHAPTER A. I. A.

A regular meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Arichtects, was held at the Chapter quarters, on Wednesday, January 9, 1895, President R. M. Upjohn in the chair.

The special committee on the revision of the By-Laws to suit the new laws recently adopted by the Institute, reported active progress.

The special committee for a seal for the Chapter reported progress.

The subject of coöperation, *pro bono publico*, of the Chapter with other societies representing art was called up. After considerable informal discussion a vote was passed requesting the president to appoint, at his convenience, a special committee of three, "to act in conjunction with a committee of other kindred societies, as an advisory board to the municipal government to

influence anything for good which may come before them in the line of art; or of the conservation of parks or public buildings."

On motion of Mr. Kendall, President Upjohn was requested to act with the committee. [This committee, exclusive of the president, consists of Messrs. Kendall, Carrère and the secretary.]

After some explanations and debate, the secretary, on motion of Mr. Bigelow, was desired to write to His Honor, Mayor Strong, in relation to the claims of the architects who, under municipal regulations, competed, some time ago, for a new city hall, proposed to be built for this city.

Mr. Carrère moved a further consideration of the question (before the Chapter on a previous occasion) as to the coalescence, with reference to quarters and appliances, of the Chapter with other societies, more or less representative of architectural practice. After some discussion, the question was referred to the Executive Committee, and that Mr. Carrère be invited to join the deliberations of that committee on the question.

Mr. N. LeBrun called attention to the fact that his son, Mr. P. L. LeBrun, had succeeded in finding and purchasing a copy of that volume of Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire Raisonné," in which the Chapter's set had always been deficient, and suggested that it should be acquired for the Chapter Library. Mr. LeBrun's communication was referred to the Committee on Library and Publications.

The secretary said that a member of the Chapter desired to present it with a very valuable addition to the literature of American architectural practice, long a desideratum in the profession, namely, T. M. Clark's "Architect, Owner and Builder Before the Law." The volume was accepted, with the thanks of the Chapter to the donor.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Store Building. C. E. Joy, architect, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Gate Lodge, Cherbourg, France. Birch B. Long, del., Chicago.

A Residence in Brookline, Massachusetts. J. A. Schweinfurth, architect, Boston.

A Residence in Brookline, Massachusetts. J. A. Schweinfurth, architect, Boston.

Old Colonial Work, Salem, Massachusetts; a double page, showing eight views.

Competitive Design, The Country Club, St. Louis, Missouri. E. A. Manny, architect.

Brightwood, Bristol, Connecticut. H. Neill Wilson, architect, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Small Temple of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome. Rendering from photograph by Edward T. Wilder, Chicago.

Pen-and-Ink Rendering. Examples of Classwork, Chicago Architectural Sketch Club; four pages from foreign subjects.

Passenger Station at Twenty-second street, Chicago, for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. John T. Long, architect.

Woman's Building, Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Georgia; exterior and interior views. Miss Elise Mercur, architect, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Of thirteen designs submitted, hers was considered of the highest merit and was accepted. As a preparation for her professional life Miss Mercur studied four years at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and subsequently continued her artistic studies in Germany. The lady has been a resident of Pittsburgh for four years and has been engaged upon practical architectural work in the office of Architect Thomas Boyd, whose foreman she now is. Miss Mercur assisted in the preparation of the plans for the new city Poor Buildings at Marshalsea and superintended their erection.

Photogravure Plate: Residence of W. H. Reid, 2013 Prairie avenue, Chicago. Beers, Clay & Dutton, architects. The Cummings Hotel Building, 257-259 Ontario street, Chicago. T. O. Fraenkel and Richard E. Schmidt, architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure edition.

Residence in Chicago. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

Hotel Ste. Claire, Detroit, Mich. Donaldson & Meier, architects.

Detroit Boat Clubhouse, Donaldson & Meier, architects. Also, Interior View in same.

Mantels in Residence of J. W. McClymonds, Massillon, Ohio. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect, Cleveland.

Residence of J. F. Pocock, Massillon, Ohio. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect, Cleveland. Also, View in Dining Room of same.

MOSAICS.

FREDERICK W. PERKINS and Edmund R. Krause, of Chicago, announce that they have entered into partnership as architects. Mr. Krause has removed from his offices in the Schiller building to those of Mr. Perkins in the Montauk block, where business is being conducted under the firm of Frederick W. Perkins and Edmund R. Krause, architects.

ON the regular monthly inspection day of the Chicago Institute of Building Arts, the architects and other visitors were entertained by a paper read by Mr. Schlessinger, upon the estates of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, "the crazy king," illustrated by a large number of lantern-slide views. Mr. Schlessinger is a native of Bavaria and had peculiar facilities for obtaining photographs from the interiors of these castles, and being an architect by profession and an artist in temperament, his description of these architectural wonders is peculiarly graphic. Mr. Schlessinger was assisted by W. A. Morse, president of the Chicago Lantern-Slide Club, in the production of the stereopticon views.

ON February 1, 1895, the firm of Brede & Zimmerman, Detroit, Michigan, was dissolved by mutual consent, architect Herman A. Brede continuing business at the old location, rooms 39 and 40, Kanter building.

MR. J. A. SCHWEINFURTH, of Boston, who, as head draftsman in the office of architects Peabody & Stearns during the past thirteen years has attained a high standing as a practitioner, has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 1033 Exchange building, Boston. Mr. Schweinfurth's experience in charge of the work of one of the most notable offices in this country places him at once in a position to secure the confidence of his clients and insures the character of the work that may be intrusted to him. He is a valuable addition to the professional ranks.

JAMES JOHN, of Chicago, who has been known to architects for twenty years as a reliable and expert plasterer, and who abandoned work in this line while serving as secretary of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, has again resumed his old vocation. Mr. John will make a specialty of solid partition work, and in the line of fireproof plastering and good mechanical work generally he cannot be excelled. In regard to "fireproof" plastering, note was made in these columns some ten years ago of the plastering of the boiling room in a varnish factory, which had withstood the heat without cracking when a large quantity of varnish was burned. This was some of Mr. John's plastering.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE annual report of the Chicago Health Department for the year 1893, recently issued, states that during the World's Fair year the department secured the abatement and remedy of over 25,000 nuisances and defects of plumbing, drainage, filthy premises, foul vaults, etc. The privy vault is declared to be an intolerable nuisance, and the cause of much avoidable sickness; it can only be dealt with by its abolition by ordinance on all streets where sewers are laid. Chicago's death rate for 1893 was 16.92 per thousand. This was the lowest death rate of any large city in the world, and also the lowest in the history of the city itself. Chicago was not originally a healthy locality. All that has been attained in that respect has been done by careful drainage, improved water works and sanitary building restrictions, to supplement the natural advantages of an inexhaustible supply of pure water and unobstructed ventilation by winds from every point of the compass. Even so late as 1849 there were 1,701 deaths in a total population of 23,047—the frightful mortality of 73.8 in every thousand, and in 1854 there was a death rate of 64 per 1,000. Contrast this with 16.92 for the World's Fair year! A tabular statement of the building trades of the city included in this report puts the total number of firms engaged in the building trades at 2,966, with employes numbering 37,810. Carpenters and contractors number 950, with 20,500 workmen; next in number are painters, 350, with 3,500 workmen; plumbers, 500, with 2,150 workmen; marble and stone workers, 150, with 1,250 workmen; brick, lime, cement and drain pipe, 125, with 5,500 workmen; roofing, 80, with 650 workmen; glass manufacturers, 60, with 750 workmen; paving contractors, 35, with 1,500 workmen; sand dealers, 25, with 410 workmen; terra cotta, 6, with 550 workmen. Architects are said to number 385, with assistants to the number of 1,050.

BY actual count the Standard Dictionary contains, exclusive of the appendix, 301,865 vocabulary words and phrases, and the appendix of proper names, foreign phrases, etc., contains 47,468 entries, making the total vocabulary of the dictionary 349,333—this after great care has been exercised to exclude all useless words. The immense increase of the vocabulary of the English language appears from the fact that the vocabulary of Webster's International Dictionary is 125,000 and the Century Dictionary is 225,000. It is remarkable to note the high testimonials the Standard Dictionary continues to receive from leading educational authorities in Europe and America, as Dr. John T. Duffield, of Princeton College, New Jersey, who writes: "It will be conspicuous among the enduring monuments of intellectual life at the close of the nineteenth century. . . . For comprehensiveness of vocabulary, accuracy of definition, judicious arrangement of material, instructive illustrations and admirable typography, it is superior to any other work of its class, and ere long will supersede them, and be recognized as the Standard Dictionary." *Nature*, London, England, J. Norman Lockyer, the celebrated astronomer, editor, says: "It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make the dictionary a success."

IF the first number of this new publication may be taken as an index of its future worth, the *Landscape Architect* is destined to be a valuable exponent of the profession to which it is devoted. The publishers describe the paper as "the only journal of its class published in the world." Certainly there is room for such a journal, and the initial number shows that the publishers are able to make their magazine both interesting and profitable to the growing profession of landscape architects. The first number very appropriately opens with an article on "Landscape Art and Rural Architecture," in which William Webster, L. A., outlines the work and importance of the profession. George Savage contributes a column on orchids, and Herr Forstermanu graphically describes

the perils of orchid-hunting in the jungles. Dankmar Adler writes of the "Tall Office Building," and P. H. Egan on "Street Pavements." A curious account of recent French experiments with electricity as a fertilizer deserves mention. These with numerous shorter articles on forestry and gardening make up the subject matter of the initial number. The weakest point is the small number of engravings. This, it is fair to assume, will be remedied in time.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

Office of the Inland Architect,
Chicago, Ill., February, 1895.

It is not to be wondered at that there is so much unrest, uneasiness and lack of determination among the manufacturing, commercial and constructing interests throughout the country as there is at this time. The bankers' panic of 1893, that terrible object lesson, furnished for a purpose, has not been forgotten. The people have for months past been treated to a surprise for which they were not prepared—that of a rich and productive country borrowing money to pay its running expenses. This strange fact affects enterprise. The possibility of a collapse of credit is another cause. Business men, without being timorous, are very conservative, knowing the power of the banks to call in loans at any time or their power to refuse needful discounts to permit of the smoothly running machinery of trade. Just now business men are watching, never were they as solicitous to plunge into new enterprises, material of all kinds is low, labor is on a fair basis, productive capacity is enormous, credit is good, money is fairly abundant. Speculation is not doing harm, the crops are promising. Our export trade is improving, our treaties are helping to develop foreign markets. With all these things in our favor there is unrest. Builders are anxious to go ahead, especially in cities where trolley lines have opened up suburban districts. Lumber is abundant and cheap. Iron and steel have reached their lowest known level. Houses rent and sell well. The rate of interest in cities and for ordinary investments is fractionally lower. The bottom was reached many months ago. We have not yet entered on the upgrade; but it is not far distant. Improving tendencies have been at work for months. They are already perceptible on the surface. There is an abundance of capital awaiting investment. It will seek employment as soon as the danger signals are withdrawn. The people have confidence in themselves and in the country, and a spirit of enterprise akin to enthusiasm is ready to flame out as soon as the errors of what might not unfairly be called misgovernment are righted. In all sections there is information leading to the conviction that building operations will be entered upon on a liberal but not unusual scale, as soon as the weather permits.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect C. O. Hansen: For P. J. Benson, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 38 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at 21 Ewing place; it will have a very handsome brown stone front, slate roof, hardwood interior finish, the best of modern plumbing, electric light, hot-water heating, etc.

Architects Simeon B. Eisendrath & Co.: For Leo Dorges, a three-story store, flat and hall building, 50 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Jefferson and Maxwell streets; it will have a front of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, Georgia pine interior finish, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; there will be a large dance hall on the top floor. For H. Merrill, a four-story and basement apartment house, 52 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Evans avenue near Forty-seventh street; the first story will be of stone and the rest of pressed brick, with blue Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in oak and have hardwood floors, the latest sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, laundries, furnaces, etc.

Architects Dwen & White: For ————, a three-story residence, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan avenue near Thirty-eighth street; the front will be of a handsome design in Raindrop brownstone, the interior to be finished in maple, oak, cherry and mahogany; have the best of open, nickel-plated plumbing, electric gas lighters, hot-water heating, etc. For F. A. Crane, at Wilmette, a two-story frame residence and barn; stone basement, hardwood interior finish, gas fixtures, modern plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architect George A. Shonberg: For Dr. McKillop, a three-story livery stable, 125 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Erie street just west of Clark street; to have pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings; the second floor will have stalls for sixty horses, first floor for wagons, third for fodder, storage, etc.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For J. M. Gaitside, a three-story and basement residence, 24 by 87 feet in size; to be erected at 4327 Drexel boulevard; it will have a pretty front of stone, hardwood interior, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood interior finish, mantels, ranges, fireplaces, etc.

Architect M. E. Bell: For Monroe county, at Sparta, Wisconsin, a three-story and basement courthouse, 100 by 67 feet in size; to be of stone all around, have hardwood interior finish, marble wainscoting, tile floors, plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect H. R. Wilson: For George Gill, a three-story residence, 23 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at Grand boulevard near Ione place; it will have a handsomely designed front of buff Bedford stone, elaborate hardwood interior finish, specially designed mantels and sideboards, the very best of modern improvements, heating, etc. For M. Morganthau and M. Frank, two handsome three-story residences, to be erected at Forty-fifth street and Drexel boulevard; they will have stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, the best of modern improvements, and hot-water heating.

Architect Oliver W. Marble: Made plans for a four-story store and apartment house, 77 feet front; to be erected at Forty-fifth street and Evans aveuue; it will have a handsome blue Bedford stone front, hardwood interior, the modern open sanitary plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, heating, etc.

Architect R. G. Pentecost: For John Crosby, a three-story and basement flat building, to be erected at 1095 Oakley avenue; it will have a stone front, the sanitary improvements, oak interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Curry & Foster: Have begun work on the foundations for the three-story and basement apartment house, 125 by 75 feet in size, at the corner of Taylor and Lytle streets, for Messrs. R. C. Curry & Co.; it will have two fronts of pressed brick, with buff Bedford stone trimmings, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.; cost, $75,000.

Architects Hallstrom & Strandel: For J. Johnson, two three-story flat buildings, 25 by 58 feet each; to be erected at Wilton avenue between Addison and Waveland; to have blue Bedford stone fronts, Georgia pine finish, the modern sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. For Messrs. Johnson & Anderson, remodeling a two-story building, situate at Oak street near Market; it will be made into a four-story store and flat building, 22 by 70 feet in size; have new front, plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, heating, etc. For V. Wallstrom, a two-story and basement flat building, 24 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Anstin; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr: For F. Goedeke, a four-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at 5008 and 5010 Cottage Grove avenue; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, Georgia pine finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, steam heating. Same architects made plans for a four-story and basement store and flat building now being built at Thirty-ninth street and Vernon avenue, for Jacob Mueller; Roman pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, etc.

Architect Julius H. Haber: For John Wood, a two-story flat building, 22 by 74 feet in size; to be erected at Evanston avenue near Balmoral; stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures.

Architects Swift & Hall: For Mrs. E. J. Garnet, a three-story flat building, 22 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-fifth street and Elaine avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, laundries, steam heating, etc.

Architects Hessenmueller & Meldahl: For Messrs. Gainer & Koehler, two three-story residences, 30 by 60 and 27 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at Humboldt boulevard near Palmer square; they will have stone fronts and pressed brick and stone sides, oak interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, the best of sanitary improvements, electric light, etc.

Architect C. W. Nothnagel: For Charles Murray, two two-story residences, 40 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Greenwood avenue near Sixty-fourth street; the fronts will be of stone, the interior to be finished in oak, have mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, heating.

Architects Thomas & Fuller: For Thomas Sandborn, a three-story and basement flat building; to be erected at Woodlawn avenue south of Fifty-fifth street; to be of stone front, have oak finish, gas and electric fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, steam heating, etc. For B. R. Cronch, a two-story livery stable, 130 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Thirtieth street near Michigan avenue; to have a front of stone and pressed brick, plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect E. M. Newman: For Irving Coue and W. Ross, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size to be erected at Wilcox avenue near Western avenue; to be of stone front, have the best of plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For E. Davidson, a two-story frame residence; to be erected at Rogers Park; to have a stone basement, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, furnace, etc. For G. L. Hastner, a two-story residence, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Rogers Park; it will be of frame coustruction with stone basement, have hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect Theodor Karls: For W. Henning, a two-story residence and barn; to be erected at Grace street; pressed brick and stone, hardwood finish, furnace, etc.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For Dr. Messenger, a two-story residence and office, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-third and Loomis streets, sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, electric light, heating, etc.

Architect E. H. Turnock: For J. C. Cooper, a three-story apartment house, 75 by 125 feet in size; to be erected at Campbell avenue and Adams street. To have two fronts of pressed brick and stone, the sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For M. Riordan, a three-story store and flat building, 75 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Polk and Dearborn streets; pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmiugs, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, steam heating, etc. For W. T. Basey, on Armour avenue, a three-story flat and building, 23 by 90 feet in size; to be of buff Bedford stone front, have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect S. S. Beman: For the Pullman Company, two new wings to school at Pullman; they will be two stories, 44 by 96 feet, of pressed brick and stone, have plumbing, steam heating, electric light, etc. Also for same place, a fire engine house and tower, 34 by 88 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager: Made plans for the Old People's Home, to be erected at Bensenville, Illinois; it will be a handsome three-story building, 42 by 87 feet in size; to be constructed of stone and pressed brick, have the interior finished in Georgia pine, all the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect J. L. Meriam: For Conrad Labeck, a two-story flat building, 22 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-fifth street and Drexel avenue; it will have a stone front, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For Robert Colvin, a two-story residence, to be erected at Sixty-fifth street and Drexel avenue; stone front, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect W. L. Klewer: For Christian Grawe, a two-story residence, 21 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Leland and Dover streets, Ravenswood; hardwood interior, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect J. A. Miller: For William Seymour, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-fifth street and Emerald avenue; pressed brick and stone front, plumbing, etc.

Architect Francis J. Norton: For I. Goldberg, a three-story store and hall; 50 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Highland Park; it will have a stone front, hardwood finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect G. L. Harvey: Has finished plans for a two-story store and flat building; 41 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 5440 and 5442 South Halsted street, for C. A. Gurnsey; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, hardwood finish, etc.

Architects Patton & Fisher: Are taking figures on the Kenwood Clubhouse; to be erected at Lake avenue and Forty-seventh street; it will be of a handsome design, two-story basement and attic; to be of pressed brick and stone, have hardwood interior finish, modern plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect James Burns: For M. J. Dawson, a two-story flat building, 25 by 47 feet in size; to be built at 496 Hamlin avenue; stone front, sanitary plumbing, etc.

Architects Schroeder & Koster: For Peter Conraths, a three-story and basement flat; 25 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Twenty-fourth street near Portland avenue; stone front, Georgia pine and white pine finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces. For M. Donohue, a two-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Fifty-fourth and Carpenter streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect Louis Martens: Making plans for a two-story store and flat building, 60 feet front; to be erected at Forty-fourth and Fulton streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, modern plumbing, steam heat.

Architects Murphy & Camp: For T. G. McElligott, a three-story flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at 4518 Indiana avenue; to be of Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect S. M. Crowen: Made the plans for the six-story and basement flat building now being erected at the northeast corner of Dock and River streets, for J. B. Legnard; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have plumbing, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect A. G. Ferree: For Charles A. Marsh, a two-story frame residence, to be erected at Seventy-fifth street near Webster avenue; stone basement, plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For John Fonicairir, a two-story store and flat building; to be built at 5745 South Halsted street; plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For C. A. Marshall, a two-story frame residence; to be erected at Auburn Park; stone basement, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, electric light, and heating.

Architect Jules De Howath: For L. Deutsch, a two-story basement and attic residence, 27 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Rhodes avenue south of of Seventy-second street; to have a pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, hot-water heat. For S. Cohen, a two-story basement and attic residence, 28 by 55 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Seventy-second street and Vernon avenue; stone front, hardwood interior, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For G. H. Rohrer, a four-story store and flat building, 70 by 87 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Van Buren street and Stanley terrace; to have a fine-looking front of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, hardwood

finish, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc.; the cost will be about $60,000. For B. Ziesing, a handsome ten-room residence ; to be of frame construction with stone basement, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, heating, etc. For W. B. Kenuedy, a three-story apartment house, 50 feet front and 76 feet deep ; to be erected at Calumet avenue, east front, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets ; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, Georgia piue and oak interior fiuish, the best of modern sanitary plumbing, laundries, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect Maurice G. O'Brien : For Joseph M. Crennan, two two-story residences, 50 by 62 feet in size ; to be erected at 709 to 711 Forty-ninth street ; they will have handsome stone fronts, the modern sanitary plumbing, mantels, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc. Also for same owuer, at 4825 Vincennes avenue, a two-story basement and attic residence, 25 by 63 feet in size ; to have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. Also taking figures on a four-story and basement apartment house, 30 by 107 feet iu size ; to be erected at the corner of Washington boulevard and Wood street for M. Leouard ; the fronts will be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, have hardwood finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, heatiug, etc.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond : Makiug plaus for a Congregational church, 90 by 100 feet in size ; to be erected at Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue ; to be of pressed brick with stoue trimmings, have slate roof, hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge : For Sprague, Warner & Co., a five-story warehouse, 100 by 100 feet in size ; to be erected at Harrison street uear Desplaines ; pressed brick and stone front, plumbing, elevators, steam heating, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock : For C. S. Hutchins, a three-story and basemeut house, 71 by 90 feet in size ; to be erected at Indiana avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets ; stone front, hardwood interior, the modern sanitary plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, gas rauges and fireplaces, electric light, marble and tile work, steam heating, etc.

Architect L. T. Shipley : For D. S. McMullin, a two-story basement and attic residence ; to be erected at Evanstou ; to be of frame with stone basement, have all the modern plumbiug, gas fixtures, mautels, hardwood finish, furnace, etc.

Architect Joseph Moliter : For S. Wood, a four-story store and flat building, 22 by 70 feet in size ; to be built at 66 Center avenue near Adams street ; to be of stone front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Julius Wegman : For T. C. Mohor, a two-story frame residence, 23 by 48 feet ; to be built at Hinsdale ; stone basement, mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, etc. For Joseph Stein, a two-story store and flat building, 26 by 68 feet in size ; to be erected at West Pullman ; pressed brick and stone front, sauitary plumbing, gas fixtures, mautels, furnaces, etc.

Architect C. W. Meliu : For A. W. Waldman, a three-story apartment house, 25 by 78 feet in size ; to be erected at Diversey street near Park avenue ; it will have a stone front, the interior to be finished in red aud white oak, have the best opeu plumbing, specially designed mantels, etc.; cost, $15,000.

Architect Franklin P. Burnham : For F. W. Klein, five three-story residences, 24 by 60 feet each ; to be erected at the corner of Central Park boulevard and Jackson boulevard ; they will have pressed brick and stone fronts, hardwood fiuish, mautels, gas and electric fixtures, laundries, furnaces, etc.

Architects Cowles & Ohrenstein : For Edward Biesenthal, a three-story store and flat buildiug, 26 by 85 feet iu size ; to be erected at the corner of Division and Leavitt streets ; it will have a stone front, hardwood iuterior, sanitary plumbing, mantels, etc. For William Zeuch, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 65 feet in size ; to be erected on Florence avenue ; it will have a front of blue Bedford stone, hardwood finish and electric light.

Architect J. N. Emmons : For Mrs. Sophia H. Clover, three three-story residences ; to be erected at Ritchie place and Goethe street ; to be of pressed brick aud stone fronts, have hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, best of plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect M. E. Bell : For M. E. Stone, a very haudsome two-story, basement and attic resideuce, 54 by 74 feet in size ; to be erected at Glencoe ; it will be of stone and brick, have elegant interior finish in different hardwoods, the best of opeu nickel-plated plumbing, electric light, laundries, steam heating, etc. Also made plans for a two-story residence aud apartment building for J. P. Vidall.

Architect William Thomas : For D. A. Price, a haudsome three-story residence, 25 by 74 feet in size ; to be erected at Washington boulevard near Sacramento avenue ; the front will be of Bedford stone, the interior to be finished iu hardwoods, have all the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc.

Cincinnati, Ohio.— With a mantel of snow covering everything, combined with cold freeziug weather, it is not to be expected that buildiug operations should be lively. The plumber, however, must be exempted, for he goes about with his soldering lamp aud pliers, weariug a broad smile and au overcoat. Owing to the dull season, it is a wonder that more distress does uot exist amoug the mechanics. Perhaps it is a case where the wind has been tempered to the shorn lamb.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons : Have prepared plaus for a new market house for Cinciuuati ; size, 34 by 384 feet ; cost $60,000 ; materials : buff brick, terra cotta, slate or tile roof, gas, plumbing, cement floors, refrigerators, etc.; this will be a beautiful addition to our municipal architecture. Residence for George B. Cox, Cinciunati, Ohio ; materials : stone, tile roof, hot-water or steam heat, gas, plumbiug, stained glass, hardwood, etc ; cost $30,000. Residence for Simon King, Cincinnati, Ohio ; materials : stone, slate roof, gas, grates, mantels, furnace, pluumbiug, stained glass, etc.; cost $10,000. Dye-house (cotton) for Putnam, Hooker & Co., Cincinnati ; size, 80 by 110 feet ; cost $15,020 ; materials : brick, tin roof, dyeing machinery, boilers, etc. Hillsboro (Ohio) schoolhouse ; materials : pressed brick, slate roof, hot-blast system, slate blackboards, desks, etc.; size, 85 by 100 feet ; cost $35,000. Residence for F. McCarrou, Hyde Park, Cinciunati, Ohio ; materials : stone aud plaster, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost $6,000.

Architects Johu H. Boll & Co. report as follows : For A. G. Brunsuan. Grand avenue, Price Hill, Cinciunati, a resideuce ; materials : pressed brick, terra cotta, slate roof, hardwood, gas, plumbing, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost $18,000. For W. L. Granger, attorney-at-law, Cincinnati, two frame residences ; materials : frame, shingle roof, gas, furnace, stained glass, plumbing, grates, mantels, etc.; cost $10,000.

Architect Joseph G. Steinkamp is drawiug plans for a large apartment building for Thomas Emery's Sous, Cincinnati. The building will be very complete iu its details, and cost iu the neighborhood of $100,000.

Architects Gianini & Moorman report as follows : For Mrs. William Burton, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, a resideuce ; materials : frame, shingle roof, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost $10,000.

Architect John P. Striker has prepared plans for Miss M. J. Easton (A. D. Easton, iusurance agent, Cinciunati) ; the materials for residence will be frame and brick, slate roof, furuace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost $5,000.

Architect S. S. Godley reports as follows : Residence for A. Freiberg, Cincinnati ; materials : brick, slate roof, hardwood, grates, mantels, furnace, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost $18,000. For W. J. Davidson (St. Paul Building, Ciucinnati), a residence ; materials : buff brick, slate roof, plumbing, gas, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost $5,500.

Architects Crapsey & Brown : Have prepared plans for Scott Street M. E. church, Covington, Kentucky ; materials ; pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood pews, etc., hot-air furnace, stained glass, gas, plumbing, church furniture, etc.; cost $30,000. Also plans for the Liucoln Park Baptist church ; materials : either pressed brick or stoue, slate roof, gas, steam heat, stained glass, orgau, etc.; cost $40,000. This church will be quite au innovation in church architecture and construction, provision being made for many social features, in the way of reading and other assembly rooms.

Cleveland, Ohio.—More activity has been shown in architectural and building circles during the month of January than was shown during nearly the whole of 1894. Many projects are being advanced, that have more than talk behind them. Steps are being taken that will soon culminate in a new city hall, public library, chamber of commerce and probably an art gallery.

Beujamiu S. Hubbell, a recent graduate and post-graduate of the architectural department of Cornell University, has opeued a most conveniently aud neatly arrauged office at 1001 Garfield block. Mr. Hubbell is the president of the Cleveland Architectural Club.

Messrs. Kirtland K. Cutter and Karl G. Malmgreu, from Spokane, Washingtou, have recently opeued an architectural office iu the Garfield block.

Preparations are being made to erect a business block upon the site known as the Couvent property ou Euclid avenue ; C. H. Strong, Cuyahoga building, is the local representative of a New England syndicate that is building the block ; McKim, Mead & White, of New York, are the architects ; the building will have a frontage of about 150 feet and at preseut only five stories will be built ; five stores will be occupied on Euclid avenue and 60 feet of the building will run through to Prospect avenue.

Architects Lehman & Schmitt have under construction a fine stoue and brick residence in East Cleveland, Ohio, for J. M. Henderson.

Architects Coburn & Barnum have prepared plans for and are securiug bids upon a seven-story—steel, brick and terra cotta—store and office building, for Henry C Rouse, to be built on Superior street, between Seneca and Bank streets ; it will be 52 feet 6 iuches by 154 feet in size ; gravel roof, steam heat, two passenger and one freight elevators ; plumbing ; the front hallway will be in marble and mosaic ; cost $100,000.

Architect C. F. Schweinfurth, 33 Blackstoue building, has prepared plans for a stone library building for Western Reserve University, to be built in English Gothic style ; the main part of the building will be 33 by 94 feet in size and two stories high, with one-story wings on either side 27 by 37 feet in size ; the building will be equipped with every modern device for convenience in library work and will have a stack room to hold 38,000 books. The building will be a gift to the university by H. R. Hatch, of H. R. Hatch & Co , and will be known as the "Hatch Library."

Architect J. N. Richardson, 204 Superior street, has just let contracts for a $15,000 four-story brick carriage manufactory, at the corner of Woodland avenue and Maple street, for Mr. Beaber ; the building will be 51 by 108 feet.

Architect C F. Cramer, 89 Euclid avenue, has let contracts for a $30,000 carriage repository, for the J. O. Greene Carriage Company ; the building will be of brick, gravel roof, Georgia pine finish and will be four stories high

Architect F. C. Bate is receiving figures for a $35,000 building for the Standard Lightiug Compauy, to be built on Perkin's avenue ; the building will be about 60 by 200 feet in size ; to be of brick, gravel roof, and will be three stories high.

Architect E. E. Smith, 44 Euclid avenue, reports : A $7,000 frame residence on Bolton avenue, for Mr. Z. S. Stocking ; slate roof, furuace heat, part hardwood finish, mantels and grates, plumbing, gas, and electric bells.

Architect W. S Dutton, 813 Society for Savings : Has just let contracts for a building ou Sheriff street ; to cost about $10,000.

Architect Henry J. Harks reports : A frame residence building on Willson avenue for Frauk Buttuer ; it is 36 by 66 feet in size, slate roof, hardwood, hot-water heat, and will cost $5,000. For Mr. Frank J. Dillhoefer, he is building a modern two-story frame dwelling on McBride street ; hardwood, hot-water heat, and plumbing. He also has at Elmwood City, Pennsylvania, a frame church ; furnace heat, modern conveuieuces, seatiug, etc.

Architect A. N. Oviatt, the Arcade : Has uuder process of constructiou five frame dwellings on Euclid avenue, for the Real Estate and Building Company, to cost from $8,000 to $10,000 each ; they are frame, slate roofs, furnace heat and every modern convenience.

Architect Frank B. Meade, Garfield block, reports : A $10,000 frame residence for Mr. H. C. Corsar, at Akrou, Ohio ; it will be 49 by 50 feet in size, and will be in the Colonial style, slate roof, hot-water heat, all modern improvements. For Capt. F. A. Kendall he has under process of construction a frame residence on Cornell street, 42 by 57 feet iu size ; shiugle sides and roof, hardwood finish, mantels, hot-water heat, plumbing, electric bells and everything modern ; cost $8,500. For Mrs. Cline, of Norwalk, Ohio, he has a $5,000 modern frame residence.

Architect A. Kohler, 8 Euclid avenue, reports : A $50,000 opera house, at Erie, Pennsylvania, nearly completed.

Denver, Colo.—Architect W. E. Fischer : For C. B. Van Zant, a two-story brick dwelling ; size 29 by 45 feet ; cost $5,000.

Architect Dan Woods : For the W. P. McQuown Company, a two-story resideuce ; size 30 by 40 feet ; brick ; cost $5,000.

C. H. Benedict will erect a two-story brick dwelling ; size 30 by 48 feet ; cost about $6,000.

Twenty-seven permits issued in January, $35,400.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect William Joy : For William W. Hanuau, a three-story brick store and flat building, to be erected on north side of Michigau avenue near Twelfth street ; cost $20,000. For Edgar S. Deau, a two-story brick residence, to be built on corner of Second and Pingree avenues. Also plans for a large apartment house on corner of Brush and Watson streets ; size 125 by 90 feet ; pressed brick and stoue trimmings ; cost $40,000. Also a four-story office building ou south side of Elizabeth near Woodward ; size 25 by 90 feet ; Buff pressed brick and Ohio buff stone trimmings ; to cost $10,000.

Architects John Scott & Co.: For John Scott, a five-story brick factory on River and Sixth streets ; size 50 by 80 feet ; cost $10,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For R. E. Frazer, a brick residence ou Woodward and Josephine avenues ; cost $7,000. For the Wildwood Cemetery Association, a field-stoue chapel, keeper's lodge and gateway ; to cost $10,000. For Johu Mellish, a two-and-oue-half-story brick residence on Delaware avenue near Woodward ; cost $5,000. Also a two-story frame dwelling, stoue foundatiou and first story, on Trumbull avenue corner of Baker street, for J. Thomas Gibson.

Architect J. E. Mills : For Dr. T. W. Robbins, a two-story brick resideuce on Forest avenue near Second ; to cost $8,000. For E. C. Vau Leyen, for the Highland Park Driving Club, a grandstand, 160 by 50 feet in size ; cost $7,500. Also plans for a three-story brick apartment dwelling on Third avenue near Forest avenue ; size 80 by 90 feet ; pressed brick and stone trimmings ; to cost $45,000.

Omaha, Neb.—Building operations are considerably on the meud and business appears favorable for the spriug. A number of nice buildiugs are in prospect for the Fair Grouuds, to cost about $50,000 ; a $10,000 opera house, a large new hotel, and quite a number of smaller buildings. The Builders' and Traders' Exchange has elected the followiug officers for the year 1895 : J. W. Phelps, president ; J. W. Percival, treasurer ; J. F. Smith, vice-president ; W. L. Wedge, secretary. Directors—C. Baxter, Thomas Herd, C. W. Hull, M. B. Copelaud, John H. Harte, W. M. Dodge.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect J. L. Beatty : For James Hardie, a five-story factory ; size 100 by 60 feet ; brick and stone, tin roof ; to cost $30,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architect W. Foster Kelly has built a stone aud frame residence for Thomas Lewis, Granger place ; to cost $10,000. Also a house on Seyle Terrace, for same party. A brick supply house for Rochester Fire Department ; to cost $6,000. Brick block for William Wheley, corner Grand aud Webster avenues ; cost $15,000. Frame residence for Henry Baker, on Alexander street. Frame residence for J. C. Freidell, Hammondsport, New York. Frame flats for Thomas Hollihan, on Acoit street ; to cost $7,000. Resideuce for John Swanton, Union street ; cost $5,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect J. S. Wees : For N. Brown, a two aud one-half story dwelling, size 36 by 57 feet ; brick and stone, with slate roof ; to cost $15,000.

Architect A. B. Ridington : For John P. Boyce, a two and one-half story brick residence ; stone fouudation, size 24 by 50 feet ; cost $5,000.

Architect W. A. Sprague : For F. L. Sprague, three two and one-half story brick dwellings ; slate roof, size 78 by 35 feet ; to cost $12,000.

Architect J. B. Legg : For Mrs. H. D. Pittman, two two-story brick and stone residences ; size 40 by 45 feet ; cost $8,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect A. F. Gauger is prepariug plans for C. E. Dickerman, for a four-story business block ; to be erected coruer of Sixth and Minnesota streets ; the building to be brick with stone foundation.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT. No. 1

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

HELENA PUBLIC LIBRARY, Helena, Montana.

JOSUE SMITH SOLAR, Architect, Santiago de Chile.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Department of Drawing, Berkeley, Cal.

MILLARD F. DAVIS and HARRY C. RAYNES, Architects, 49 Hildreth building, Lowell, Mass.

PLANS INVITED.

The Public Library Board of Champaign, Illinois, are to erect a library building, the cost of which is not to exceed $30,000. Architects wishing to submit plans, and who desire particulars, are invited to correspond with H. S. Capron, secretary, Champaign, Illinois.

A CALENDAR WORTH HAVING.

Almost everyone has use for a calendar, and by the same token, they ought to have one that is of some use. A calendar that you have to study or "set" has little excuse for existence. One we like is that published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the newspaper advertising agents of Philadelphia.

The handsome copy for 1895 carries on its seal their famous motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," which will alone each day be worth to all who use it far more than the price of the calendar. The size is generous, and the work a beautiful specimen of the printers' art. Each day, as is becoming to such an important slice of time, is printed large enough to be read across a room. Then, too, the matter on the flaps deals with a subject in which there is a growing general interest.

That the demand for this calendar increases each year, we can easily understand, for we do not believe that anyone who has spent one year in company with it, will be willing to spend another without it.

The price is 25 cents, delivered everywhere postpaid, and in perfect condition.

CALENDARS.

Vierling, McDowell & Co., manufacturers of architectural ironwork, have issued an appropriate calendar for 1895. The illustrations represent an interior of a modern steel frame building in process of construction, the detail of an iron stairway, molders at work on a casting and an exterior view of Vierling, McDowell & Co's factory. The whole presents a pleasing and interesting appearance.

Samuel H. French & Co., manufacturers of paints and builders' supplies, issue a calendar illustrating their extensive works in Philadelphia and the Reading Terminal Station, in the construction of which their materials were used. A line at the top, "Established 1844," adds interest to this yearly record of fleeting time.

AN IDEAL HEATER.

Oil heating stoves have become universally popular of late; with this as with other things, the best is the cheapest.

The A. C. Barler Manufacturing Company, 111-113 Lake street, have earned a reputation for their "Ideal," not only in this country, but abroad, as being an article of more than ordinary merit. It is entirely free from the objectionable odor of oil, and circulating and heating as it does most of the air in the apartment entirely separate from the flame, it is recommended by physicians as a sanitary heater of the highest type. Their booklet, "A Reason Why," relating to this heater, is an exceedingly artistic production, and will be gladly mailed to any address on application to them.

CANTON HEATERS.

The J. H. McLain Company have moved their Chicago office from Lake street to 58 Dearborn street, where they are showing their full line of heaters for steam, hot water and hot air. In addition to their well-known Humber and Cambridge heaters they are putting on the market for this season five distinctively new types of heaters — the Amherst and Princeton for hot water, the Cornell and Rugby for steam, and the Oxford Perfect Blast for hot air. The Chicago office of the company will remain under the efficient management of Mr. C. B. Matteson.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Southern Heating Company has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, to manufacture and erect steam and hot-water heating apparatus. The headquarters of the company are at Louisville, Kentucky. The stockholders, directors and officers are as follows: President and treasurer, Walter E. Mellinger, heating engineer, member of the M. S. and H. W. F. Association of the United States, and for nearly ten years connected with Baker & Smith Company, of Chicago and Louisville; vice-president and superintendent, David O. Gorman, late with Baker & Smith Company; secretary, M. H. Mellinger. The company will handle all standard articles pertaining to heating and ventilating, and will also act as special agents for the Canton heaters, the Buffalo Forge Company's fan blast, the Powers temperature regulator and the Deane pump.

THE Stokes & Parrish Elevator Company, of Philadelphia, in their new catalogue, give some very valuable suggestions to architects relative to the planning of elevator space in buildings. This company's experience of over twenty years in the manufacture of elevators and machinery gives the weight of authority to their advice. Their catalogue illustrates the Ellithorpe air-brake safety device, which will gradually stop the car; also the Stokes & Parrish centrifugal governor, which acts automatically in conjunction with the air-brake. Their patent hand-wheel device for starting and stopping an elevator has direct connection with and control of the main valve and has all the advantages of the lever device, without the use of any intermediate valve. It is simple and easy of control and stops and starts the car with certainty and gradual motion.

A SYSTEM of wire lathing is now considered indispensable for fireproofing where wood is used in interior construction. The Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, of Chicago and New York, have issued a pamphlet descriptive of their "G. & B." system of wire lathing with Hammond's metal furring, in which all the advantages of metal as compared with wood lathing are fully set forth. Where wood lath are used there is always great risk from fire and constant danger of falling plaster. Wire lath without furring was the first step in advance. Following this has come the system of metal furring, in which steel rods fastened to studs or joists, at a distance of one-half to one inch for an air space, are used as a stiffening base on which to stretch the metal lath. The plaster is thus given a perfectly firm and open hold. The advantages of the "G. & B." system are fourfold. An air space is afforded, which insulates the timbers; the rods and bearings under the lath are so small that no "dead surface" remains to repel the mortar; the furring stiffens and supports the lathing, enabling it to resist the trowel; the surface when finished is even and regular and as rigid as stone.

RAILROAD NOTES.

MARDI GRAS, FEBRUARY 25 AND 26, 1895. — The Queen & Crescent Route will sell tickets from Cincinnati, Lexington, Junction City, and intermediate points, account Mardi Gras, at one fare for the round trip. Selling February 19 to 24, inclusive, good until March 15 to return. Be sure to travel via the Queen & Crescent. Chas. W. Zell, D. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Beckler, N. P. A., 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Baird, T. P. A., Detroit, Mich.; W. W. Dunnavant, T. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE Queen & Crescent Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at a low price that handsome publication, Mrs. John G. Carlisle's "Kentucky Cook Book." It is a compilation of new recipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of practical cookery suggestions to every housewife in the land. An *edition de luxe* printed on heavy enameled paper and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic book-making. Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. General Crook, Mrs. W. A. Dudley, and other housekeepers of equal note. The retail price is $2.50, but we will send it to any address postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the opportunity. Address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SAYLOR'S PORTLAND CEMENT

MANUFACTURED BY COPLAY CEMENT CO., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Used on the heaviest engineering work constructed in this country during the past twenty years—13,000 bbls. New York Docks, 15,000 bbls. Hudson River Tunnel, 12,000 bbls. Mississippi Jetties, 16,000 bbls. Edgar Thompson Steel Works, 10,000 bbls. Reading Railroad Terminal, Philadelphia, and many other places.

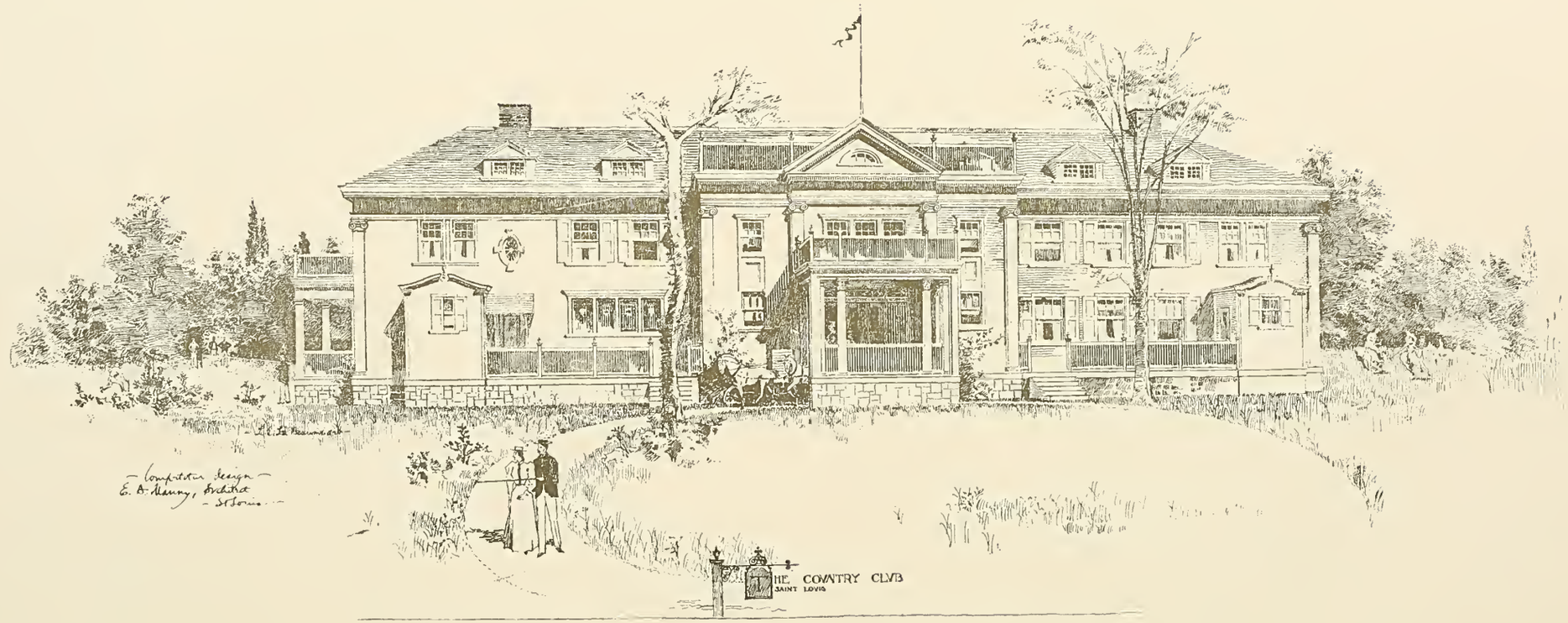
Guaranteed the most economical for making Artificial Stone. Excelling all others for fineness, strength and constancy of volume. Prices, testimonials, and blue-print showing test on Portland Cements used on public work in Philadelphia, sent on application to the Selling Agent,

COMMERCIAL PORTLAND CEMENT.

Equal to the English Portland.
Superior to the Belgian Portland.

Prices and a useful Hand-Book on Cement sent on application.

COMMERCIAL WOOD & CEMENT CO., 304 Girard Building, PHILADELPHIA.


HE COUNTRY CLUB
SAINT LOUIS



PEN AND INK RENDERING, EXAMPLES OF CLASS





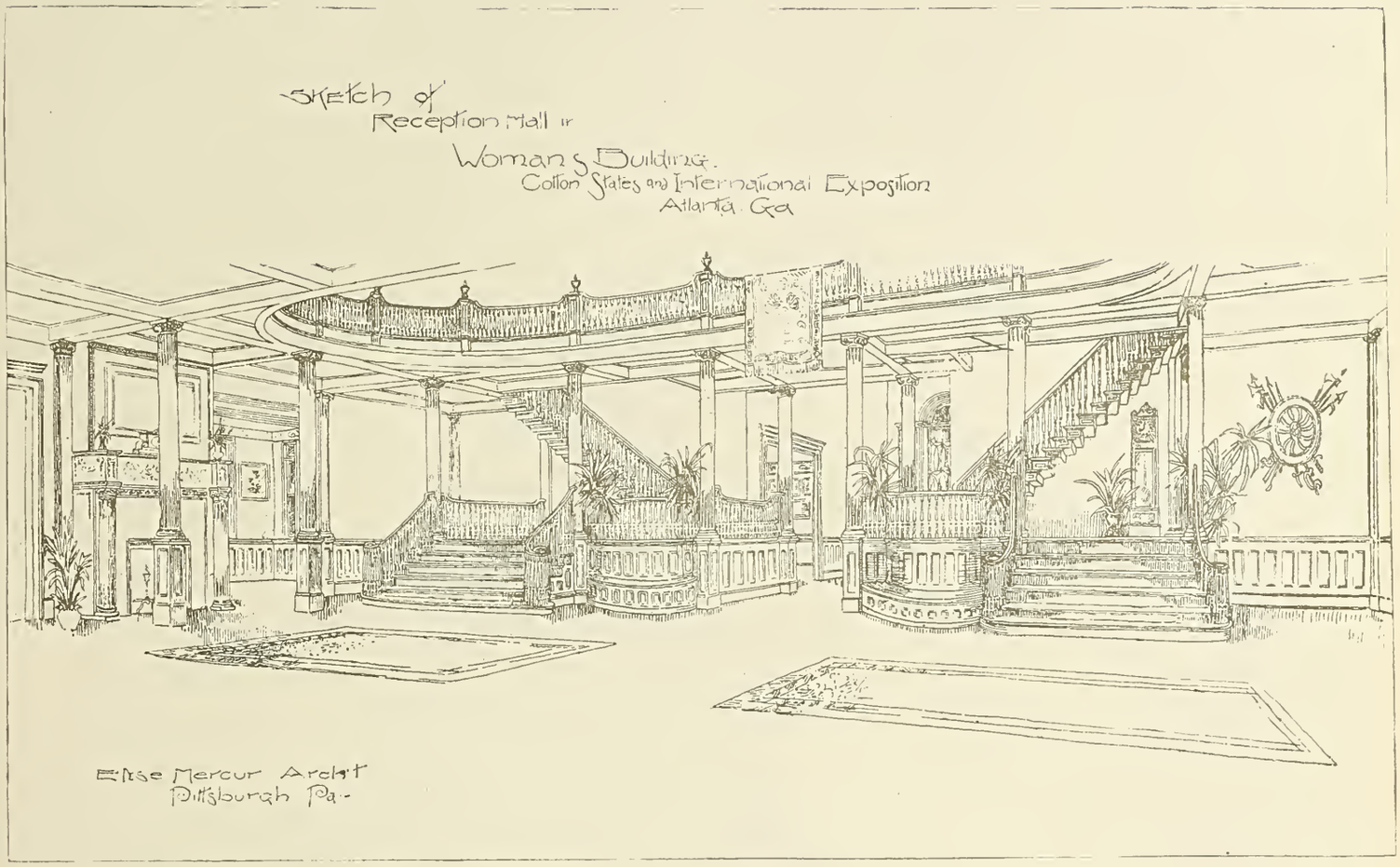
GATE LODGE, CHERBOURG, FRANCE.

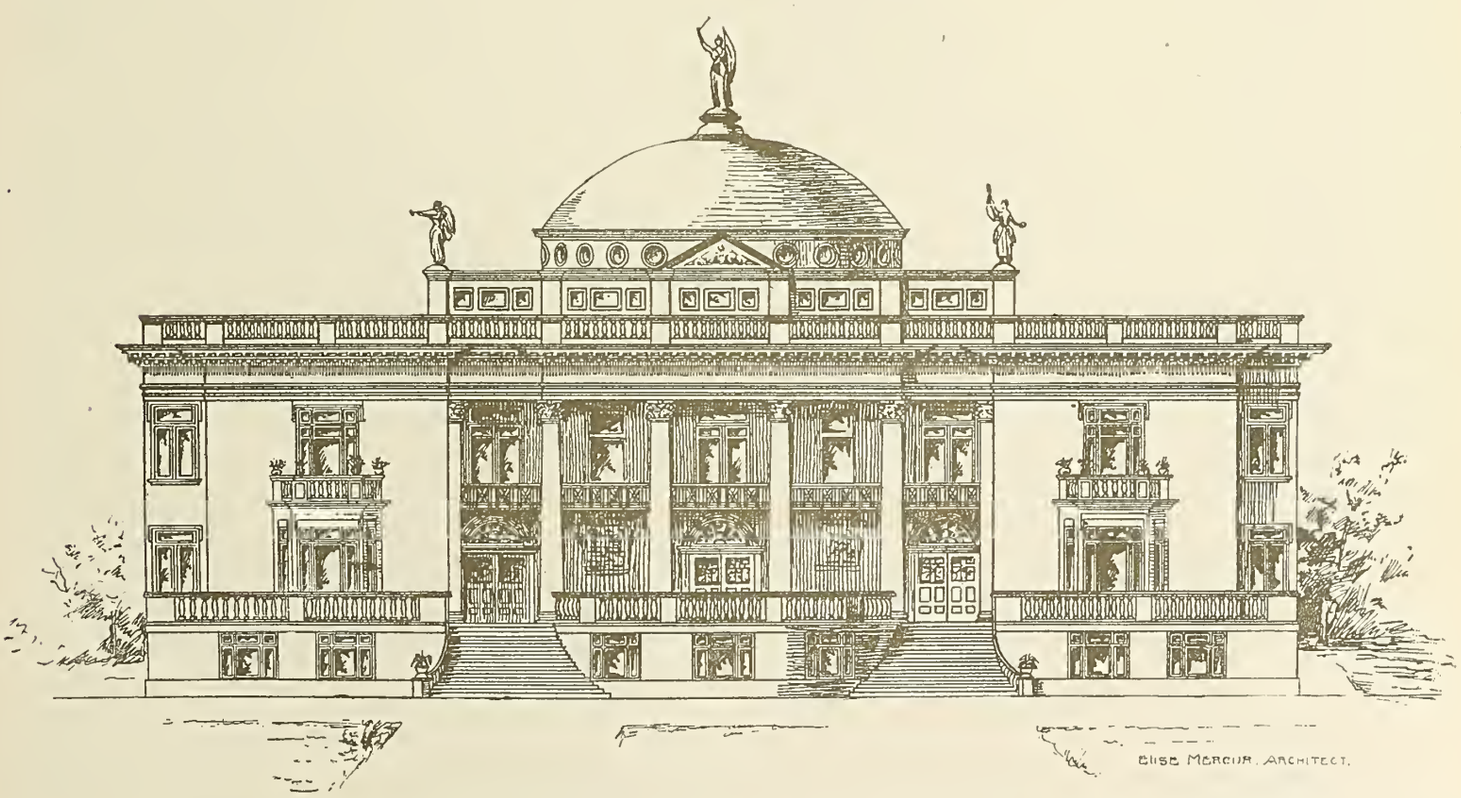
RENDERING BY BIRCH B. LONG, CHICAGO.



SMALL TEMPLE OF SAN PIETRO, IN MONTORIO, ROME.

RENDERING FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY EDWARD T. WILDER, CHICAGO.





Reproduced from The Journal of Building.

WOMAN'S BUILDING, COTTON STATES EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ELISE MERCUR, ARCHITECT, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.



CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

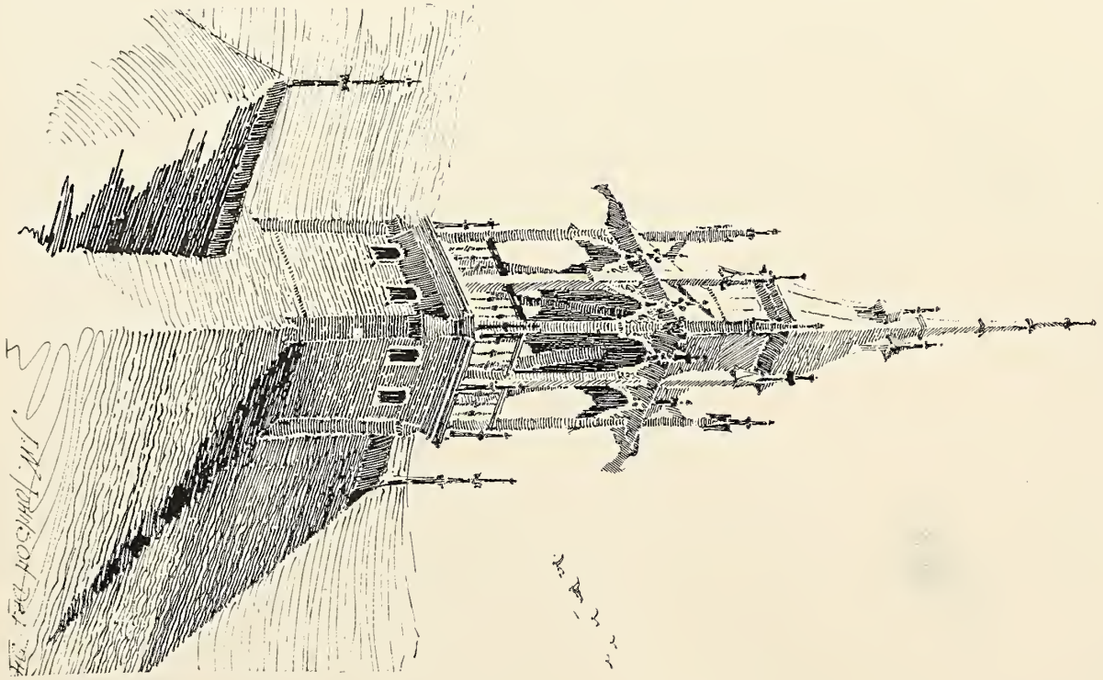


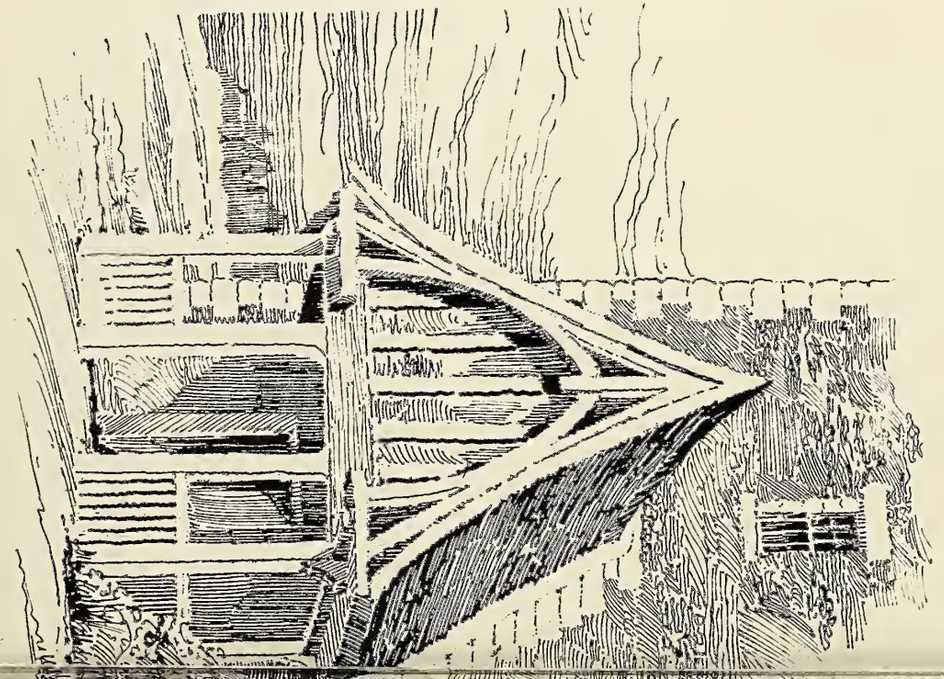
JOHN T. LONG, ARCHT.

PASSENGER STATION FOR THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R. CO.

TWENTY SECOND ST. CHICAGO.





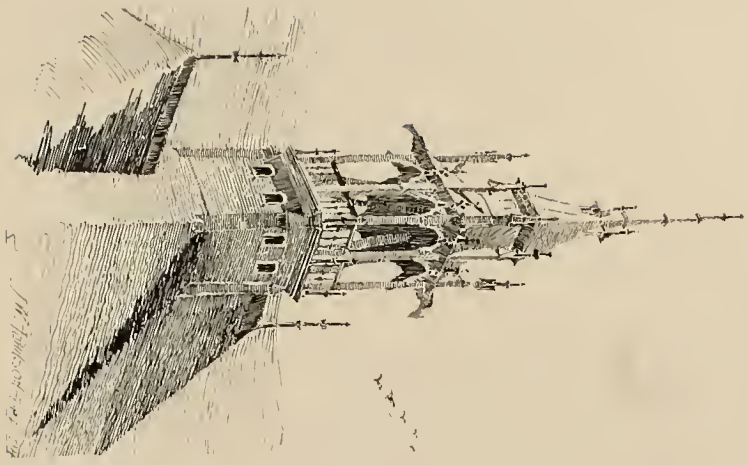




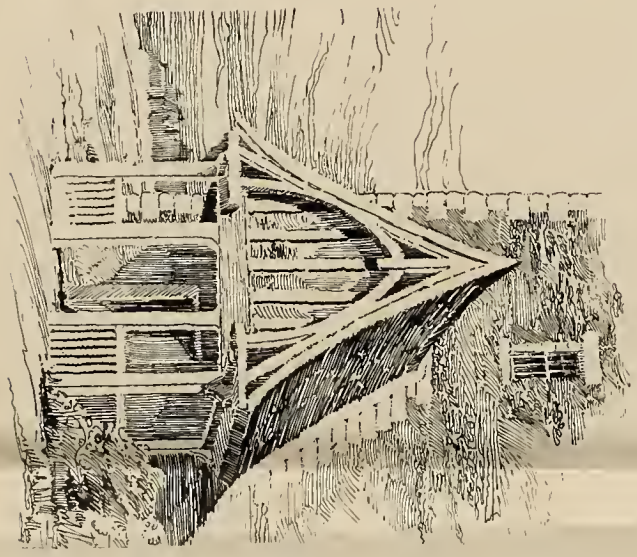




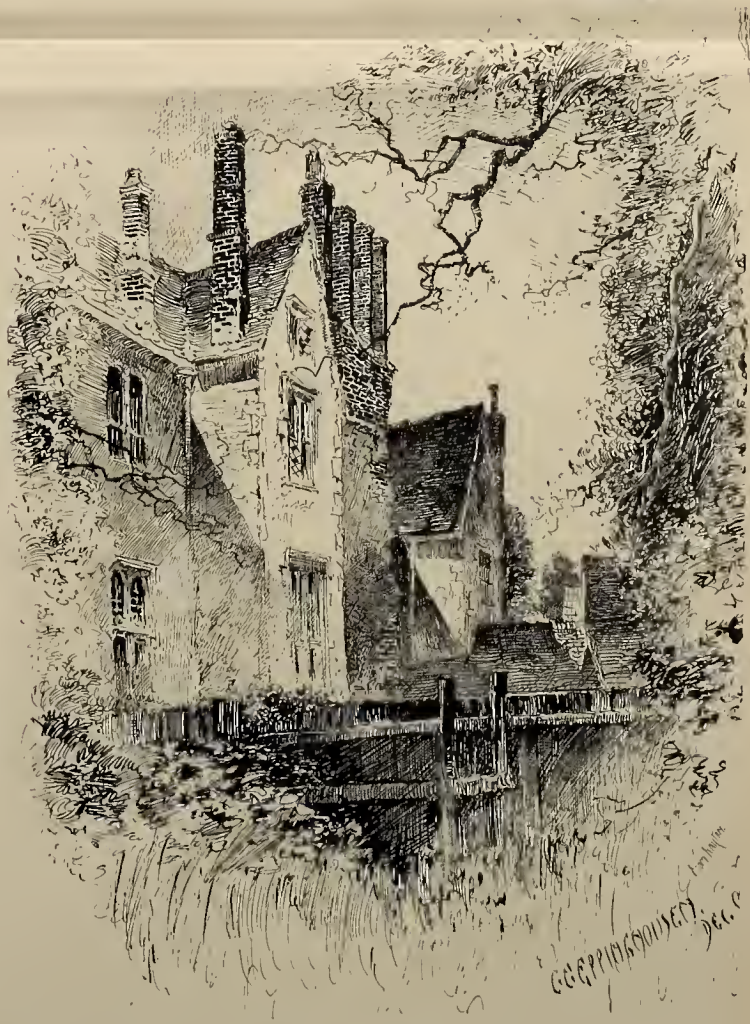
PEN AND INK RENDERING, EXAMPLES OF CLASS WORK, CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.



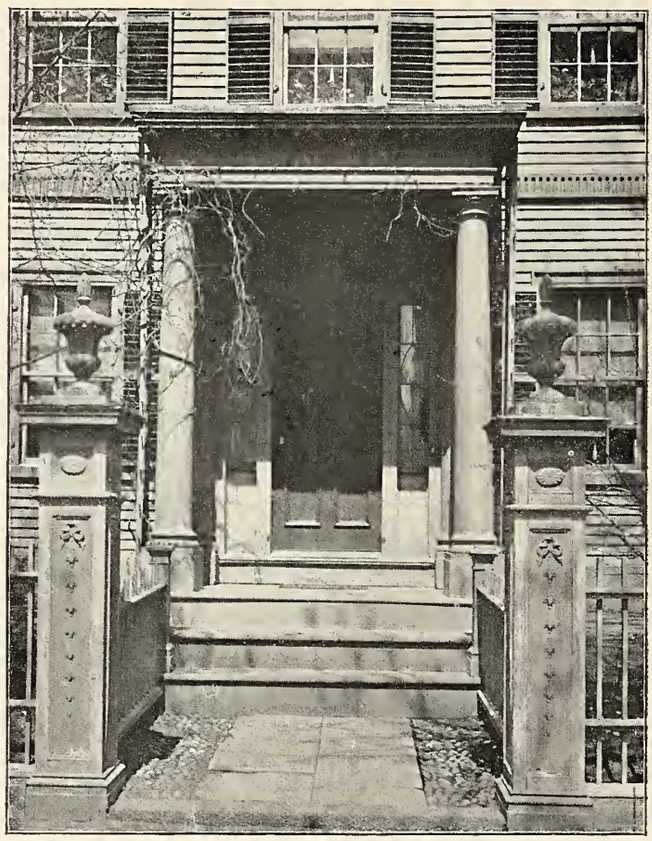








PEN AND INK RENDERING, EXAMPLES OF CLASS WORK, CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.









OLD COLONIAL WORK, S









EM, MASSACHUSETTS.

















OLD COLONIAL WORK, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.





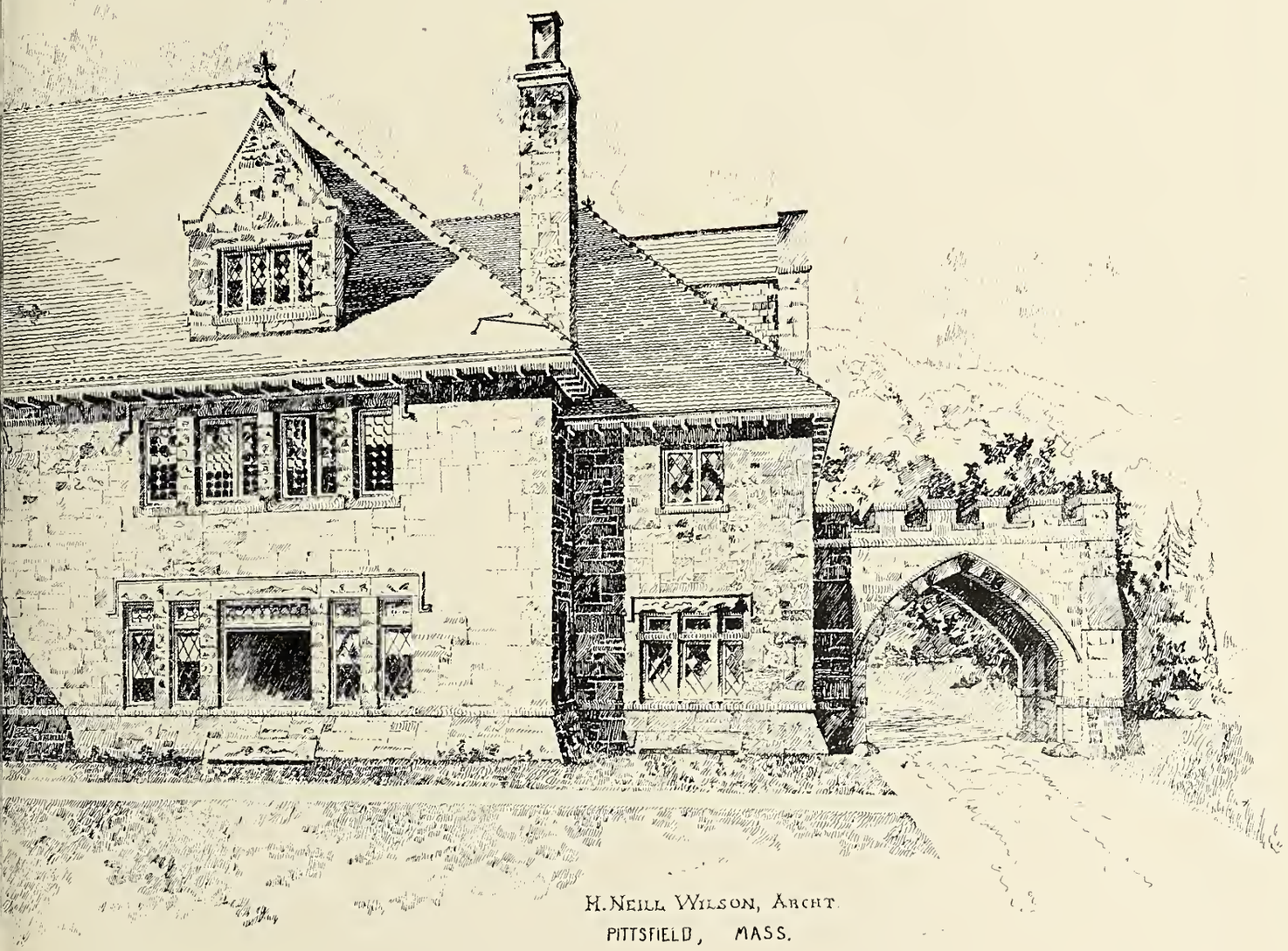
A RESIDENCE IN BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

J. A. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, BOSTON.



-BRIGHTWOOD-

BRISTOL —— CONN.



H. NEILL WILSON, ARCHT.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.



-Brightwood-

BRISTOL —— CONN.

H. Neill Wilson, Archt

PITTSFIELD, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. REID, CHICAGO.

Beers, Clay & Dutton, Architects.

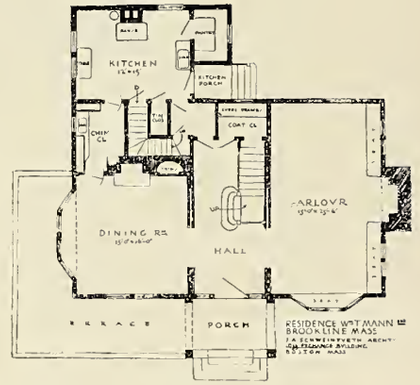


Inland Architect Press.

THE CUMMINGS HOTEL BUILDING, CHICAGO.

T. O. Fraenkel and Richard E. Schmidt, Architects.





A RESIDENCE IN BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

J. A. Schweinfurth, Architect, Boston.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. MARCH, 1895. No. 2



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER, D. H. BURNHAM, W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT, P. B. WIGHT, IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, ALLEN B. POND, J. R. WILLETT.
C. E. ILLSLEY.

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Provideuce, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill. — Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. — E. I. Nickerson, Provideuce, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo. — W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hanuaford, Cincinnati, Ohio. — Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y. — G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn. — Heury Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio. — Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orange, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y. — Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa. — Joseph F. Baumann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Ciucinnati, Ohio. — A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass. — R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill. — C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Barou Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, unless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

Why the McKaig Bill Did Not Pass.

The failure of the McKaig bill to become a law should teach the friends of the measure many things, not the least of which is that it is of the utmost importance that there should be a well paid committee in charge of the bill continuously at Washington. The bill is indorsed by the entire profession, and as far as the fact of its receiving no adverse criticism from the press would indicate, by the entire public also. Early in the last session it was seen that there was opposition growing from some source, and finally Mr. Bankhead, the chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, refused to take the bill from the committee and place it before the Senate. It may seem ridiculous beyond measure that a bill so broad in its scope, so important to the present and future of the country, and so thoroughly indorsed by the people and their representatives in Congress and Senate, should be smothered and killed by the influence of a departmental clerk or two; but yet when the history of the passage of this bill is written, it will be found that Mr. Bankhead is the tool of a most baleful influence in the present administration, that which has its head in the Secretary of the Treasury, and ramifies every department to which his influence has appointed a relative or friend. It is probable that Mr. Carlisle, senior, does not care particularly whether the McKaig bill passes or not, but he passively allows his son to use his father's influence to enable him to "hold onto his job" in the architectural department and prevent his and other relatives' return to their Kentucky farms, and other obscure pursuits. This is absolutely all there has been to prevent the McKaig bill from becoming a law, and while it may sound like dealing in personalities, it is impossible to do otherwise than to state the facts as we find them. As the phrase goes, "Nothing but a few slight formalities of a financial nature prevents," when explaining why some large building project fails to materialize, so it might be said that "only a few slight formalities of a family nature" prevented the passage of the McKaig bill.

New York State Architects' Bill.

The architects of the state of New York have again taken up the matter of a license bill, and are urging upon the citizens of the state the vast importance of this measure. It will be remembered that two years ago this bill was urged by the Western New York State Chapter and the Buffalo Chapter, and might have become a law had it not been for the autocratic position taken by the governor of the state. As it was, mainly through the personal work of the late W. W. Carlin, the bill passed both houses twice and was vetoed by that alleged arbiter of laws after the legislature had adjourned. The position taken by the members of the profession in New York city in regard to the bill may have had something to do with its failure to pass. However, the present organization under the leadership of Warren R. Briggs and J. H. Pierce is all that can be desired, and now that the state has a governor with some knowledge and standing beyond that of a ward politician, there is every reason to believe that the passage of the bill in the present legislature is assured.

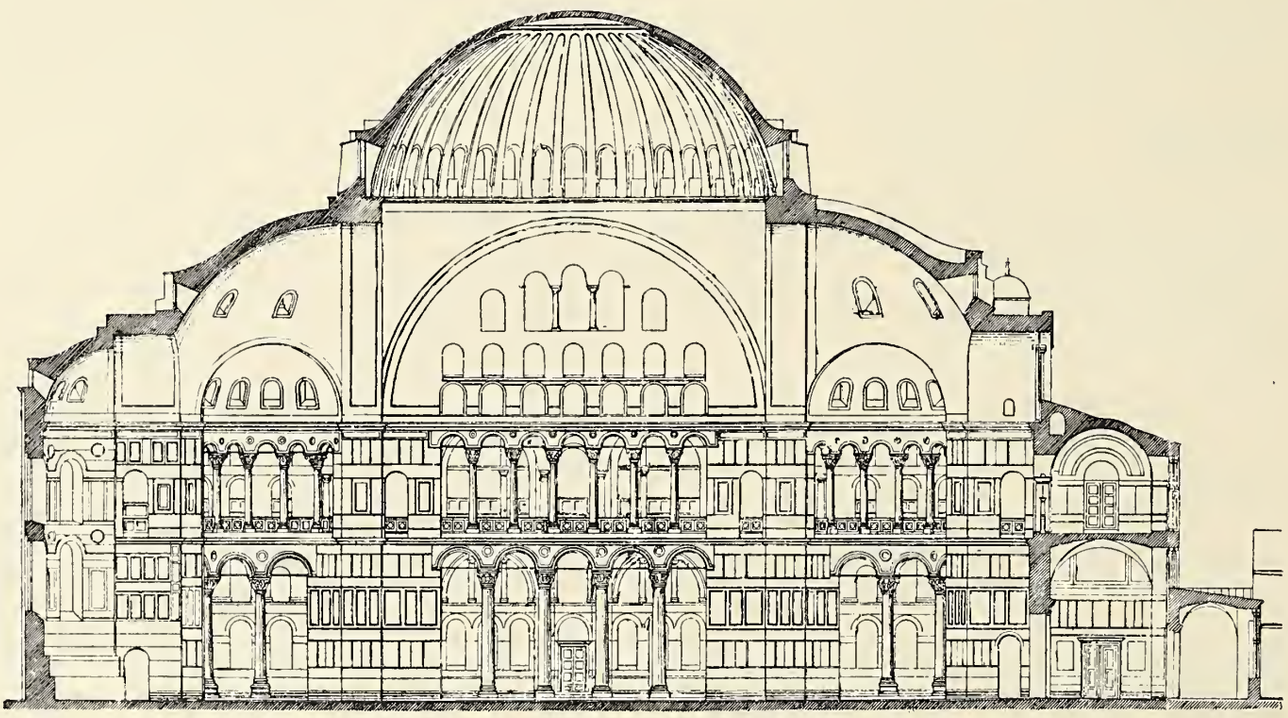
THE POINT OF DEPARTURE BETWEEN CLASSIC AND MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE.*

BY P. B. WIGHT.

THE chaotic state of the art of architecture as practiced in modern times, notwithstanding the fact that in point of size and expense more buildings have been erected within the nineteenth century than any other that has preceded it, is such as to cause the best minds to inquire where we stand with reference to the past and the future. The questions as to whether or not there is a nineteenth century style to be known as such in future ages, and if not is there any reason why there should ever be a twentieth century style, or whether each civilized nation is likely to develop its own particular style, are cast in the shade by the more serious and profitable investigation that is going on as to the true historic succession of preceding styles. If the nineteenth century is ever remembered in future years its most prominent claim for distinction will be, that it was the age of investigation rather than of development or creation. It is eminently the age of encyclopedias, the age of research. It is pretty certain now that every part of the globe that is worth knowing about has been discovered. In architecture about everything that exists has been seen, measured, described, illustrated, photographed, imaginatively restored if not "restored" in the usual way, and much of it has been reproduced or imitated in one way or another in modern structures. Even books of earlier centuries have been republished and illustrations reproduced. If we would know all about the architecture of the ages, we have but to consult great libraries or collections of photographs, and we will find them all drawn out, described and photographed over and over again by different authors, travelers and artists. Here they all are in all sorts of views, in whole, in part, and often in the minutest details. This was not so before. In all the enlightened countries of Europe it is safe to say that from the time that the architecture of ancient Rome, in the form known as modern renaissance, had entirely supplanted mediæval architecture up to the latter part of the eighteenth century, during which the practice of Roman renaissance was universal, little was known of any other style than that of Rome as interpreted by the Italian masters, Palladio, Vignola and Scamozzi, and their followers, and the academy established by Louis XIV. Whatever else that had been done before this time was simply an object of curiosity, known only to the denizens of the locality where such buildings still existed. These buildings had all become victims of negligence and vandalism, or had been patched out with additions in the new style.

It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that anything was known of Greek architecture, though it had been "discovered" in 1672 by Jacques Carrey, and it was only after the appearance of the first volume of Stewart's "Athens," in 1762, that it became an object of interest and study. Then came the first break from the style that had been inculcated by the Italian and French schools for two centuries. This has been admirably described in Mr. Van Brunt's "Greek Lines." Stewart's work was the commencement of the whole modern movement of investigation of ancient architecture, which has continued up to the present time. But with all that has been done by hosts of eminent scholars there have been few books on the history and philosophy of architecture that have been of much value, except as treatises on fragments which go to make up the whole history of the art. Until Viollet-le-duc came on the field we had no authority on the historical sequence of architectural styles, and even today we have none approaching the completeness and conciseness that are necessary before putting it into the hands of a student of architecture. The young men of today learn what they know and their minds are diverted into various channels purely from the accident of environment and association. It is only after half a lifetime of study and observation that any architect can begin to understand without prejudice where we now are in the history of the world and how we came to what we are. The official school of France is the only one that attempts to direct the youthful mind in the way it should go. But it is like a state religion, and is denominational to an extreme. Like girls brought up in a convent, the greater number of its students are faithful to its teachings, but the original and brilliant thinkers among them soon break their bonds when loose in the world of thought and action, as the late H. H. Richardson did. The numerous essays that have recently appeared from the best thinkers in the architectural profession, and the recent action of the American Institute of Architects, at its convention in 1894, point to the importance of a correct and unprejudiced history of architecture that can be used in our numerous architectural schools as a guide to all other teaching.

Until such a book appears we will be obliged to depend on such works as that which forms the main subject of this review, and the occasional essays of our best writers for a solution of some of the most important questions that have vexed earnest students



AYA SOFIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

*"The Church of Sancta Sophia, Constantinople; A Study of Byzantine Building." By W. R. Lethaby and Harold Swainson. Macmillan & Co., London and New York, 1894; A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. $6.50.

"Aya Sofia; A Study of Origins in Byzantine Structural Art." By A. D. F. Hamlin, the *Architectural Review*, Boston, Vol. II, No. 5, 1893.

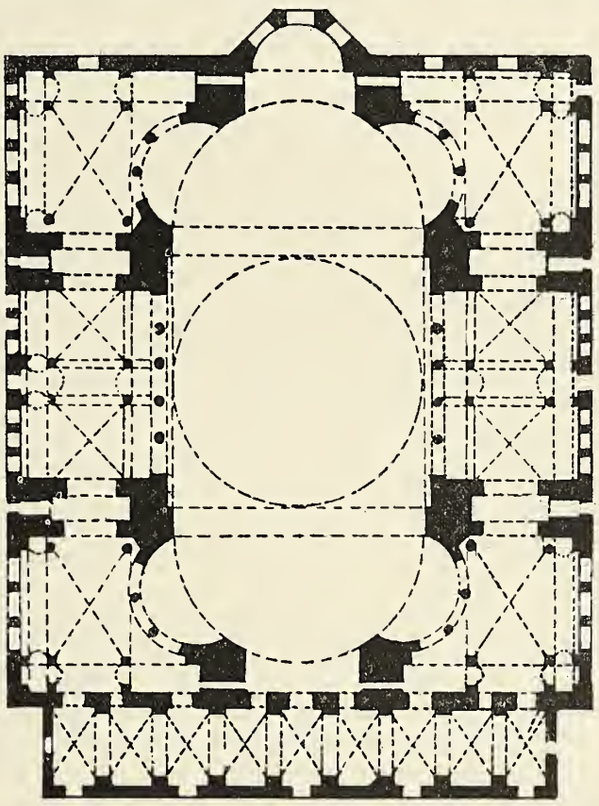
"The Central Building of the World." By Henry Van Brunt, the *Architectural Review*, Boston, Vol. III, No. 2, 1894.

of architecture of the present generation. Given the connecting links, and the why-and-wherefore of much that we already know, or think that we know, will be made clear to us. Messrs. Lethaby and Swainson have contributed one and the most important in the whole history of architecture, while Professor Hamlin and Mr. Van Brunt have almost contemporaneously, but to all appearances at a slightly earlier date, made clear the historical position which St. Sophia holds with reference to the whole range of architectural investigation.

To this book we can refer for all the history of this wonderful building that is attainable. It is voluminous and supported by documentary evidence in every particular. In fact, it is a compilation of all that is known of it — all that is reliable in other authorities is retained, and all that is doubtful is rejected. It is wonderful that so much is known of a building erected in the sixth century, and no less wonderful that the building should be in a better state of preservation than any other of equal age. It is not our purpose to repeat anything to be found in this intensely interesting book, and it is only necessary to give some dates for our present guidance. St. Sophia was erected on part of the site of the church built by Constantine the Great, which is supposed to have been called the Church of the Divine Wisdom. His wife, Helena, was said to have discovered the true cross and other relics in Jerusalem in May, A.D. 328, about the time that he selected Byzantium as his capital. To celebrate this he built the church, but it is not certain that it was completed in his lifetime. It was dedicated February 15, A.D. 360. It was seriously damaged by fire in 404, but was restored and rededicated under the Emperor Theodosius in 415. This church was burnt on the 15th of January, 532. The Church of St. Sophia was commenced as soon as possible after this, and still stands almost intact, and very nearly as it was originally built, so far as the interior is concerned. For its conception and execution the world is indebted to the Emperor Justinian, who inspired the architects and workmen and poured out his treasure without limit from the beginning to the completion. It was dedicated on the 26th of December, 537. The account of its building was written by Procopius in 558, and has come down to us intact. On the 7th of May in this year, the eastern part of the dome, with the apse, were thrown down by an earthquake. It was restored and reconsecrated with great ceremonies five years later, and on the 24th of December, 563, in the thirty-sixth year of Justinian. Descriptions of the church exist from the pens of Agathias and Evagrius. A description of the building is also given in great detail in a poem written by Paul the Silentiary, corresponding with the Poet Laureate, of our own times, in Greek, which was delivered as the Opening Ode. A translation of this from the original hexameter verse is given, and the authors say of it that "On many accounts the poem is the best ancient architectural description extant. It is exact in accuracy, most orderly in sequence when read with a knowledge of the building, and must have been written within its walls. A close and careful study, written when architectural ideas were in the ascendant — *the chief subject of thought in times of peace* — it is no futile attempt to explain a work of genius in terms of mechanics and foot-rule measurements, after the manner of an architectural lecture, but it translates the ideas of the artist into the words of the poet."

It may be remarked here that Justinian, being aware that the previous church had been many times injured by fire, determined that the new building should be fireproof, and it is clear from the descriptions that nothing of a combustible nature ever entered into its construction or decoration. Even the interior fittings, where not of marble were of bronze, silver and gold. The building, as is well known, was entirely constructed of brick, except the four great interior piers, which were built of stone, because it was harder than the bricks then made. And in this connection it is interesting to note the fact that when Henry Hobson Richardson built Trinity Church, Boston, the first building in which he seems to have been inspired with the construction as well as beauty of the ancient Byzantine buildings, he built the four great piers that support the central tower, of flat slabs of granite laid horizontally, which were afterward encased in a decorative material. St. Sophia is supposed to have been covered on the outside with slabs of marble, though it is all now stuccoed for protection, the latter having been done by Fossati in 1843, when the last restorations were made by order of the Sultan of Turkey. The entire roof is of brick arches, and the dome is built of specially made bricks from 2 feet to 14 inches thick. The interior of the walls and the piers are, or have been, entirely covered with slabs of rare marble of different colors, and all the ceilings and domes with glass mosaic, mostly having gold grounds. The windows were of slabs of marble pierced with square openings in which glass was inserted, and were probably the first marble tracery ever used. All the shafts of columns are of porphyry or rare marble, and the capitals, bases, molded work and cornices are of white marble.

Two architects were employed by Justinian, Anthemius of Trales, a Greek from Asia Minor, and Isidorus, a Milesian, who was also a Greek. Of these Anthemius seems to have been the greater constructor, and Isidorus the greater artist. From the time it was built up to the Crusades it seems to have had no vicissitudes except from earthquakes. And these were frequent. Von Hammer calculates that from the beginning of the seventh to the middle of the fifteenth century there were twenty-three severe earthquakes, one of which, in 1033, lasted intermittently 140 days. From 1511 to 1765 ten earthquakes are recorded. It is remarkable that in this length of time the delicately poised construction of the roof should only have required restorations which are relatively unimportant. The most important restorations were



MOSQUE OF AYA SOFIA

GROUND PLAN.

undertaken in the second half of the ninth century, under Basil the Macedonian. They are fully described, and include not only improvements in construction, but in decoration. It may be well here for historians to note that this sort of thing was done in the (so-called) darkest part of the "dark ages." Here is more "dark age" work. "In October, 975," says the author, "an earthquake caused the hemisphere of the western arch (*apsis*) to fall. It was restored again by the same emperor in six years; he spent, Scylitzes says, 'on the machines for mounting for the workmen to stand on, and for the raising of the scaffolding, to build what was fallen, ten centenaria of gold.' According to Glycas, Romanus Argyrus (1028) beautified the capitals. Scylitzes also says the Emperor 'made bright with silver and gold both the capitals of the great church, and of our Lady of Blachernae.'"

St. Sophia rested in peace and glory until 1204, when it was desecrated and looted for the first time since its erection by the fanatical Crusaders. Baldwin was crowned here in this year, and for fifty-seven years Roman Catholic priests read masses at its altar. On the recapture of Constantinople by the Byzantine emperor, an effort was made to restore the church, but it never

recovered its former splendor. In 1346 it was again devastated by an earthquake, when about a third of the arched roof fell. The damage was partly made good by the Empress Anna, wife of Andronicus Paleologus, Phaceolatus being prefect of the works; but in the following year (1347), on the accession of Cantacuzenus, the restoration was completed. The latter has left an account of it. He restored the decoration, both in marble and mosaic. Both emperors were helped "by one Astras, in many things a clever man, but especially in building, and by John, surnamed Peralta, one of the Latin subjects of the emperor." It is interesting to note that even up to the middle of the fourteenth century all the names we encounter in connection with this building are Greek, except the last one, which is Italian. At this time the Greeks called the city *Escompoli*, from which the Turkish name Istambul is derived. We have another written account of the church in 1433 by the Chevalier Bertrandon de la Brocquière, who describes it as still in good condition, as he attended and described the services in it. On the 28th of May, 1453, the last Christian service was held within its walls. It was attended by the emperor, the last emperor that preserved the Roman succession in Constantinople before it was transferred to the German empire. On the following day the city was taken by the Turks. The Janissaries invaded the church and began to sack it. But it was rescued by the Sultan, who claimed it for his own, and he and his successors have used it as a mosque ever since.

Thus from 537 to 1453, for 916 years it was used continuously for Christian worship, during all of which, with the exception of the time it was in possession of the Crusaders, the service was of the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine, now the Greek Church. The Crusaders distinguished themselves by transferring to St. Mark's at Venice, and many other places (in plain language stealing), the treasures of gold, silver and precious stones, and pretty nearly everything they could transport, to enrich those places. But in so doing they sowed the seeds of an art which to a great extent leavened the productions of the greater part of Europe, in which the refinement of the East was needed as a check upon the exuberant fancy of the mediæval designers of Europe. They carried with them unwittingly a knowledge of the most skillful and daring construction the world had ever seen, to give confidence to their own builders. For in the constructive work of St. Sophia might be found the elements of every form used by the Romanesque builders of Germany, the Normans of France and England, the Lombards of Italy, and the Gothic architects of all Europe. The gynæceum or gallery that surrounded the dome and nave on three sides was the prototype of the Mediæval Triforium. It was partly built with barrel vaulting and partly with groined vaulting. The same may be said of many parts of the roof. It was probably the first building in which half domes (conches) were used. In it we find the oldest examples of pendentives. Buttresses and flying buttresses were *invented* to take up the thrust of the two great transverse arches that give the principal support to the dome. For when these proved to be too weak, the buttresses were found to be a necessity and were afterward added. This building was the prototype of St. Mark's in Venice, which resembles it in some particulars, though carried out with greater elaboration. It is, however, by no means as successful as a work of construction, and the interior is heavy and obstructed while St. Sophia is light and graceful. The use of semidomes east and west of the arches that carry the central domes makes it possible to see nearly the whole ceiling from one point of view.

No one has pointed out the relative position of St. Sophia in the history of architecture better than Mr. Van Brunt in the essay referred to; while Professor Hamlin has demonstrated the derivation of the constructive forms of the roof from the earlier works of the Greek builders in the East with a completeness of analysis that is remarkable.

In all this we see that the Byzantine was the legitimate successor of Greek art, and the work of Greek artists. For at that time the people of Byzantium and Asia Minor were Greeks and Aryans, not Semites as now. The language of the country north of the Bosphorus was Greek up to the time of the Turkish invasion in the fifteenth century, just 450 years ago. This building was preserved, and retained almost its pristine beauty and completeness up to that time. And even since, the Turks have respected it and devoted it to the holiest purposes according to their own ideas. Long before they claimed it, their architecture from the far east to the shores of Spain had been only another development of the principles of which it was the seed.

Byzantium was frequently visited by Russians from the immediate north countries. Some of the best descriptions of it that we have were written by Russians, to whom it was a revelation. To-day Russia is the only country in the world west of Asia that has an indigenous architecture, which was universal in that country up to the time of Peter the Great, and is still practiced. It is Byzantine in the direct line.

In our own day and country we have seen a short-lived revival of the Byzantine principles in the works of the late Richardson and his followers. Are we to see their development no more? Are we to confess that our architecture can have no new life, and that it is dead also? Dead as the dying century soon will be? Or is there still possible some hope that with the dawn of a new cycle we may arise emancipated from the thralldom of schools and creeds and assert a new life; be true to our own convictions, our unbounded opportunities, our unrivaled progress in the mechanic arts, and develop an art which shall be a true link in the world's history, and an inheritance to those who are to come after us?

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.*

BY THOMAS HAWKES, M. I. C., A. I. A.

THE soul of the landscape gardener met many a congenial one in Babylon of old, and if he was of a social nature, his genius was enlivened while wine gave rise to many toasts in the banqueting halls upon the Hanging Gardens there. In that early time (genius and prophecy being the same as now) he must have looked upon the future world as an enviable place for his calling, seeing, as he must have seen, his art become not only perfect, but world-wide in its scope. If it has yet come to perfection, is perhaps a question, but its world-wide application is as far off, maybe, as it was some thousands of years ago. Between now and that Assyrian time, however, when Cyrus and other sovereigns of the Orient ordered that their palaces and residences be set amid gardens, the years have not been passing over barrenness alone, for beautiful and many have been the spots at which they might have lingered upon the lap of Flora. Palaces in Greece and Italy gave to their occupants vistas of the sea and horizon across landscapes adorned with trees and shrubbery, decked with flowers and plants, and arranged with that artistic skill which knew so well where and how to place appropriately belvideres and statuary. Within how many gardens did Ulysses in his wanderings set his foot? And perhaps the charms of Calypso's Isle detained him there as much as the charms of herself. Was not that a garden in which his men wished so much to linger, that Lotus Land where it seemed to be always afternoon? The many references of ancient writers to gardens and landscapes actually existing show that the art was long ago well understood, and as if to show their admiration for the beauties of nature in an artistic setting, their legends refer to mythical places, as the Gardens of the Hesperides and the like. But we must not linger too long upon these bygone ages, but take a step to more modern times and see in that rough age of Charlemagne that the emperor commanded and showed how gardens were to be laid out and planted. His people, who were warrior bred, confessed by their obeying him that the soul of man loves the beautiful, from which we may premise that were it not that landscape gardening is so little understood, and hence so little brought to mind, it would be an inseparable part of architecture; and why should not this strain of reasoning induce the thought and urge the conviction that the landscape gardener should be an architect?—that as architecture is properly distinguished from mere building by the presence of the decorative or artistic element, so landscape gardening, being similarly distinguished from mere gardening, shows the ambidextrous skill of him who, while with one hand he erects an edifice, with the other he brings the surroundings into harmony with it. Truly the day-dreamer, that person who has only ideas without the means to execute them, has generally better taste than many of those whose means are ample, for it is to be supposed that no castle in Spain was ever airily built without the surrounding landscape being made a garden of.

The arch enemy of landscape gardening is utility, that utility which signifies greed or a pecuniary profit, but those even who are swayed by it lose not the love of nature or the beautiful, even as they grow older and become more and more immersed in business, for these same persons decorate their houses to the extent of their means, take pleasure looking at the landscapes of their pictures, enjoy the scenic descriptions of the writer, and seek in summer in the country the most beautiful natural scenery that is accessible. The question, gentlemen, to you is not so much to show how landscape gardening should be done as to show how a desire may be awakened to bring it to our doors; to show how this utility may be done away with, this Gorgon that, in cities, turns the innate desire for natural beauty into stone, and which extends its petrifying influence into country homes. But how is to be shown the way by which this utilitarian enemy of the beautiful in nature may be led off? I know of no better method, for a beginning, than that of making of all architects landscape gardeners. If they were such, the future manner of

*Read at a meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at Chicago, April 16, 1894.

building would be properly changed in respect to position and exterior form, and some of the roses, flowers and vines upon the decoration of the interior would find a place upon the lawns. The architect of this double skill, for his very love of nature, and consequent artistic feeling, would prevail upon the intending builder to so plan that the grounds would receive as much attention as the house. That this would result we may fairly infer if, allowing the imagination a little play, and deeming that architecture and landscape gardening were allied or were in unison, we consider the magnificence of the gardens of Lucullus as a result, and a very probable one, of the prevalence of the art of landscape gardening in the architectural profession of those days. And this, I think, is more than a supposition, because there were many more gardens than those of Lucullus, and many besides him indulged themselves in an art whose earliest practice was with the Persians, who according to Sir John Malcolm had gardens at the time of Mahabad, their first king. That the Romans, contributing to, or learning from Lucullus, Adrian and others, surrounded themselves with the charming beauties of vegetation, even if the variety of flowers and plants was limited, according to Pliny, to one thousand, is proven by the country seat of the elder Scipio at Laternum, the crowding of the shores of the bay of Naples with villas, and the applauding by Sylla of the masterly skill of his rival Marius, who had placed his villa on the promontory of Misenum, which on every side commanded sea and land. Passing from that time, the art of landscape gardening seems to have been nearly lost with the fall of the Roman empire, but the splendor of imperial and private gardens, though dimmed, and maybe not so fragrant, was preserved by those monks who so well, too, preserved from oblivion the writings of Greece and Rome. Believing that a thing of beauty is a joy forever, in more than an ideal sense, these monks perpetuated the art of landscape gardening in the careful selection of sites for monasteries and abbeys. All Italy then wooed with fragrance and beauty, revived an art, the effect of which has been felt ever since, and which is strongly shown in the French style, a modification merely of the Italian, and later on the Dutch, although fantastic in many essentials, with their level grounds, their formal terraces, their canals and straight tree planting, helped to form the natural style of the present day. But let us show now how far has been the realization of our Babylonian brother's prophecy.

In Europe there is evidence everywhere of an inclination to the art, and in many places the evidence of masterly skill is pronounced, but principally in England has the practice of landscape gardening received the greatest attention. Wealth there, by reason of its concentration to a few, has been expended in vast sums on such work, which, embodying the merits of previous successive changes and eliminating false styles, has through the efforts of various professors made landscape gardening to be more understandingly practiced than at any time in the past. In the eastern parts of the United States, at places the art is much practiced, and here in the West there are many fine samples of it which excite our admiration. Shall we here call to mind a recent splendor that is past, a relative perfection of artistic gardening whose aid contributed so much to the architectural beauty of the Columbian Exposition? Can we think of it, now that it is past, without its esplanades and "Wooded Island," its lagoons and water courses, its fountains and its statues? If we cannot do this, can we help admitting that without these accessories its beauty would have been but dimly shown, if indeed there would have been beauty there at all? This perfection of landscape gardening, this universality of its scope that imagination saw the possibility of in miniature, charmed the eyes of millions. If, then, Europe, whose representatives saw there the lesson learned so well, a lesson taught us by transatlantic landscape gardening, and if this country is dotted, too, with splendid specimens of the art in harmony with architecture, is it too much to suppose that this magnificent art may become general as time runs on, and that the landscape gardener's dream and wish may be eventually fulfilled? Architecture? Without the aid of landscape gardening, when space allows, of what avail the decorations of your friezes, the fluting of your columns, the diversity of your capitals, the carvings of your architraves, except to make pronounced the unsightliness you provoke which before was scarcely noticeable!

This art of landscape gardening, which should be encouraged by the wealthy and studied and practiced by the architectural profession, is of the utmost aid in obtaining noble architectural effects, and is, whether ranked so or not, above all the arts for its capacity in being able in proper harmony and design to enhance to the eye the appearance and value of a building. It is greatly educational, and consequently more beneficial than the results of the skill and genius of the artist, because, while they are appreciated only by the profession, the work of the landscape gardener is a living picture made of nature's own materials adorned with its ever-varying beauties of hues and tints as unlimited as the variety and diversity of tree forms, shrubs, ferns and grasses, and it is susceptible to the comprehension of all and so is an art preëminently that refines the mind and gratifies that innate longing which most of us have for the beautiful.

"When ages do grow to civility and elegancy," wrote Francis Bacon, "men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection." How noticeable this is when, considering how the art of building has advanced, and particularly so of late in this country, we notice, and to me how lamentably, the landscape gardener's art has failed to keep pace with it. Not to be didactic, which I should consider an impertinence to my audience, who certainly must admire and more or less understand the art so dear to me, I must refer again to its relation to architecture. To understand that relation much thought is required and much experience, and as much taste to its proper achievement as either thought or experience. But some will say to this that everyone is not gifted with taste, and will ask if that taste can be acquired. Although it may be taken for granted that one without taste should not be an architect, I think that taste will come with practice, for taste if to some it be natural, is but another name for skill, and can in consequence be gained with labor. As I have before expressed that the landscape gardener should be an architect, I must assert now that no landscape can be properly taken advantage of or modified, that no landscape gardening can be rightly done without a knowledge of architecture, for how can one make a landscape harmonize with the buildings and vice versa, if he lack the knowledge of architecture? Landscape gardening also requires no slight acquaintance with engineering, because a practical knowledge of the use of materials will be required, as also that of leveling, depressing or raising the grounds; but an engineer alone, or an architect who is only such, will treat landscape gardening from no other view than that of the profession, and one who is a gardener merely, no matter how skillful he may be in the cultivation of plants and flowers, will have the aim only to display them, and it will follow that congruity and simplicity in all these cases will give way to novelty and picturesque effects, which are two qualities only of landscape gardening. Intricacy is to be studied in the laying out of the grounds, and it must have the quality of variety. Simplicity must contrast with grandeur; novelty must give it animation; association must endear it, and all must be bound in continuity. These effects can be best achieved if the landscape requirements be studied before the planning of the building is definitely made, but they can very seldom be attained, and if so, in a modified form only, if the structure is erected and the grounds considered afterward. But here I must acknowledge the too apparent truth that architects are not generally landscape gardeners, but this fact should not prevent those who can often mold their clients to their will from pointing out to them the advantages to be gained by employing a competent landscape gardener to select the site of their building when this is possible. How infinitely superior the results would be, and to how much better advantage would the buildings show, and how much would be gained in the comfort and convenience of the owner? There would be no poor perspective from the approach, where first impressions are gained, to give an unfavorable impression of the edifice that by itself might be perfect, while a proper consideration of the perspective will often make appear nearly correct a building that is the reverse. Of course, in all this there is more to be studied than the immediately contiguous scenery; the characteristics of the ground and the neighboring scenery must be taken into consideration; the character of the soil, and, too, to arrange the relative positions of the different buildings. Drainage, also, must be taken into account. Collaterally to landscape gardening the finest views for the different rooms are to be studied, and by so doing avoid the frequent case of presenting the worst views from the best rooms of the house, and vice versa. A little thought in this matter will so arrange that natural or artificial beauties shall be seen from other rooms than those which are reserved for very indifferent purposes. Shelter from the wind is also an important matter and should be carefully taken into account, for why, except to obtain a conspicuous position, should a house be built upon a treeless hill unsheltered from the wind and sun? When this is done everything is sacrificed to conspicuousness, and upon closer views the structure presents as forlorn an appearance as the eminence does a barren one. In these instances there are generally utilitarian attempts resulting in unnatural treatment of the grounds, and presenting a picture of hideousness that no after architectural efforts can efface; but allowing that these conditions can be ameliorated, no labored art, no amount of skill can compensate for lack of judgment or good sense in the original planning. It may be asked with the multiplicity of architects, and with the number of them who have an abundance of time on their hands, how these conditions come about. Curious as it may appear, people who would not think of erecting a building without the aid of an architect will select the site and lay out the grounds without a thought of their qualifications for such work; and rarely will you find one frank enough to admit that he requires assistance in such matters, but should he intrust them to another, he will very probably say that he does not do the work himself because he has not the time. It is not to be expected that everyone who builds will consult the landscape gardener or even take into consideration the landscape at all. But I do not speak of those who have not the means to beautify or appropriately treat their dwellings or buildings, for landscape gardening means in every case a proportionately generous expenditure of money, which is made necessary by the fact that it takes time to make any grounds beautiful, and much time is required in many cases, in such as require that designs for the future must be made, for present effects are not always lasting and often to produce future ones those of the present must be sacrificed. As much as I have in the beginning of my address berated that very useful quality, utility, it must be considered in the long run. Under the head of utility may be mentioned that were the landscape gardener consulted in the first place the money paid for his services would be no small part of the saving effected, for, taking advantage of the

conformation of the grounds, he avoids expensive so-called improvements.

What is the occasion of the rectangnlarity of our towns, so rectangnlar that a cnrve wonld seem to be an offense? Snrveyors lay ont our towns and villages in checker-board fashion. Streets are projected in impossible places, bnilding lots are often inaccessible, and drainage is bad, making necessary an ant-like process or excessive expense to cnt down the natnral hills. These evils seem never to be at first noticed, or, if they are, they are not considered, becanse shortsightedness, nnder the name of ntility, wishing to make the greatest nnmber of lots, does not see that were the natnral advantages of the ground considered our towns wonld be better in all respects instead of being ngly for all time. There is a possibility, thongh, that these matters may be more generally observed, and that the future holds out some hope, for, as fast as we have developed it, the whole conntry is not yet qnite snbdivided.

I know of no city having so fine a system of boulevards and parks as Chicago; bnt in the bnsiness parts it is nearly devoid of pnblic sqnares and open resorts where trees and flowers conld grow, and where for a time the laborer and women employed at toil could find repose, and in the charms of vegetation and the variety and grace of natnre relief from the cares of bnsiness and work. Why shonld not the Lake Front be made into a pleasure gronnd of that kind? What a boon wonld it not be to millions, and besides, how it wonld beautify the city in that particnlar spot and enhance the valne of the overlooking property. As it is, it is an eye-sore. No respectable person is to be seen resorting there. A nice sight it mnst be for the residents and hotel gnests to see from their windows in the early morning of summer the gronnds strewn with tramps and the nnfortnnate of mankind! Private pride and interest, if not public, should alter the place. The objection that would be nrged against it as a park wonld be the railroad along the lake; bnt when one considers that the gronnd falls some six feet from Michigan avenue to the grade of the railway, and that if it were raised twelve feet at the track it would fall only six feet toward Michigan avenue and exclude the trains effectnally from sight, this objection would lose its force. As the fall is not appreciable at present toward the lake, neither wonld the fall be then appreciable toward the avenue, and even if it were, I see no necessity of making level grounds of it. Were it undnlating the effect would be accomplished as well, and this park would be the city's greatest ornament, and from its position its most beneficial resort. In making it, the mistakes of Lincoln Park in shutting out the views of the lake (about the only natnral beauty that Chicago possesses) could be avoided. When one is enthnsiastic, the enthusiasm comes from conviction, and his expressions may be high-sonnding to those of a less sangnine or earnest temperament. If snch have seemed my convictions to any preseut, I will beg even from them a reference to a landscape gardening many feet above the earth — I allude to roof gardens. In our cities, built as they are, where ground is too valnable, or is not to be bought at all, beautiful gardens may be made upon the roof, and with the needed conservatories to keep the plants and flowers over the winter, the cost would not be excessive. The expeuse of heating wonld be insignificant, and would principally be that of piping to conuect with the honse system. To enumerate the advantages of roof gardens is scarcely necessary, so taking leave of my subject for the present you will please allow me before closing to express the pleasure it has been to me to prepare and read this paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PLEA FOR THE YOUNG ARCHITECT.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of March 2 has an editorial — evidently "*inspired*" — giving all the designs in the competition for state capitol building a general raking over, and deprecating that the competition was won by "young men unknown to architectural fame." The writer evidently forgets that the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York city, were young unknowu men when they won over *all comers* — among them being the so-called "*best architects.*" Also, the architects of new Baltimore courthouse and of the new capitol at state of Washington, recently decided — *all* yonng unknown men. The actiou of the Institnte of Architects' convention in having none bnt those who have been in practice ten years admitted to compete for government buildings in the new government bill shows that these so-called young and inexperienced men are *not unknown*, not to say FEARED. This is an unjust condition, and should not be allowed to remain. What does ten years' experience amonnt to in the cases of ninety per cent of the architects now practicing in this conntry? What would fifty or a hundred do for them? Would they do any better work? No! J. A. S.

THE *Century's* "Life of Napoleon" has canght the popnlar fancy in a most snrprising way, and copies of the magazine have been hard to get nnless purchased within a few days of issne. "With each installment," says the *Critic* of March 2, "the value and thoronghness of the work becomes more manifest." The present revival of interest in Napoleon has been only a lucky coincidence for the *Century*, as Professor Sloane's history was projected, and its pnblicatiou in 1895 decided upon, long before there was, even in France, any unusual interest in the character of Bonaparte.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CINCINNATI CHAPTER A. I. A.*



THE occasion for our assembling here this evening is one of great importance to our members, and marks an important epoch in the history of Cincinnati architectnre, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of this Chapter and the granting of its charter by the American Institnte of Architects, on Febrnary 14, 1870.

The American Institnte of Architects was incorporated in 1857, reorganized in the spring of 1867, and by it charters were granted to the New York Chapter March 19, 1867; to the Philadelphia Chapter November 11, 1869, and to the Chicago Chapter December 13, 1869; thus making the Cincinnati Chapter the fonrth to which a charter was granted, Chicago getting ahead of us by abont two months.

On Jannary 10, 1870, Mr. James W. McLanghlin called a meeting of the Cincinnati architects at Keppler's Hall, in order to discnss the propriety of forming a Chapter under the American Institute. The matter was considered favorably, and proper committees appointed to arrange an organization.

At a meeting called on January 25, 1870, at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, the complete organization of our Chapter took place, and on February 14, 1870, this body was officially recognized, and a charter granted from the maiu body, under the title of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, with the following charter members:

James K. Wilson, president; James W. McLaughlin, first vice-president; William Walter, second vice-president; S. W. Rogers, secretary; Edwin Anderson, treasurer; Samnel Hanuaford, A. C. Nash, William Stewart and Arthur Bate.

Our charter was an elegantly illuminated manuscript designed and drawn by Edward Neville Stent, and was signed by Richard Upjohn, President A. I. A., and P. B. Wight, Secretary A. I. A.

There are now twenty-six Chapters in the United States, and the beneficial influence of the Institute is felt in all parts of this great country. The objects of the Institnte are not those of a trades-nnion (as is so often believed by the uninformed), but to unite in fellowship the architects of this conntry, aud to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession.

Of the charter members four have died: Mr. James K. Wilson, William Walter, Edwin Anderson and A. C. Nash. They did much to beautify this city and its subnrbs; the work of Mr. Wilsou especially being of excellent quality, and the numerous buildings designed by him iu this city will be lasting monuments of his skill as a designer.

Mr. William Stewart is now located in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. S. W. Rogers iu Atlauta, Georgia, and as to Mr. Bates' present locatiou I am not informed.

The only two charter members who are still members of this Chapter are Mr. James W. McLaughlin and Mr. Samuel Hannaford, who have both been closely identified with this Chapter since its origin, and with the architecture of this city for the last forty years; McLanghlin having opened an office in 1855, one of his early efforts being the designing of the Masonic Temple in 1858.

The junior membership of this Chapter dnring the first four years of its existence consisted of L. S. Bnffington, Thomas M. Cahill, C. B. Cook, Charles Crapsey, Edwin R. Procter, George W. Rapp, Ernst Ruffini, Thomas R. Tinsley and Engene D. Williams, who were much benefited by the competitive designing practiced in those days. The majority of these soon opened offices for themselves and became full members of the Chapter, and the junior organization was abaudoned in 1875 on acconnt of scarcity of members.

There is now, however, an independent organizatiou of the architectural draftsmen of this city, called the Cincinnati Architectnral Sketch Club, which has been iu existence about teu years, and has done much good for its members in encouraging desiguing, and in the interchange of ideas. It is to be hoped that this sketch club may iu the near fnture be made a part of our own organization.

Many interesting meetings have been held by our Chapter, and many valnable papers were read and discussed by our members. The vexations subject of competitions has been frequeutly brought up at our meetings, and while the Code of Competitions, as improved and adopted by the national body, will result in

* Address of President George W. Rapp, of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institnte of Architects, at a dinner given in honor of its twenty-fifth anniversary, February 14, 1895.

much good to the profession, competitions in general are discouraged by the better class of the profession as not being the best method of obtaining satisfactory designs.

Until but recently our city has been without any law regulating the practice and methods of building. About seven years ago our Chapter was instrumental in formulating a law, which was passed, and which has done much good in its restrictions as to sanitation and methods of construction. A committee of our Chapter is now at work to revise the same so as to conform to and embody the most recent improvements in construction, there being at present no provisions in the law for the so-called skeleton construction, or for building over 100 feet high.

Our Chapter has also taken an active part in connection with the Institute, to bring about a reorganization of the government architect's office, so as to provide for better methods of securing plans, and for the erection of the public buildings of the United States, than those now in vogue. It is to be regretted that the McKaig Bill, providing for this reorganization, and indorsed by the Institute and its Chapters, and so favorably commented upon by the press of this country, should now be doomed to defeat owing to a lack of interest on the part of the present Congress, which in the last days of its existence finds its time entirely occupied with the much delayed measures to relieve the financial stringency of the country. It is also to be regretted that Mr. John H. Carrere, the well-known architect of New York — to whom the position of supervising architect was offered — after a careful study of the situation, found it impossible to accept, claiming that it was beyond his power to do justice to himself as a designer, and to the duties of this office, so long as the methods now in vogue at the supervising architect's office were not changed.

During the twenty-five years of the existence of this Chapter the following members have filled the office of president, namely: James K. Wilson, in 1870; William Tinsley, 1871; James K. Wilson, 1872; A. C. Nash, 1873 to 1876, inclusive; James W. McLaughlin, 1877 to 1881, inclusive; A. C. Nash, 1882 to 1889, inclusive; Samuel Hannaford, 1890; James W. McLaughlin, 1891 to 1893, inclusive, and George W. Rapp, 1894 to date.

The office of secretary has been filled by the following members: S. W. Rogers, 1870; Edwin Anderson, 1871 to 1873, and Charles Crapsey, 1874 to date.

The present membership consists of the following *regular members*, who are also Fellows of the American Institute of Architects:

William M. Aiken, W. R. Brown, S. E. Des Jardins, A. O. Elzner, Samuel Hannaford, George W. Rapp, John H. Boll, Charles Crapsey, Gustave W. Drach, S. S. Godley, James W. McLaughlin, H. E. Siter, Levi T. Scofield (Cleveland).

Associate Members — W. W. Franklin, Charles E. Hannaford, Lucian F. Plympton, H. E. Hannaford, A. W. Hayward, J. J. Rueckert.

Honorary Members — Robert Clarke, John Carlisle, Charles E. Ryder (of Buenos Ayres), Gen. A. T. Goshorn, Hon. Jacob D. Cox.

Deceased Members — James K. Wilson, A. C. Nash, Henry Bevis, J. R. Neff, William Walter, William Tinsley, Eugene D. Williams, T. S. Trowbridge.

I regret that for fear of taking up too much of your time I cannot here mention some of the important works of the above deceased members.

Thinking that it would interest our members, I will now give you a brief account of some of the architects of importance who practiced in this city during the first half of this century, at a time when the duties of an architect were but little known in this section of the country, and when the most designing was done by the builder.

Mr. J. Latrobe, the original architect of the capitol at Washington, designed the beautiful Longworth residence on Pike street, now the residence of Mr. David Sinton. Mr. Seneca Palmer was the architect of the building occupied by the National Lafayette Bank and Franklin Bank. Isaiah B. Rogers, father of one of our charter members, designed the Burnet House. Thomas Walter, father of William Walter, another charter member, was the architect of the cathedral; and J. R. Hamilton, architect of the University Club building, formerly the Dexter mansion, where we are this evening assembled, was also associated with Mr. McLaughlin as architects of the Masonic Temple.

With reference to the Burnet House, which was built in 1849, the *Illustrated London News*, in its issue of February 26, 1859, published, together with a view of the building, the following now most interesting article, which I have introduced to show the enterprise of the capitalists of our city as far back as 1849:

The Burnet House, Cincinnati, one of the magnificent buildings of the kind in the Union, makes up from seven to eight hundred beds; and on occasion of the great democratic convention held in Cincinnati three or four years ago, it managed to accommodate with bed and board no less than three thousand persons; and that, too, for a whole week. The English reader may judge from this statement alone, not only what capital, but what enterprise, judgment and multifarious ability are necessary to conduct successfully such monster establishments. The sanitary arrangements, the lighting and warming, the internal government—to say nothing of the commissariat department—might tax the genius and the wisdom of a statesman and the energy and foresight of a general. But Mr. Coleman, the sole proprietor of the Burnet House, is equal to the demands made upon him. British hotels, as all travelers know, are but small affairs. They were planned in the days when the world had not learned to travel. They suited the age of the packman in his gig, and are, as a Yankee friend well says, "one-horse machines at the best." But the American hotels were produced in an age of steam, and suit the wants of a community in which everyone travels, and of a great country, where no one thinks a couple of thousand miles a particularly long distance.

Perhaps in England we never shall have hotels on the same magnificent scale as they have them in America; but there is certainly no reason why our hotelkeepers should not court, instead of repel, the custom of the ladies. If a lady and gentleman could be accommodated as cheaply as two gentlemen—which they are in America—there is no predicting the amount of custom that might flow into the coffers of our metropolitan and provincial hotel-keepers—custom upon which they now put a kind of prohibitory duty, by insisting upon the party having a private room, paying extra for dinner, charging them with wax-lights, and generally running up such a bill as makes a lady's traveling expenses about as much as those of three gentlemen. In such palaces as the Burnet House, the charge is $2.50 per diem for a lady or a gentleman, and this includes breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea, and supper. The use of a handsome dining room, of an elegant drawing-room, capable of accommodating six or eight hundred people, and containing as good a pianoforte as money can purchase; reading room, with two or three hundred newspapers, daily and weekly; and a smoking room for the gentlemen who smoke and the "gents" who chew tobacco. There is no extra charge for servants, and no gratuities of any kind; and all that is not included in this very moderate tariff are wines, beer, and spirits.

There has long been a talk of establishing at least one such hotel in London. We trust that it is not talk only, and that the thing will be done. The country that builds and will support the "great ship" [referring to the "Great Eastern"] can surely support a great hotel. Aye, and a dozen of them, if the example be once set, and the speculation prove profitable.

I have introduced this article for the reason that a St. Louis syndicate of capitalists have lately had their eye on this very building and have contemplated the erection of a twelve-story hotel on its site. I have been informed that this same syndicate also are viewing other centrally located business property with the view of putting up a few skyscrapers similar to those they erected in St. Louis.

Now, it seems to me that capital in this city needs a little shaking up in order to reëstablish the reputation of our city in the past, for we have certainly been outranked by other large cities when it comes to business houses and hotels.

Hoping that in the near future we may witness a revival of the old spirit and enterprise, and that our city may redeem the old proud title of "Queen of the West," I extend to this Chapter of Architects my best wishes and hopes for its future success and prosperity to its members, and may we all be present to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary.

THE ARCHITECT'S LICENSE BILL IN NEW YORK.

IN order that the state bill for the examination and license of architects might be again brought before the legislature of New York, a meeting was called by Warren R. Briggs, chairman of the Licensing Committee of the Architectural League, and was held in New York city, February 14. Invitations had been sent to different Chapters of the A. I. A., and to all other allied societies to have representatives at this meeting for the purpose of discussing the propriety of introducing a bill in the present legislature for the licensing of applicants to practice architecture.

At this meeting there were present George B. Post, George Martin Huss, Charles I. Berg and Warren R. Briggs, representing the Architectural League; C. A. Fullerton, representing the Sketch Club of New York; Edward P. Casey, chairman, E. A. Josselyn and Joseph H. McGuire, representing the Beaux Arts Society; John Coxhead, representing the Buffalo Chapter A. I. A.; J. H. Pierce, representing the Western New York Chapter A. I. A.

Mr. Briggs made a short and concise statement of the purpose of the meeting, the work which had formerly been done in this line, and the general invitation that had been extended to the architectural and allied societies to participate.

Mr. George B. Post, of New York, was elected chairman by unanimous vote, and Mr. J. H. Pierce, of Elmira, New York, elected secretary.

The secretary was requested to read the licensing bill which had passed both houses of the legislature in April, 1892, but had failed to receive Governor Flower's approval. Bill was read through in full, after which different sections of the same were discussed, and it was then moved by Mr. Huss that the bill as passed by both houses of the legislature in 1892 should be introduced in the present legislature as early as practicable. This resolution was unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. Briggs that Mr. Pierce be appointed committee of one charged with the responsibility of introducing the bill, which resolution was unanimously carried. A resolution also prevailed that the secretary have two hundred copies of the bill in proof form printed, and that a number of copies be mailed to the different architectural bodies represented at the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENT BLASTING.

Under a general denial to a complaint alleging injury to a house by the negligent blasting of a contractor on an adjoining lot, the contractor can show that the blasting was done by an independent contractor, for whose negligence he was not liable.— Romer *vs.* Stryker, Court of Appeals of New York, 36 N. E. Rep., 808.

EFFECT OF UNFILLED CONTRACT UPON MATERIAL MAN.

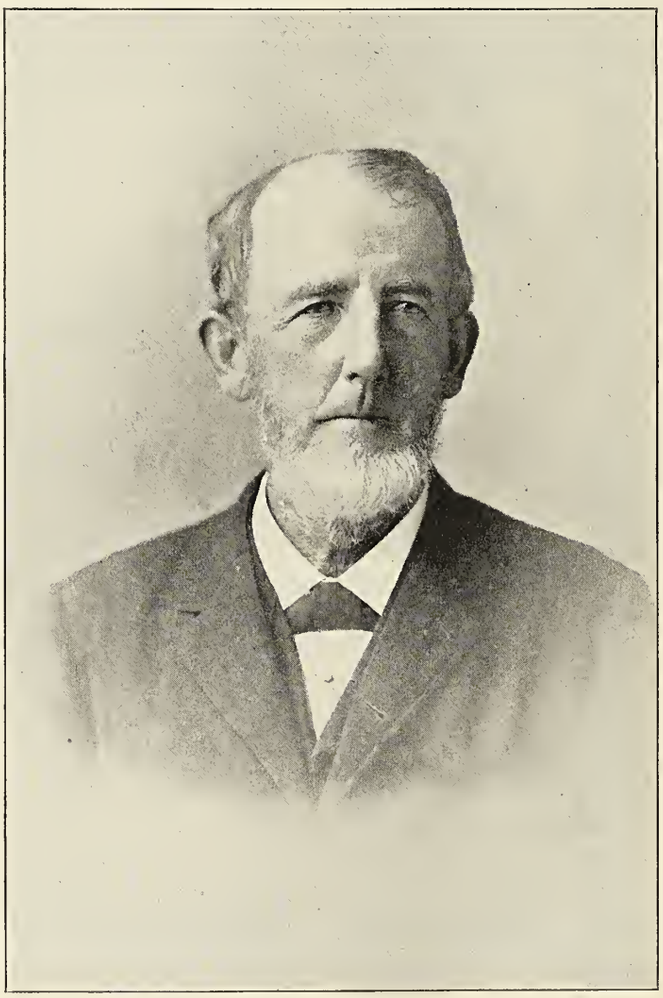
Where the statute provides that every person save the original contractor, claiming a mechanic's lien, must within thirty days after the "completion" of any building, file his claim of lien, and that cessation from labor for thirty days on "any unfinished contract," shall be equivalent to a completion thereof. Persons who furnished material to a contractor who abandoned his contract, were not entitled to mechanic's liens where their claims were not filed within sixty days after such abandonment, though the owner afterward made a contract to complete the building, with another, who completed it.— Johnson *vs.* La Grave, Supreme Court of California, 36 Pac. Rep., 650.

DEATH OF JOHN McGLENSEY, OF NEW YORK.

THE death of Mr. John McGlensey, of New York, which occurred on February 10, after an illness of fourteen days, removes one of the most remarkable characters among the building contractors of America.

Mr. McGlensey was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1819. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to one of the then prominent employing plasterers of New York city, and finally entering the plastering contract business, it became his vocation through life, and for forty years his name was known among the largest employing plasterers in New York and other cities, the execution of the work upon many of the costliest structures in New York standing as monuments to his handicraft.

In 1845 he became a member of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and shortly afterward a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the time of his death was a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M., Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 23, K. T, New York Consistory; Mecca Temple Mystic Shrine, and the Masonic Veterans. As an employing tradesman he was for almost the entire existence of the Society of Mechanics one of its most prominent members, and of the associations of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and the Building Trades Club, and was for several years president of the Employing Plasterers' Association, all of New York city.



JOHN McGLENSEY.

In reviewing the life of such a man as John McGlensey the recording of such honors as these only show the public side of a broad character, but underlying this was a foundation of rare simplicity and honesty. The energy and singleness of purpose that raised the plasterer's apprentice to the highest rank in fraternal societies and among his fellow-tradesmen had in it no selfish thought or flavor of self-interest, for those who were honored by knowing him in his later years found him a man singularly free from all those forms of self-assertion which grow from a selfish or narrow mind.

It must have been early in life that he first became imbued with those characteristics that in later years became with him a distinctive trait. One was a pure sentiment, and another a commingling of that sentiment with a clearer insight than was possessed by most of his fellows into the value of training as an attribute of good citizenship. This latter phase took the direction of a broad belief in the dignity of labor. Thus to him the first duty of the youth was to learn a good trade, and the duty of the nation to see that he had every opportunity for apprenticeship. Throughout his life, in public and private, his best efforts were given toward the establishment of a proper apprenticeship system, and no movement for the establishment of a trade school was inaugurated that did not have his warmest support.

That other trait was a most virtuous patriotism. Not that of the politician or of the orator, but of one who saw on every hand a selfishness that was so narrow as to forget that all prosperity is founded upon our national integrity, and that the flag was too often looked upon as a colored rag rather than as the symbol of the greatest freedom and enlightened progress the world has known. An incident will illustrate this:

It was at a great banquet where the master builders of the country were assembled. The first toast was, "Our country, and nothing but our country." The speaker was an orator of national reputation, and when he had finished his address his remarks received adequate applause. But just as the chairman was about to announce the next toast, the tall form of John McGlensey appeared before him asking permission to interrupt for a moment, and with a diffidence that was natural, but with words brief and to the point, he called attention to the fact that while the glowing words of patriotism fell from the lips of the orator and were applauded to the echo, there were not on the walls or in the great hall a single emblem of that nation's glory. Taking a small silk flag from his bosom, he presented it to the orator and retired. It was a lesson in patriotism that will be forgotten by few who were present.

This love for the flag was also a part of his private life. A month before he died a friend left for Europe, and he gave him a flag and waved another to the departing ship. Shortly afterward this friend's wife visited him and he presented her with the flag, and told her to welcome her husband's return with it as he would not be there, cautioning her not to tell his family.

Gradually he became weak, and, after fourteen days of painless sickness, that great heart ceased to beat and he went to sleep. The flag he loved was buried with him. He was buried with Masonic honors from the house of his only child, Mrs. John A. Jarvis.

FRANCE HONORS LOUIS H. SULLIVAN.

ARCHITECT LOUIS H. SULLIVAN has within the past few days been made the recipient of flattering honors from the French government in the form of a trio of medals done in gold, in silver and in bronze, which have been sent in acknowledgment of his gift of a collection of models of architectural decorative ornaments to the National Musee des Arts Decoratifs in Paris.

The notification from the director of the "Centrale Union des Arts Decoratifs" of Paris, informed Mr. Sullivan in terms most complimentary that the medals were designed and made especially for him as a proper acknowledgment of his courtesy in making the gift. They were also intended as a tribute to the beauty and artistic merit of the art models.

The specimens of Mr. Sullivan's workmanship which the French government has so handsomely acknowledged include a large number of casts of ornaments which adorned the Transportation building at the World's Fair, replicas in bronze of the doors of the celebrated Wainwright memorial in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, and the door of the Getty tomb in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. During the World's Fair the art commissioners of France were particularly impressed with Mr. Sullivan's work. Recognizing the thoroughly artistic merit in the decoration of the Transportation building, the classic lines of the models of the tombs and the chaste, delicate spirit displayed in their ornamentation, the official request was made at the close of the fair for a loan of models of all to the museum in Paris. With characteristic generosity Mr. Sullivan presented the models to the commissioners. These were not only promptly accepted and the especial medals voted to the donor, but a further graceful acknowledgment of the gift was the naming of the section in which the models have been placed "The Louis H. Sullivan Section."

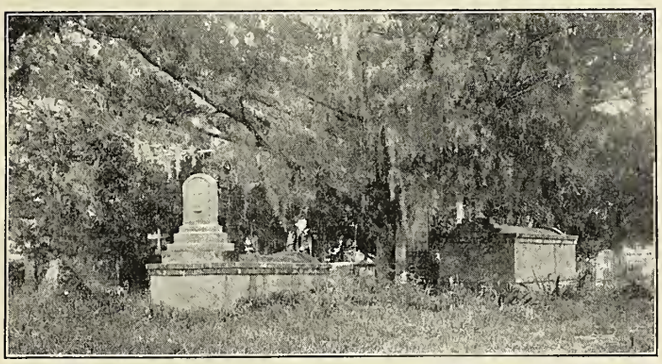
In the official letter which informed Mr. Sullivan of the shipment of the medals, there was also inclosed a request from the director of the Russian School of Applied Arts at Moscow, for the particular privilege of reproducing the models for use in the school. Accompanying the request was also one from the French commissioner desiring Mr. Sullivan to make his permission sufficiently general to allow other art schools in Europe the same privilege. This request was made, so stated the commissioners later, as the models had, during their few months exhibition in Paris, excited so much admiring comment among artists that other art schools on the continent were almost certain to repeat the request of the Russians.

The Musee des Arts Decoratifs has been in existence in Paris since 1877. It is a government institution, and occupies the southeast wing of the Palais de l'Industrie, the building in the Champs Elysees in which the members of the old salon exhibit. The musee has been modeled on the plan of the London Museum of Ornamental or Applied Arts in South Kensington. The French musee receives loan collections for stated periods, thus affording pleasing variety to the public. The museum which does such

honor to an American has already a superb permanent collection of modern and mediæval works of art in wrought iron, tapestries, porcelains, casts of monuments, bronzes, chimney pieces, chased bronzes, carved wood, silverware, and other objects to which decorative art designs may be applied.

THE SOUTH OF TODAY.

NOW that the South is attracting general attention and among so many different classes of people, it is singular to note how few are conversant with the topography of the several points of interest, and even the route by which they are reached is comparatively unknown. To the invalid or the seeker after rest there is the health resorts from the Virginia Mountains to the Florida Keys. The lumberman is turning from the pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin to those of Georgia, Tennessee and the several Gulf states, while manufacturers, whether in iron or cloth fabrics, are viewing with a speculative eye the vast possibilities for wealth that lie south of the Ohio river. But to a great many Asheville has a location, somewhere in Virgina or the Carolinas, and one is apt to locate St. Augustine, "where the great hotels are," in Florida, in some such manner as the Aunt in the play



OLD CEMETERY, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

is said to live in "Brazil, where the nuts come from." But in these latter days all these classes, the health seeker, the business man, the speculator and the architects who design for them, all are becoming familiar with these places and the direct route through visitation. In anticipation of this that great combination of railway systems known as the Southern Railway has been formed. If the southward traveler is from New York or the eastern states he goes to Washington and there finds the northern terminus of this great artery that has a direct line to the Mississippi, touching every one of the Gulf states and ramifying all the intermediate country with twenty-two different lines, and one division reaching down into Florida. If he is from the West and North, at Chicago he takes the Big Four route to Cincinnati and there connects with the Queen & Crescent route (a connection which, by the way, is simply a change of cars in the same depot and without delay) and he reaches any of the terminal points on the Southern Railway without change of cars. If Florida is visited, and the southward traveler when upon business or pleasure bent — and usually he has aimed to combine both — always goes to Florida, there is a system equal in its numerous branches, ramifying the whole state, the great Plant system. Under the traffic management of one of the greatest railroad men this country has produced, the passenger is given every facility for observation and pleasure. Not only has the Plant system control of almost all the railroad lines in the state, but has erected palace hotels at different terminal points and established steamer routes, one of which carries the traveler to Havana and another to Mobile. The railroad enterprise in the South has not been misplaced, for it is there that the reserve store of natural wealth of the nation lies. Its vast forests of pine and hardwoods, its minerals and its climate all combine to make it well worth the while of the people of the North to visit the South and become intimate with its prodigal wealth, all of which, whether of riches or of health and pleasure, lie scattered abroad over the land of sunshine, or as Frank Presbrey calls it, in his entertaining book, "The land of the sky and beyond."*

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Residence in Detroit.

House for C. E. Stratton, Denver, Colorado. William Cowe, architect.

Residence of Horace E. Horton, Tracy, Illinois. John T. Long, architect.

School Building for Bay City, Michigan. Edw. C. Van Leyen, architect.

Residence for Dr. Jared Bassett, Evanston, Illinois. John T. Long, architect.

Guaranty Building, Buffalo, New York. Adler & Sullivan, architects, Chicago.

Italian and Austrian Ironwork, from measured drawings by Lucian F. Plympton; four pages.

Evangelical Bethlehem Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan. R. E. Raseman, architect, Detroit, Michigan.

Competition, Sketch Club of New York. Design for Mountain Inn. First place, Willard Hirsh, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cover Design of Souvenir, Twenty-fifth Anniversary Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A. Lucian F. Plympton, designer and delineator.

Trinity Cathedral and Parish Building of the Ohio Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect. The trustees desire to have actual work on the building commenced in the spring. An expenditure of nearly $400,000 will be represented by the finished cathedral, but only about $250,000 will be required during the three years or so that will be occupied in preparing the building for use. The style will be a Romanesque of the eleventh century—the outline Gothic, the detail Norman. The finish will be elaborate, and statuary will grace the nooks and corners. As is the rule with great cathedrals, only the "shell" will be erected first, so planned that progressive elaboration will be convenient as the means accumulate. The plan of construction carries out the old cathedral idea of a central tower supported by the main columns of the building. This tower will be 40 feet square, and rise to the height of 112 feet. The total length of the structure will be 175 feet, the width at the nave 62 feet, the side aisles 11 feet, the east and west transepts each 32 feet, making a width of 104 feet at the transepts, the length of nave 68 feet, the crossing 40, the choir 36, and the sanctuary 22. The plans call for a nave with aisles and transepts seating 1,400 people. A total of about 1,800 may be seated by the utilization of all available room. Ohio sandstone — broken ashlar — will be used for the exterior. Roman brick wall surfaces have been adopted for the interior, and the grand auditorium will be adorned with solid pillars and columns of Lake Superior red sandstone. The heavy oak roof will have a ceiling ornate with open timber work, supported by flying buttresses in stone along the nave and choir. Copper will be the material used for the external roof. From the ground to the apex of the gables the height will be 62 feet. Inside the auditorium four great arches, bounding the "crossing," will greet the eye. They will be of forty-feet span, and highly ornate. The great solid stone pillars at the corners of the crossing will support the high cathedral tower. The altar will be one solid block of red stone, three feet wide and twelve feet long.

Photogravure Plate: Houses for F. A. Cary, 497-9 North State street, Chicago. Treat & Foltz, architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Lake View Pumping Station, Chicago.

Residence of A. C. Saunders, Cleveland, Ohio. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect.

Coronado Apartment Building, Detroit, Michigan. William W. Joy, architect.

Residence of Joseph Bowen, 136 Astor street, Chicago. Francis M. Whitehouse, architect.

House for A. Brosseau, 608 North State street, Chicago. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

Residence of W. L. B. Jenney, Bitter Sweet place, Bueua Park, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects. Style — English Villa; half timber; Gothic, of simple character. The location is on the lake shore, facing east and south. The United States Reservation, used by the Marine Hospital, is adjoining on the north. The charm of this site is the lake, and the house is planned to take every advantage of the exceptional location, both in summer and in winter. There are views of the lake and the hospital grounds from the principal rooms, and a broad veranda on the southeast corner is a delightful resort in the warm days and evenings of the summer. The lot is only 110 feet deep with 150 feet frontage on the street, therefore the house was planned with its long lines parallel with the street. The main entrance is on the west, opening directly into a hall that extends to the east and seems to continue across the library and to terminate in a small palm house at the east end, producing an effect hardly to be expected in a house of such moderate dimensions. The finish of the interior is in harmony with the style of the exterior, the small reception room only excepted.

Physical Laboratory of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect. The building measures about eighty feet by sixty, and three stories in height. It has no basement, the floor of the first story being just above the level of the ground. It is built of hard-burned brick set in black mortar. The construction is of the so-called "mill" or slow-burning type, but with unusually heavy timbers and floors. The building is to be heated and ventilated by a blower, forcing air through brick conduits. The steam to drive the blower, heat the air, and supply power, will be taken from another building. By this method of heating, and the construction, the presence of iron in the building is almost completely avoided. The stairway hall divides the building into two parts, the one on the north containing the large rooms necessary for the elementary classes, the southern portion divided into smaller parts for more advanced work. In this part of the building a tower twenty feet square with heavy walls adds to the general stability of the structure, and is arranged to support, if required, a telescope and dome. The laboratory will be substantially constructed throughout, and well though plainly finished. The building, with necessary furnishings, is the gift of Mr. Samuel Mather.

*"The Land of the Sky and Beyond," profusely illustrated. By Frank Presbrey. Published by the Southern Railway Company, W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C., or C. A. Benscoter, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tennessee.

MOSAICS.

JOHN SUTLIFFE, architect, and Laurence Buck, perspective artist, of Chicago, have removed to 702 Gaff building.

THE Buffalo Builders' Exchange Association, upon the recommendation of the Buffalo Chapter A. I. A., and the Builders' Exchange, have opened an exhibit of building materials and appliances. The exhibit will be in charge of a superintendent and a board of trustees, and will be located at the rooms of the Exchange, corner of Court and Pearl streets. Charles A. Rupp is president.

THE architect who was recently commissioned to examine the ancient buildings of Athens and neighborhood declares that most of them, particularly the Parthenon and the temple of Theseus, are in a dangerous condition, owing to the recent earthquake shocks, and that it will cost $190,000 to repair them. As a result, the archæological society has issued an appeal to the people of all countries asking them to assist in raising a fund to be devoted to the restoration of the buildings mentioned.

THE *Kansas City Architect and Builder* announces a change of ownership. John G. Durner, who has long been connected with the publication, now becomes editor and proprietor. Mr. Durner has had charge of the advertising department of the journal since 1887, and consequently is ably fitted to meet all the requirements of old patrons as well as to interest new ones. The *Builder* claims to be the only journal of its class west of Chicago. Its editorial and news pages already show a tone of improvement under the personal supervision of Mr. Durner, and with an ample field there seems to be every prospect for the near future of a generous success.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, Ill., March, 1895.

It is possible to see more clearly into the probabilities of 1895 than it was to see into the probabilities of 1894 one year ago. Despite many indications to the contrary, there has been a quiet movement in the direction of more stable conditions. The exhaustion has worked itself out pretty thoroughly. The evil effects of many unfavorable influences have been practically eradicated. Meanwhile, values have been determined under the severest conditions to which values were ever subjected. Every industry has been tested, every corporation, firm and individual has been tried. What could not endure, disappeared. A general reorganization has been going on. The foundations of all business have been strengthened. Those things which are yet uncertain are not serious. Chief of these is our financial system. The coming controversy will be more of an international than a national question. Forces and necessities, independent of national politics or preferences, will determine the solution reached. Business in general is improving. The necessity for a greater production is on us. Supplies are low. Restriction has done all that it can do. The present building outlook is that there will be a sharp increase in house and mill and general construction work over last year. One incentive to this will be the probability of stronger prices, another the anxiety of possessors of capital to find remunerative investments. These opportunities are not abundant, as was shown by the almost instantaneous subscription of ten times the amount of money asked for in the recent government loan. It is probable that prices for all manner of building material will harden slightly because prices for the past year were determined largely by the rigorous necessities of producers, rather than legitimate and natural competition. Large contracts for building supplies have already been made in most of and perhaps all of the larger cities. It is evident that great activity will prevail in building in the smaller towns, especially in those localities where an increase in industrial activity is assured. An abundance of building capital is being offered and otherwise seeking investment, a fact in part due to trolley line improvements. The problem of rapid transit is forcing itself on the attention of many municipalities, and there is but little doubt that radical improvements will be made in urban and suburban facilities in the near future.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not published.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architects Green & Wicks: For Buffalo Real Estate Exchange, a ten-story real estate exchange building; brick and stone, with composition roof; cost $425,000. Also for G. B. Mathews, a six-story store and office building, on Main street; terra cotta and brick; cost $50,000.

Architect George Cary: For B. C. Rumsey, a three-story brick store; cost $25,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect M. H. Vail: For Nicholas Kuhnen, a two-story flat building, 54 by 63 feet in size; to be erected at Cosgrove avenue near Paulina street; it will have a stone front, interior to be finished in oak and Georgia pine, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Victor Hellstrom: For John P. Ekdahl, a four-story flat building, 24 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at 1655 Fletcher street; it will have two stories of stone and the rest of pressed brick with stone trimmings; oak and cypress interior finish, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc. For Charles Johnson, a three-story flat building, 22 by 55 feet in size; to be erected at 1501 Newport avenue; to have a pressed brick and stone front, mansard roof, interior finish to be of cypress and oak, have mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For John Phuhl, a two-story flat building, 24 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 1284 Wilton avenue; pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Robert Ullrich: For H. Jensen, a three-story flat building, 49 feet front and 80 deep; to be erected at the corner of Paulina street and Belmont avenue; the front will be of pressed brick, with buff Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in oak and pine, have the best of sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.

Architect Charles S. Frost: Is taking bids on the six-story apartment house, 50 by 100 feet in size, to be erected at the corner of Oakwood boulevard and Ellis avenue, for Simeon Straus; it will have two fronts of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have enameled brick court, hardwood interior finish, gas and electric fixtures, passenger and freight elevators, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Kelly & McMullen: For Messrs. Bartlett & Roach, an eight-story factory, 220 by 120 feet in size; to be erected near Desplaines; the front will be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have steam heating, elevators, electric light, etc.

Architect John T. Long: For Dr. Jerard Bassett, a handsome two-story residence, 50 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Evanston; to be of mottled, cream-colored pressed brick with blue Bedford stone trimmings and slate roof; the interior to be finished in birch, sycamore and quartered oak, have the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, special designed mantels, sideboards and consoles, electric light, hot-water heating, etc.

Architect W. J. Edbrooke: Made plans for the county building at Pontiac, Livingston county; it is three stories, 125 by 112 feet in size; of pressed brick with stone trimmings, hardwood interior finish, semi-fireproof construction, will have heating, electric light, etc; the cost complete will be about $80,000. Also prepared drawings for a handsome three-story residence, 31 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Ellis avenue near Sixty-second street, for E. A. Buzzell; it will be in the colonial style with red pressed brick and stone front, slate roof, have the interior finished in birch, oak and Georgia pine; will put in electric light, hot-water heating, etc.

Architect W. L. Klewer: For John O'Connor, a three-story residence, 24 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Woodlawn avenue near Fifty-second street; the front will be of pressed brick and stone, the interior to be finished in birch and oak, have all the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. For John Englebrecht, a two-story frame house, 21 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Lane Park; stone basement, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures. Also a two-story residence on Leland avenue; to have a pressed brick front and stone basement, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnace.

Architect George Grussing: For W. H. Aitken, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Flournoy street near Douglas Park; it will have a stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, the modern plumbing, heating, etc. For W. Osgood, a two-story residence; to be erected at Winnetka; it will be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior and mantels, the sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architects Raeder, Coffin & Crocker: For F. H. McCulloch, a two-story, attic and basement residence, 25 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Orrington avenue and Noyes street, Evanston; it will be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior, the modern sanitary plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, etc.

Architects Thomas & Rapp: For C. S. Thornton, a four-story store, office and hall building, 78 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Sixty-eighth and Wright streets; it will be of stone on two sides, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc. Also made plans for a four-story store, office and hall building, 110 by 53 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect Julius H. Huber: Made plans for a three-story apartment house, to be erected at Chestnut street near Cass; it will have a stone front, oak and cypress interior finish, the best of modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, steam heating. Also made plans for a two-story flat building, to be erected on Evanston avenue; stone front, sanitary plumbing, furnaces, etc.

Architects Ruehl & Gatterdam: For William Crede, a three-story flat building, 23 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Lexington street near California avenue; to have a stone front, hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Mrs. Philip Kastler, a two-story and basement flat building, 24 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Edgemont avenue near Ashland boulevard; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in oak and cypress, have the best of modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also making plans for a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 51 feet in size; to be erected at Gladys avenue near Garfield Park; to have blue Bedford stone front, pine and oak interior finish, the modern plumbing, furnaces, etc.

Architect H. T. Kley: For Theodore Jurgens, a two-story basement and attic residence, 30 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Ewing place near Hoyne avenue; to have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, the best of plumbing, gas fixtures, electric gas lighting, furnace, etc. For John Walsh, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at California avenue near Thomas street; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, the best of plumbing, furnaces, etc.

Architect C. O. Hanson: For the Chicago Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturing Company, a three-story factory, 198 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of North avenue and Fleetwood street; to be of common brick and stone, have steam heating, electric wiring, etc.

Architect H. R. Wilson; For C. L. Willey, two three-story residences, 50 by 79 feet in size; to be erected at Thirty-seventh street and Michigan avenue; stone fronts, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, etc.

Architect C. M. Almquist: For Thomas H. Connolly, a two-story flat building, 25 by 53 feet in size; to be erected at Maryland avenue near Sixty-third place; to have a pressed brick and stone front, pine finish, the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures. For Mrs. Mary Nelson, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Belmont avenue near Baxter street; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, sanitary plumbing, furnaces.

Architects J. F. and J. P. Doerr: Have begun work on the four-story store and flat building, 50 by 84 feet in size, at 5008-10 Cottage Grove avenue, for Frank Goedecke; to be of stone front, have oak finish throughout, the best of plumbing, electric light, etc.

Architect Franklin P. Burnham: For A. J. Stevens, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-fourth street and St. Lawrence avenue; it will have a blue Bedford stone front, oak finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, electric wiring, etc.

Architect Theodore Lewandowski: For Joseph Biederman, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 21 by 100 feet in size, and a two-story addition, 24 by 92 feet in size; to be built at Thirty-second and Ullman streets; pressed brick and stone, plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. Also made drawings for a three-story and a half brewhouse, 44 by 36 feet; to have a kettle of 250-barrel capacity; the cost will be $40,000; to be erected at Danville, Pennsylvania, for Messrs. Kruzeja and Tobolewski.

Architect Neils Buck: For Mrs. Crosby, two two-story houses, 40 by 67 feet; to be erected at Dayton and Byron streets; stone fronts, hardwood finish, mantels, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. Also made drawings for a three-story apartment house, to be erected on Newport avenue near Clark street; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. Also made plans for four two-story flats, to be erected at Wilton avenue near Addison; pressed brick and stone fronts, mantels, gas fixtures, sanitary improvements, etc.

Architect James Burns: For James Leddy, a three-story store and flat building, to be built at Forty-seventh and Wallace streets; to have a blue Bedford stone front, pressed brick side, modern plumbing, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architects Marston & Hotchkins: For Thomas W. Ayer, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Washington avenue near Fifty-third street; to have a Bedford stone front, hardwood interior, mantels, gas fixtures, electric light, etc.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For W. S. Grotzinger, a three-story residence, 40 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Deming court; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architects Hallstrom & Ockerland: For Victor Wahlstrom, a two-story flat building, to be erected on Frank street, Austin; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, etc.

Architects Pridmore & Stanhope: For E. A. Young, a three-story flat building, 48 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Sheridan avenue, near Sixty-fifth street; it will have a handsome front of buff Bedford stone, mansard roof,

oak interior finish, the best of modern open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, etc.

Architect Jarvis Hunt: For Robert T. Shanklin, at 160 to 162 Washington street, an eleven-story office building, 40 by 180 feet in size; to have a terra cotta front, steel construction, marble, mosaic and tilework, elevators, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect J. N. Emmous: For Julius Bruuton, a three-story and basement apartment house, 50 feet front and 60 feet deep; to be erected at Greenwood avenue; the front will be of blue Bedford stone of a handsome design; the interior to be all hardwood finish, have specially designed mantels, sideboards, the modern open plumbing, electric and gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect John P. Hettinger: For George Schmid, a three-story and basement flat building; to be erected at Seminary avenue, near Belden avenue; the front to be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architects Diethelm & Mau: For N. P. Edman, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at South Chicago; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect W. M. Walter: For Mrs. E. H. Ferrier, a three-story flat building, 25 by 125 feet in size; to be erected at Twelfth street, Lawndale; the first story will be of stone and the rest of pressed brick with stone trimmings; the interior will be finished in hardwoods, have mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Martin Cummings, at Sixty-third street and Sheridan avenue, five stores, 100 feet front and 65 feet deep; to be of pressed brick and stone, have plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect George W. Mahr: For I. F. Stone, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 28 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Kenilworth; it will be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. For F. W. Greene, a three-story bank, office and hall building, to be erected at Madison avenue, south of Sixty-third street; the front will be of Roman pressed brick trimmed with Portage stone; the interior to be finished in hardwoods, have all the modern sanitary improvements, heating, etc.

Architects Bishop & Colcord: For Mrs. Messenger, a seven-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Stewart avenue, south of Sixty-third street; it will have a front of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, the modern plumbing, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, marble waiuscoting, tile floors, electric light, steam heating, elevators.

Architect A. M. Hansen: For C. P. Wilder, a four-story store and flat building, 25 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at State street near Twenty-first street; the front will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, the interior have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also two-story brick barn in the rear.

Architects Cowles & Ohrenstein: For R. J. Gunning, a three-story store and office buildiug, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Plymouth place near Van Buren street; to be of pressed brick and terra cotta front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, electric light, heating, etc. For J. M. Bayor, a four-story apartment building, 50 feet front; to be erected at Forty-eighth street and Vincennes avenue; the front will be of a handsome design in stone, terra cotta and pressed brick, the interior to be fiuished in hardwood, have the best of moderu plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect J. M. Van Osdell: For Clark estate, a five-story store, 36 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at 302 West Madison street; to be of pressed brick and terra cotta front, have plumbiug, elevator, etc.

Architect Henry Elliott: For Mrs. Lydia Chrimes, a five-story and basement warehouse, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 1805 to 1807 Clark street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have elevators, steam heating, electric light, etc. For C. Wetzel, a two-story, basement and attic residence; to be erected at Rogers Park; to be of frame, have stone basement, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures.

Architect E. C. S. Holmboe: For the South Side Cycling Club, a three-story and basement building, 45 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan boulevard near Forty-seventh street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, electric light, steam heating, kitchen, café, bowling alley, gymnasium, etc.

Architect Arthur G. Morey: Making plans for a two-story county hospital, 50 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Wood and Harrison streets; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, the sanitary plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc. Also making drawings for a seven-story jail, 62 by 140 feet in size; to be erected at Illinois and Dearborn streets; to have a granite front, hardwood interior finish, sanitary plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: Making plans for a five-story warehouse, 100 by 106 feet in size; to be erected at 318 to 324 Desplaines street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have steam heating, elevators, etc.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Coburn & Barnum are preparing plans for a store and apartment building for Hon. W. G. Rose, to be built on Prospect street near Oak place; the building will be five stories high, consisting of two stores and eight apartments, being built of pressed and common brick, steel and wood, and will be fitted with steam heat, plumbing for each apartment, gas, gas stoves and grates, iron stairs, balconies and fire escapes, garbage chutes, skylights, gravel roof, Portland cement plastered light courts, electric elevator, passenger and freight combined, patent sidewalk light sand hardwood finish; the building will be 54 by 103 feet in size, and will cost $20,000.

Architect W. D. Benes has prepared plans for a modern frame residence for Dr. M. A. Albl, on Broadway, slate roof, furnace heat, hardwood, mantels, plate glass, stained glass; a part of the house will be fitted up for the doctor's office and consultation room; the house will be 32 by 54 feet, and will cost $5,000. For F. A. Arter, he is furnishiug inside fittings and mantels in Mr. Arter's residence, on Euclid avenue opposite Glen Park place. Hardwoods of various kinds will be used with plate glass mirrors, tiling and carving.

Architect A. H. Granger has commenced the erection of a one-story, pressed brick store building, 82 by 115 feet, at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, for John H. Brown and W. L. Rice. Plate glass and Georgia pine will be used, and provision is made for eight stores; cost $5,000.

Architect F. B. Meade reports: Plans under way for a shingle, plasterand open timberwork residence on Ingleside avenue, for T. T. Seely, to be 46 by 50 feet in size; the living room will be 18 feet 6 inches by 26 feet in size; finished in the Elizabethan style with heavy beam ceiling; the house will be finished in hardwood with mantels, plate and stained glass, plumbing and gas; kind of heating not decided upon; cost $10,000. For Mr. Evans, a frame and shingle residence, to be built on Streator avenue, slate roof, hardwood, mantels, furnace heat and plumbing; cost $6,000.

Architect A. N. Oviatt reports: A $6,500 store and frame residence, on North Logan avenue, for H. T. Chandler; shingle roof, hardwood finish, plumbing, plate glass, mantels and hot-water heat.

Architect H. J. Harks reports a frame store and apartment building, on Kinsman street corner of Wabash avenue, for James Beltz, 96 by 54 feet in size, and two stories high; gravel roof, four furnaces, plumbing and gas; cost $8,000. For the Phoenix Brewing Company, of Cleveland, he has plaus for hotel building at Lorain, Ohio; the building will be two stories high, and 75 by 125 feet in size, with a buff impervious brick front, and gravel roof and will be fitted with steam heat, electric bells and lights, gas and plumbing; the first floor will be used for stores and an office and dining room and kitchen; the second floor will contain forty rooms; cost $12,000. For John Deitrich, he has a modern frame residence, to be built on Quincy street.

Architects Lehman & Schmitt are preparing plans for a double residence to be built in Albany, New York; the structure will be of brick and brownstone, slate roof, hardwood finish, plumbing, mantels and steam heat; cost $15,000.

Architect W. W. Sabin is receiving proposals for the finishing of the East Cleveland Presbyterian Church, consisting of Georgia pine finish, seats and pulpit furniture; approximate cost $8,000.

Architect M. M. Gleichman reports: A clubhouse, to be built at the corner of Woodland avenue and Mayflower street by Henry Land, for the Utopian Club; the building will be 42 by 75 feet in size, two stories high, ornamental brick front, and will have asphalt roof, hot-water heat, plumbing, gas, and will be fitted up with a bowling alley, billiard rooms, reception rooms and parlor and ballroom; cost $8,000. For Sandrowitz Brothers he has prepared plans for a three-story wholesale building, 25 by 85 feet in size; to be built on Broadway near Central avenue; the building will have au asphalt roof, and will contain steam heat, plumbiug and an electric elevator, aud will be used for wholesale notions; cost $7,500. He has plans for a brick store and apartment block, three stories high, 35 by 65 feet in size, for Mr. John Cehres; to be built at the corner of Scoville avenue and Allen street; cost $5,000. For William Young, a modern frame residence, 26 by 50 feet in size; to be built on Detroit street.

Architects Freuch & LaChance report: A three-story brick apartment house, 96 by 109 feet in size, for J. E. Latimer, to be built on Huntington street; impervious brick and cut stoue front, gravel roof, steam heat, skylights, hardwood, bells and calls, wiriug for electric lights, and fire escape; there will be thirty suites of rooms with separate plumbing for each suite; cost $40,000. For Hugh Currie they have plans for a two-story brick block, 26 by 30 feet in size, to be built on Prospect street; cost $5,000.

Architects Knox & Elliott have let part of the contracts for a stone church to be built on Cedar avenue near Bertram street for Trinity Congregational congregation, Rev. Mr. R. A. George, pastor; the building will be 92 by 132 feet in size, finished in oak and chestnut, steam heat, pipe organ, plumbing; seating capacity 650, and provisions are made for a gymnasium, dining room and kitchen in the basement; cost $25,000.

Architect J. W. Russell reports the alteration and fitting up of a storeroom for N. O. Stone, the shoe dealer, on Euclid avenue; cost $5,500. He also reports additions and alterations to a brick and stone church at Geneva, Ohio; cost $5,000.

Architect E. E. Smith reports: A five-story brick block for warehouse purposes, 45 by 60 feet in size, to be built at the corner of Middle and High streets for A. G. Harbaugh; iron, steel and warehouse construction, gravel roof, no plaster, steam heat and hydraulic elevator; cost $14,000.

Architect V. E. Gregg has prepared plans for a brick block for the Ohio Baking Company.

Architect A. M. Smith has prepared plans and is receiving bids upon a six-story brick block, to be built on Euclid avenue for the Cobb-Bradley estate; 35 by 108 feet in size; iron and steel construction, stores and offices, elevators; cost $30,000.

Architect O. W. Williams is receiving bids upon a three-story brick manufacturing building, 48 by 192 feet in size, to be built at the corner of Detroit and State streets for G. A. Tinnermau; the building will be used for the manufacture of steel ranges; approximate cost $20,000.

Architect F. C. Bate has plans prepared for a brick block to be built in Elyria, Ohio.

Denver, Colo.—The outlook here is brightening, and there promises to be more building done this season than for the past two years.

Architects Edbrooke & Co.: For G. W. Fisher, a three-story brick dwelling, size, 42 by 60 feet; cost $20,000.

Architect P. Phillips: For B. F. Ray, a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, size 35 by 40 feet; cost $10,000. For C. M. Clinton, a two-story brick residence, size 38 by 39 feet; cost $7,000.

Architect William Quayle: For the Denver Fire Clay Company, a two-story business block, brick and stone, size 40 by 120 feet; cost $5,000.

C. N. Armstrong will erect six two-story brick dwellings, each 28 by 48 feet; to cost $30,000.

The Colorado Realty Company will build a two-and-a-half-story brick residence, size 40 by 55 feet; cost $6,000.

Thirty-six permits granted in February; cost $95,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Mortimer L. Smith & Son are preparing plans for a three-story frame summer hotel, to be 100 by 120 feet in size, and to cost $15,000, for Mrs. George W. Childs, Bay View, Michigan.

Architects Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, of Boston, are preparing plans for the Children's Free Hospital Association Hospital, to be built on St. Antoine street, and runniug from Farnsworth to Frederick streets, 150 feet deep, and to cost $100,000.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyden has prepared plans for the Gentlemen's Driving Association of Highland Park, a grand stand 180 by 45 feet, and 100 box stalls 1,000 by 20 feet, to be built on the driviug park in Highland Park, Michigan, at a cost of $15,000.

Architect Clareuce L. Cowles, of Saginaw, Michigan, is preparing plans for an Armory for Company E, M. N. G., at Saginaw, Michigan; to cost $40,000.

Architects John Scott & Co. have prepared plans for six stores, four stories high, the upper floors to be used for apartments, to be built for Milborn & Ducharm, on Woodward between the Boulevard and Milwaukee avenue; to cost $50,000.

Architects Rogers & Macfarland have prepared plans of a two-and-a-halt story brick and stone residence, to be built on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Leib street, for J. L. Long; to cost $12,000.

Architect William S. Joy is preparing plans for a two-story brick residence to be built on Woodward avenue terrace; to cost $6,000.

Architects Mason & Rice have prepared plans for enlarging the residence of Mrs. Sallie H. Gardiner, on Jefferson avenue between Campau and McDougal avenues; to cost $5,000.

Architect Harry J. Rill has prepared plans of a four-story store and flat building for Joseph Dunn, on the east side of Gratiot avenue between Farrer and Farmer streets, to be 25 by 100 feet in size, and to cost $15,000.

Architect Joseph E. Mills has prepared plans for two one-story brick schools in the Township of Springwells, Michigan, to be 36 by 40 feet in size each, and to cost $6,000.

Architect Henry P. Kirby, of New York, is preparing plans for a stone chapel, to be built on the northeast corner of Woodward and Hancock avenues, for St. Paul Episcopal Church Society, and will cost about $40,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architects Hackney & Smith: For M. Welch, a two-story brick residence on Vine and Linwood avenues; to cost $8,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Messrs. George & Heyer will erect a large four-story brick furniture factory on Reed street near Washington street.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lindsay Brothers are contemplating building a large brick block on First street and Fourth avenue; to cost $50,000.

Architect O. M. Kenyon: For F. G. Winston, a large business block; to cost $10,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect T. D. Evans has plaus completed for the McNally building, an eight-story warehouse, to be erected on Penn avenue; stone and brick.

Architect George Orth is preparing plans for a large brick residence to be erected in the East End.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Link, Rosenheim & Ittner: For W. P. Nelson, a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, size 40 by 60 feet, brick and stone, slate roof; cost $20,000.

Architect Charles R. Green: For Charles Conolly, a two-story dwelling, size 35 by 60 feet, brick and stone; cost $15,000.

Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett: For C. W. Barnes, a two-story store and flat building, brick with stone foundation, size 38 by 51 feet; cost $6,000.

Architects C. W. Kellogg & Son: For the R. E. Vrooman Company, three three-story residences, brick and stone, slate roof, size 25 by 44 feet each; cost $9,000.

Architect Louis Houman: For J. Sternberg, a two-story flat building, size 22 by 68 feet; cost $12,000. For Messrs. Kohr & Curley, two two-story flat buildings, brick and stone, with composition roof; to cost $15,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architects Herman Kretz & Co.: For J. Bjornstad, a four-story brick apartment building on corner Aurora avenue and Cedar street; to cost $20,000. Also for C. P. Wildung, plans for remodeling and additions to the Stees block; to cost $10,000.

Architect W. Kingsley is preparing plans for a large store and residence block on Wabasha street near Rice street; to cost $10,000.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT. No. 2

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

GUINOTTE & EDWARDS, successors to Knox & Guinotte, Architects, 567 Shiedley Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Y. D. HENSILL and J. L. BOTHWELL, Architects, 10 Louise Building, San Jose, Cal.

S. B. BURTON & CO., Architects, Monterey, Mexico.

W. R. CHESTNEY, Architect, P. O. Box No. 221, Celina, Ohio.

AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC PUMPS.

The Erwin-Welch Hydraulic Machinery Company, 51 South Canal street, Chicago, have recently sold two of their large-sized automatic hydraulic pumps to Dr. Price, of Waukegan, Illinois, where they are being used in connection with an artesian well of only twelve pounds pressure, for the purpose of elevating a portion of the water to a standpipe seventy feet above where the pumps are located.

The water thus supplied to the standpipe is used by the families in four residences for domestic and sanitary purposes. To make the system still more complete each of the four residences is supplied with a smaller sized hydraulic pump which draws the rain water from their respective cisterns, and forces the same through the house, the motive power being the artesian water (which is very hard) from the standpipe, making in all a very cheap and satisfactory water supply system.

MECHANICAL HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Among the comments on "Mechanical Heating and Ventilation" received by Mr. Huyett from practical business men and here appended are:

From Cincinnati, Ohio: "Valuable, and full of instructive information."

H. D. CRANE,
Heating by Steam and Hot Water.

From Louisville, Kentucky: "We consider it the best work on the subject yet published — it should enable architects to better judge competitive bids on work, with the result of the best contractor, not the lowest, getting the work."

SOUTHERN HEATING CO.,
W. E. Mellinger, Pres't and Treas.

From Detroit, Michigan: "We consider the tables, rules and data in your book of great value in engineering practice."

DETROIT SHEET METAL & BRASS WORKS.
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.

Church Construction and Equipment Department of the *Evangelist*, New York, New York, says: "We are in receipt of a work entitled 'Mechanical Heating and Ventilation,' by M. C. Huyett. It is an interesting and instructive discussion of the problems involved in heating and ventilating large buildings of all kinds. These are viewed from a scientific standpoint, and the results of the examination are given in concise statements, often in tabular form. The application of the principle evolved is clearly set forth and the proposition well established that 'satisfactory and economical heating and ventilating apparatus is a problem in proportion; when correctly solved, success is certain.' Proper heating and ventilating are as much problems of sanitary engineering as of architecture. Success can only be reached by the conjoined skill of experts at both—a fact which Mr. Huyett assumes as an axiom."

TRADE NOTES.

THE Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Company, with offices at 167 Dearborn street, room 614, Chicago, are furnishing the pressed and ornamental Salmon Pink Roman Brick for Mr. Merrill's apartment building at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Evans avenue. These are unique in color, and make a striking appearance, being the novelty in this city. These bricks are of the highest order in make and material, sustaining the enviable reputation of this well-known eastern concern.

THE Almini Company are at their new store, 139 Wabash avenue, Chicago. The wall paper department of the company is a new departure for them. They have established a full line of imported and domestic patterns especially suited to the needs of residences. Careful selection has been made of the leading eastern factories and the result is a well-appointed stock from which all the new and novel colorings for the year may be obtained. This department, in connection with their general painting and decorative work, will enable them to promptly meet every artistic requirement of the finest class.

A PRACTICAL method for hanging storm sash and entire screens has been devised in the Phœnix hanger, manufactured by the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, 278 Third street, Milwaukee. The sash is hinged to the window casing at the top by a simple device which permits ready removal at any time. At the bottom of the sash extension, arms, which fold up against the sash when not in use, may be let down to open sash and hold it at any desired angle by means of notches on the arms fitting into loops on the side of the window casing at the bottom. Storm sash and screens can thus be applied by anyone at once and from the inside, and either can be removed readily at any time for cleaning.

FOUR stained-glass windows of remarkable beauty and genuine artistic merit, have been on exhibition recently at the factory of Geo. E. Androvette & Co., Chicago. The work was made by Messrs. Androvette & Co. for a Chicago residence, and is unusually large and elaborate for this purpose. In each of the four windows a central human figure is made the leading motive of the picture, with other persons or objects in the immediate background. Around these figures is an elaborate frame of glass, in colors, to form a suitable setting for the painting. Three of the pictures are on the realistic order, portraying the female figure as seen in action or repose. The fourth is idealistic and heraldic, the picture springing from an elk's head upward into the figure of an imaginary hunter, and terminating at the top in a quiver of arrows. In all the pictures the flesh tints and drapery are produced by painting and firing in, this process being repeated several times to produce the exact result desired. But in the treatment of the frames, two distinct processes are employed — the German and the American. In the former nearly all the color effects are produced by painting and firing the glass. Any desired combination of shades can be produced in this manner, but it is noticeable on close examination of the work, as contrasted with the American process, in which the colors of the glass itself, unaided by paint, are relied on to give the proper light and shade, that the greater brilliancy is obtained in the latter process. It is well known that glass can be obtained in almost any shade of color and of almost any desired texture to simulate nature and assist art, and it is in this distinctively American process, outside of the imitation of flesh tints, that Messrs. Androvette & Co. have achieved great success. Looking at two windows, the one portraying the most delicate tint of cheek or sheen of drapery by means of the German process, and the other composed wholly of glass in natural colors, with the exception of the face alone, it is difficult to say which is the greater art, but in both the German and the American styles these windows show that the American artist-artisan leads the world.

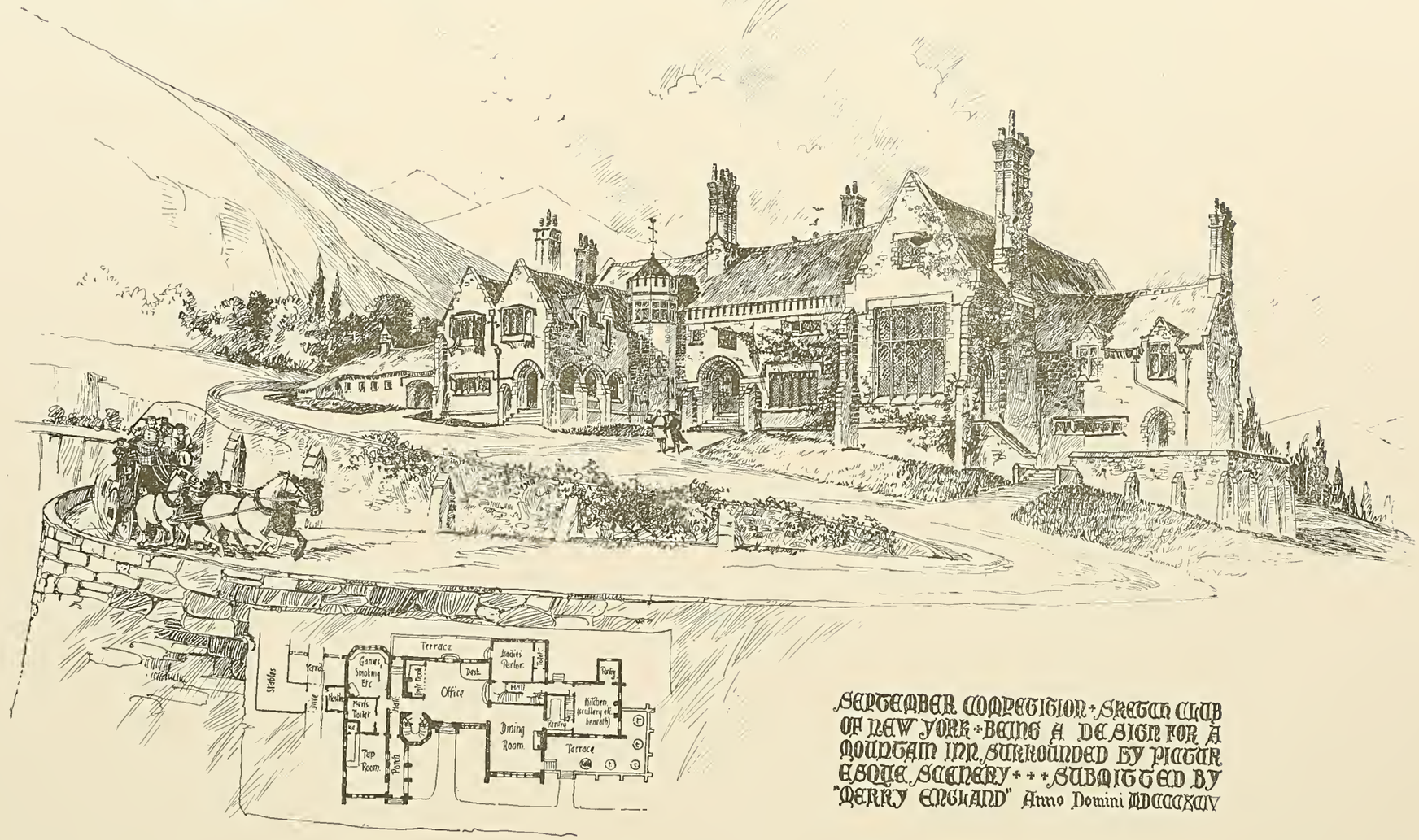
THE possibilities to be obtained from the artistic use of pressed brick for interior work, are well illustrated in the Central Press Brick Company's catalogue of brick mantels. Some fifty plates, many of them half-tones, from photographs of the completed work, are given, showing every variety of brick mantel, with many details taken from architects' drawings. Among these are several prize designs from the Chicago Sketch Club competition. Every variety of color and shape in pressed brick may be used with advantage in mantel construction. The Central Company now have at their Cleveland works the red, brown, gray, cream, buff and drab, in plain and mottled shades and in a variety of shapes, such as standard, Roman, Norman and others.

THE Winslow Brothers Company, Chicago, have issued a handsome catalogue. The volume contains 165 pages printed on fine paper and bound in cloth. There are 298 half-tone and 87 etched illustrations of ornamental iron and art metal work and views of fourteen of the prominent buildings in which the work of the publishers is placed. The work is thoroughly indexed and contains considerable interesting letter-press matter. The cut illustrations are classified under the following heads: Gates and Gateways; Stairs and Stair Railings; Elevator Inclosures; Elevator Cars; Grilles, Lamps, Lanterns and Electroliers; Counter Railings; Store Fronts; Entrances; Skylights; Wall and Ceiling Ornaments; Signs; Balcony Railings; Door-plates and Knockers; Jardinières; Vases; Fire-dogs; Frames and Miscellaneous Work in Wrought Iron. Thirty pages are devoted to galvanoplastic productions in bronze, mostly selections from the "Winslow Collection." Copies of the work will be sent to architects in good standing on request and to any address on receipt of 50 cents. This work will be prized by anyone so fortunate as to secure a copy.

A LARGE volume of 356 pages, bound in heavy cloth boards, with gilt title and profusely illustrated throughout, is the latest catalogue of pumps and hydraulic machinery issued by the Gould's Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls and New York. This is an encyclopedia of pumps. It contains seemingly all the information in regard to hydraulics which it is possible to convey by means of illustrations and comments, tables and formulas for computation. And yet the publishers announce that they also issue special catalogues devoted exclusively to "Efficient Power Pumps and Their Applications," "Irrigating Pumps, Horse Powers and Appliances," "Spray Pumps," etc. The subject of pumps is evidently as inexhaustible as the ocean and almost of as world-wide interest. Their various uses are graphically illustrated in this catalogue. It is a radical departure from the common form of trade catalogue in which the bare outlines of machinery or appliances are given. Supplementing this treatment the Gould's Manufacturing Company have prepared many large half-tones showing their pumps in actual use, and this plan of artistic cataloguing seems to be conducive to the most practical results, both for the buyer and the manufacturer.

- AWARDED - FIRST - PLACE -

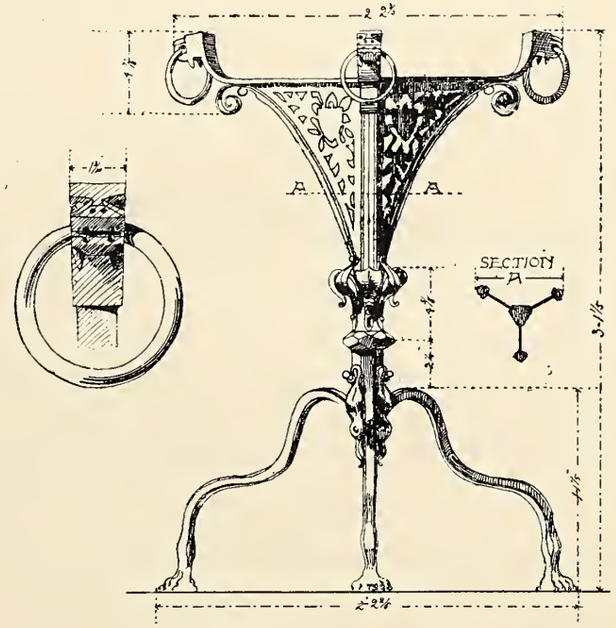
VILLARD HIRSH
CLEVELAND, O

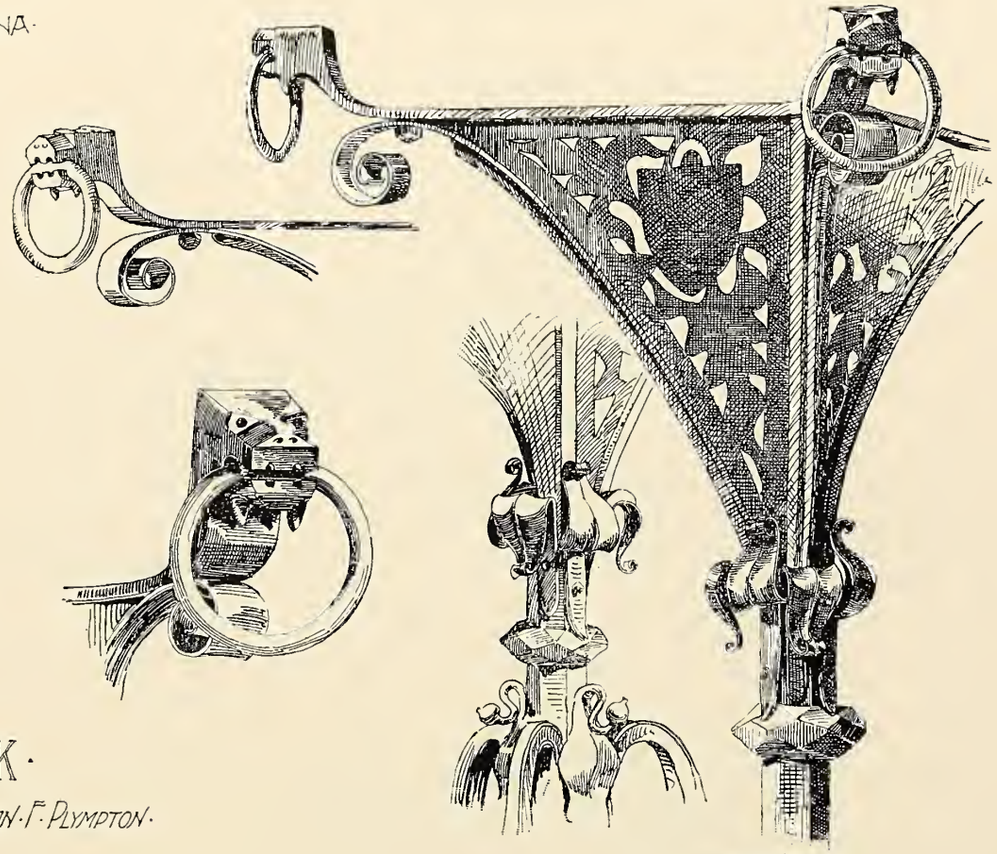


SEPTEMBER COMPETITION + SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK + BEING A DESIGN FOR A MOUNTAIN INN, SURROUNDED BY PICTURESQUE SCENERY + + + SUBMITTED BY "MERRY ENGLAND" Anno Domini MDCCCXCIV

BRAZIER · TRIPOD ·

HOUSE · ST·CATHERINE · SIENA·

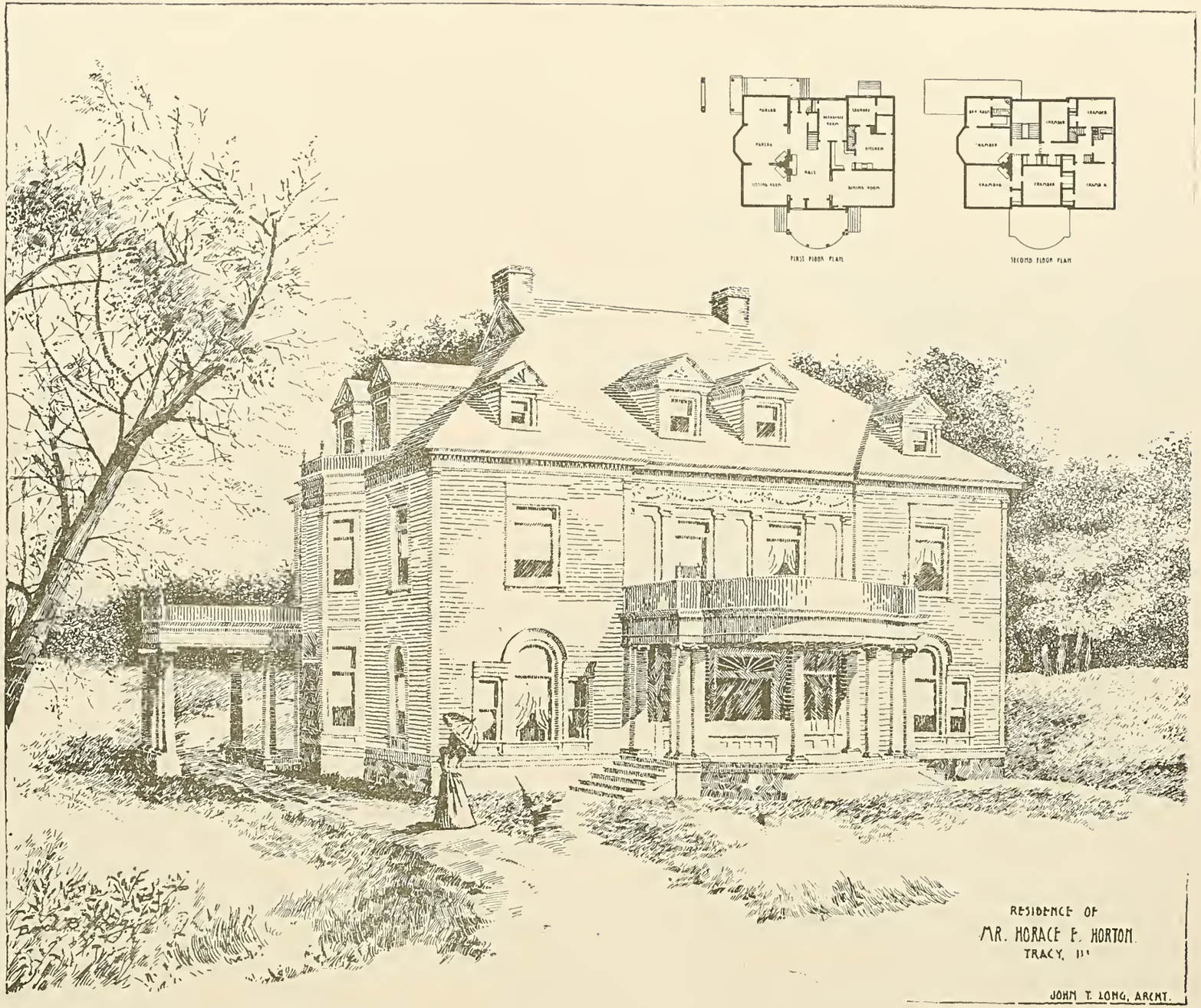


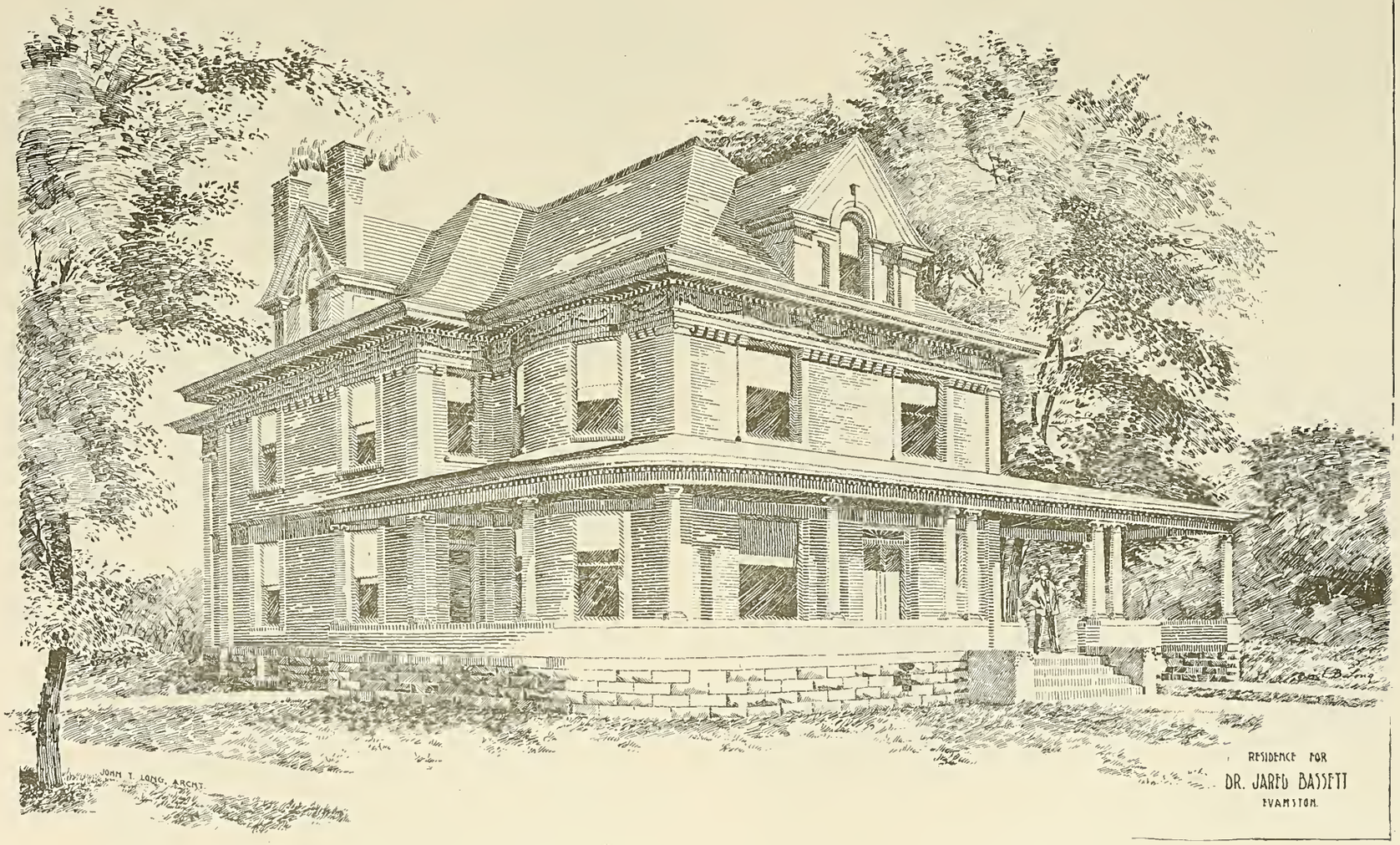


ITALIAN · IRON-WORK ·

·FROM · MEASURED · DRAWINGS · BY · LUCIAN · F. PLYMPTON ·

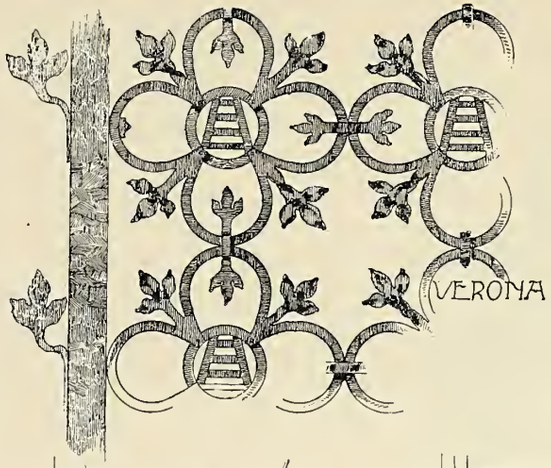
F·GORDON·SHEPPARD·DEL·


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
RESIDENCE OF
MR. HORACE P. HORTON.
TRACY, ILL.
JOHN T. LONG, ARCHT.



JOHN T. LONG, ARCHT.

RESIDENCE FOR
DR. JARED BASSETT
EVANSTON.



VERONA

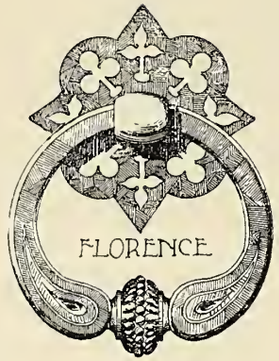


ASSISI

ITALIAN · IRON · WORK ·

FROM

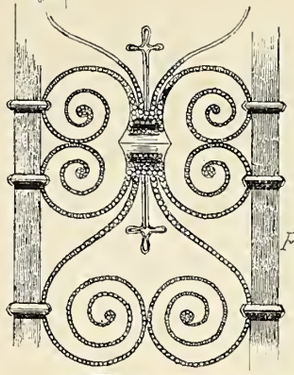
MEASURED · DRAWINGS · BY · LUCIAN · F · PLYMPTON ·



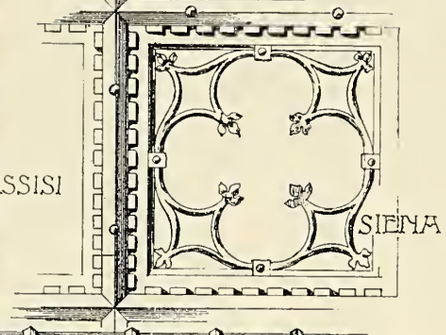
FLORENCE



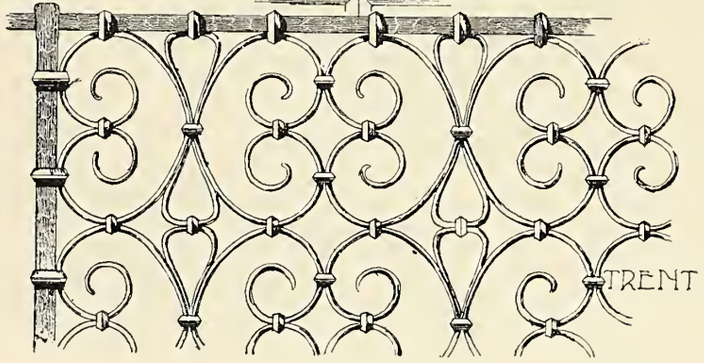
SIENA



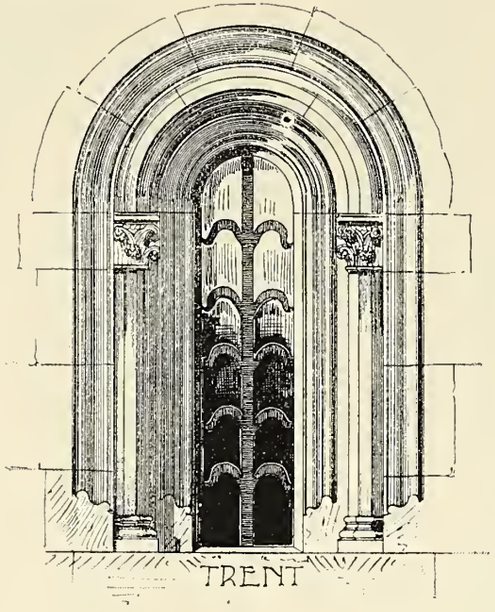
ASSISI



SIENA



TRENT



TRENT

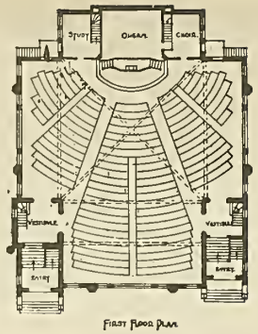


SIENA

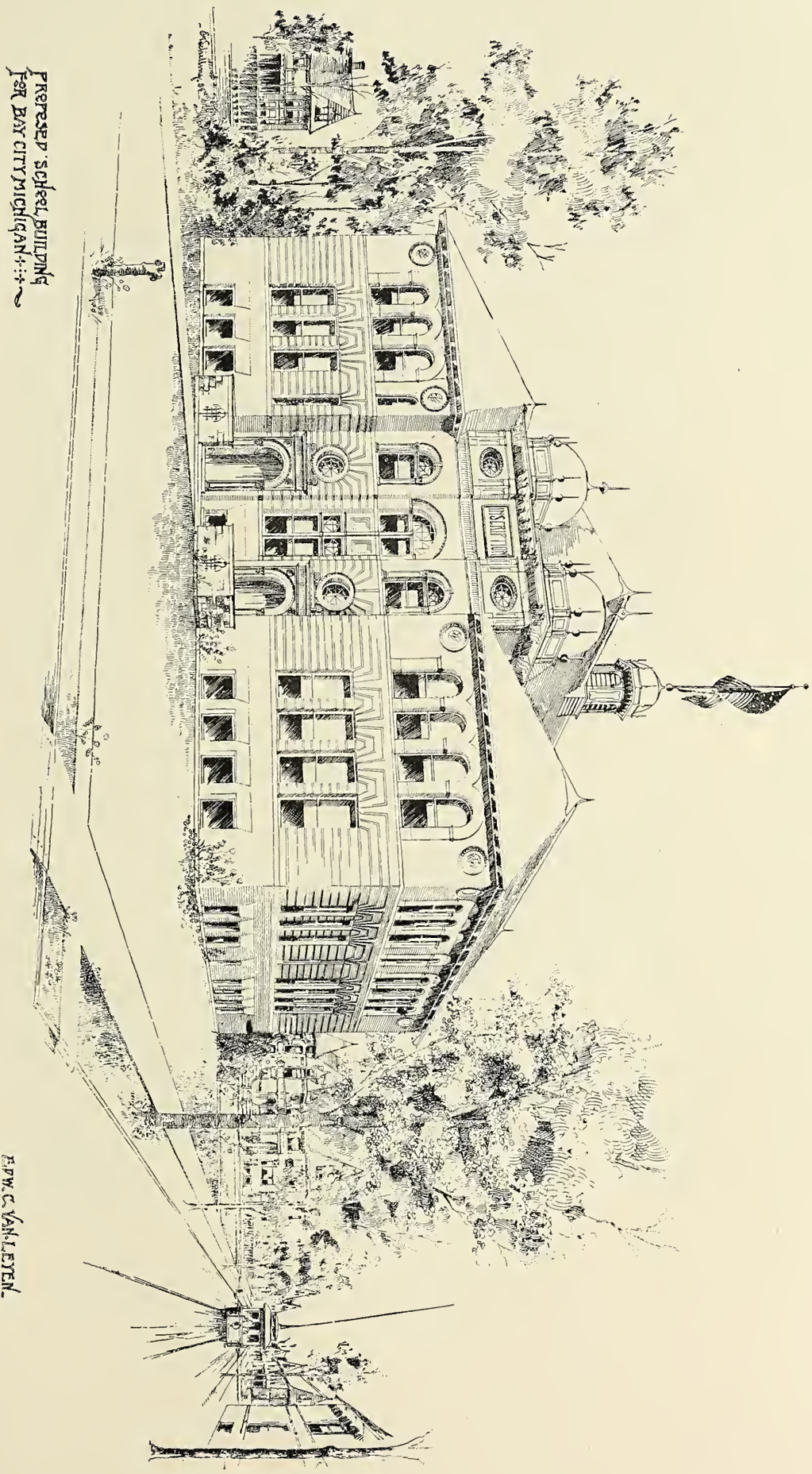
F · GORDON · SHEPPARD · DEL

Evangelical · Bethlehem · Church ·
Ann Arbor - Mich

R.E. Raseman · Architect.
Detroit · Mich.



First Floor Plan



PROPOSED SCHOOL BUILDING FOR BAY CITY MICHIGAN.

EDW. C. VAN LEYEN. ARCHITECT. DETROIT, MICH.



COVER DESIGN OF SOUVENIR.

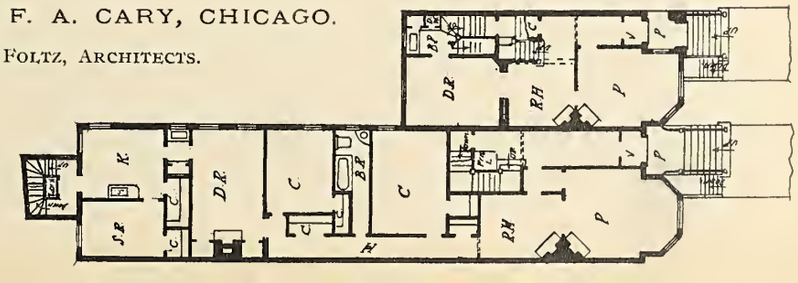
By Lucian F. Plympton, Cincinnati, Ohio.



INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

HOUSES FOR F. A. CARY, CHICAGO.

TREAT & FOLTZ, ARCHITECTS.



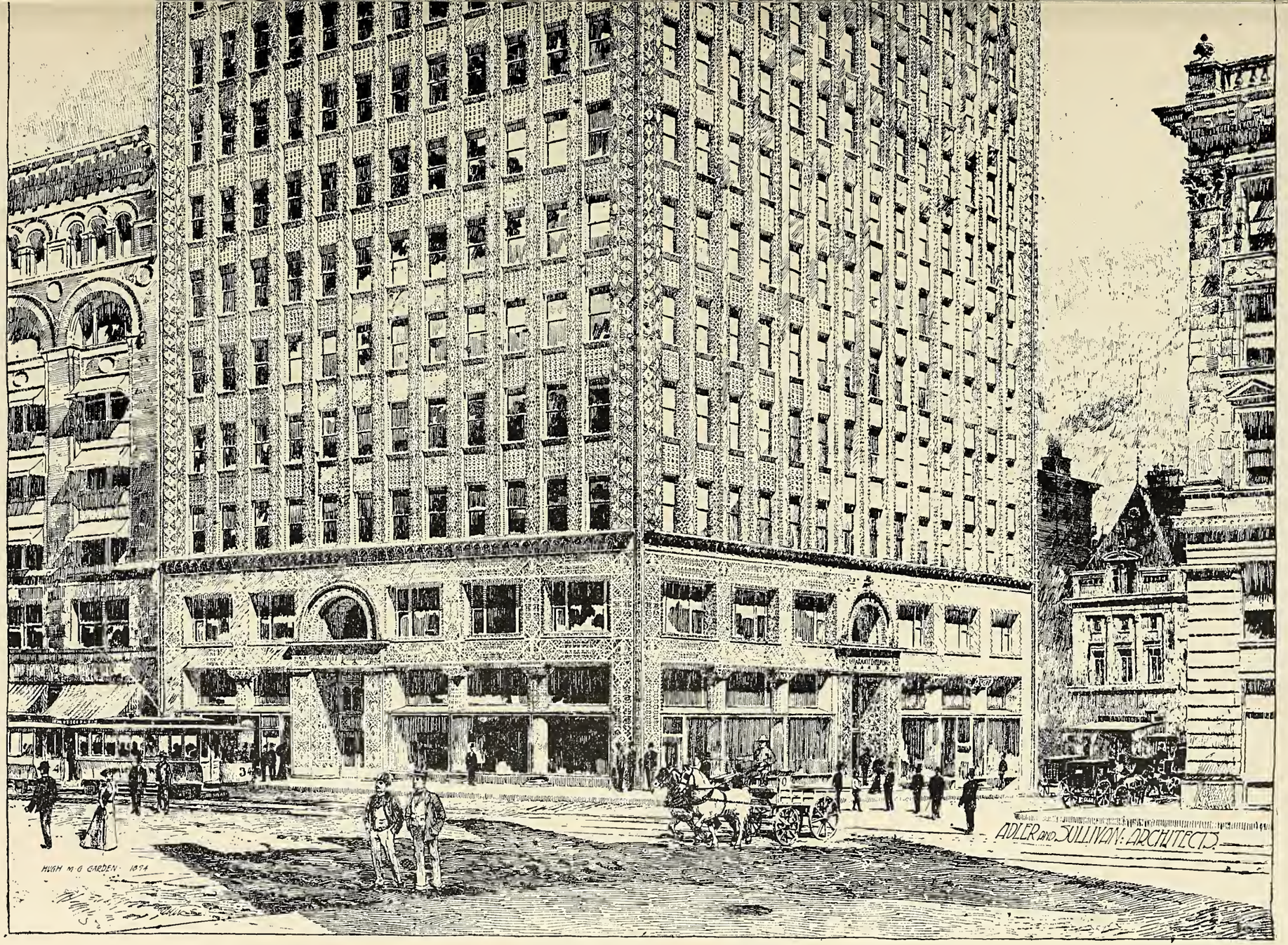
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GUARANTY BUILDING

BUFFALO N.Y.

ADLER AND SULLIVAN
ARCHITECTS CHICAGO.


HUGH M. G. GARDEN · 1894
ADLER AND SULLIVAN: ARCHITECTS

GUARANTY BUILDING

BUFFALO N.Y.

ADLER & SULLIVAN
ARCHITECTS CHICAGO





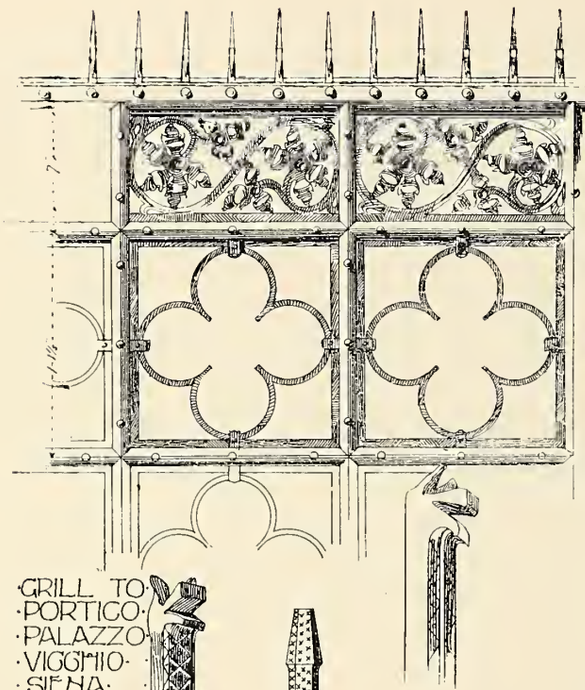
HOUSE FOR C. E. STRATTON, DENVER, COLORADO.

WILLIAM COWE, ARCHITECT.

·ITALIAN · IRON-WORK·

·FROM

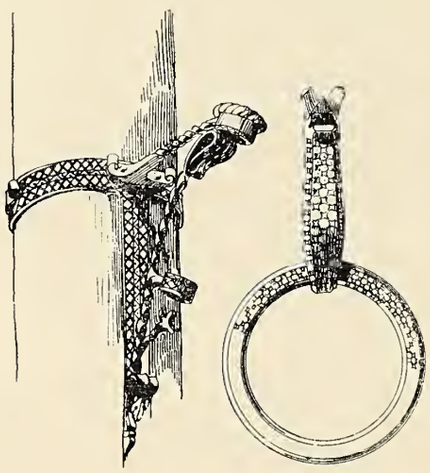
·MEASURED DRAWINGS · BY LUCIAN Fr PLYMPTON



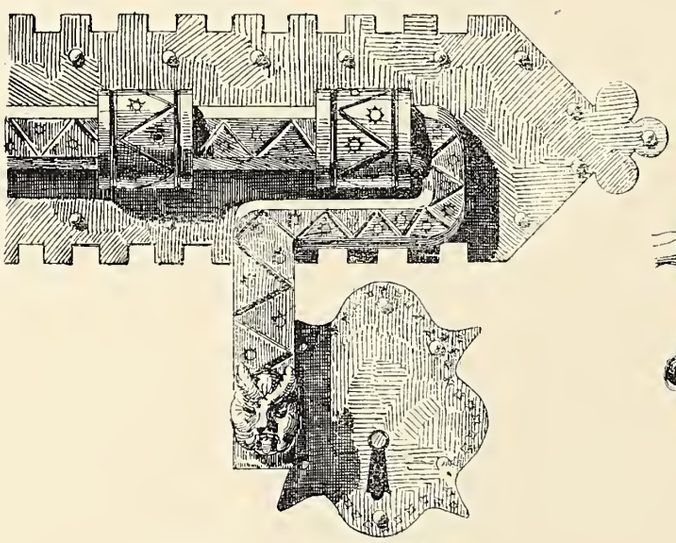
·GRILL TO·
·PORTICO·
·PALAZZO·
·VIGGMIO·
·SIENA·



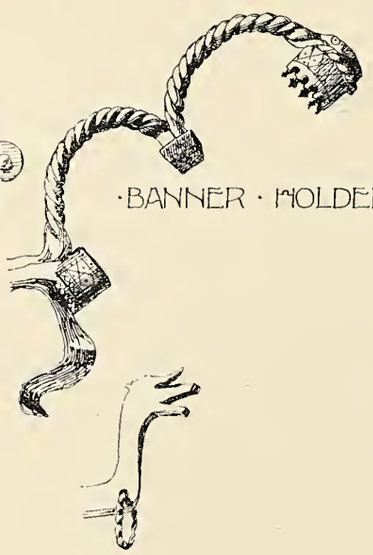
·ALBERGO · DELLA · SCALA·
·SIENA



·HITCHING·IRON·AND·BOLT·



·BARGELLO · FLORENCE

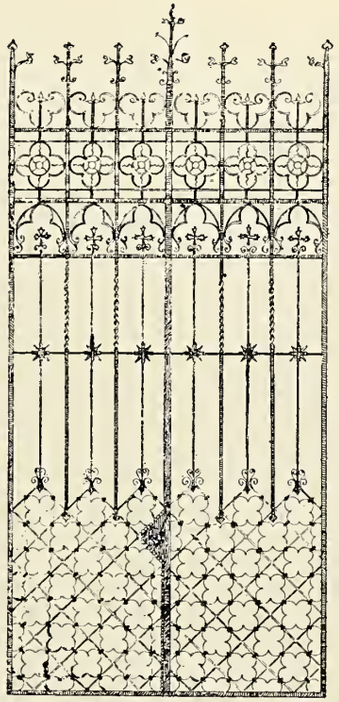


·BANNER · HOLDERS·

P·GORDON·SHEPPARD·DEL·

AUSTRIAN · IRON-WORK ·

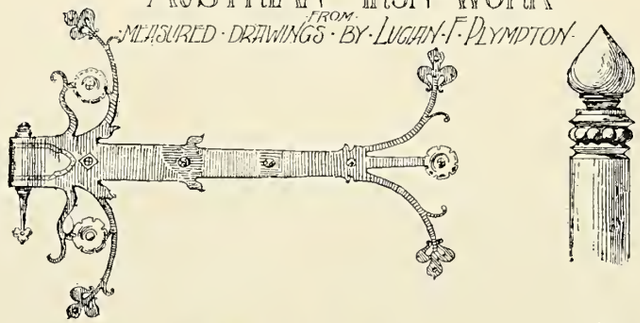
FROM MEASURED DRAWINGS BY LUCIAN F. PLYMPTON



·ST·STEPHEN · VIENNA · SCHMIDT.



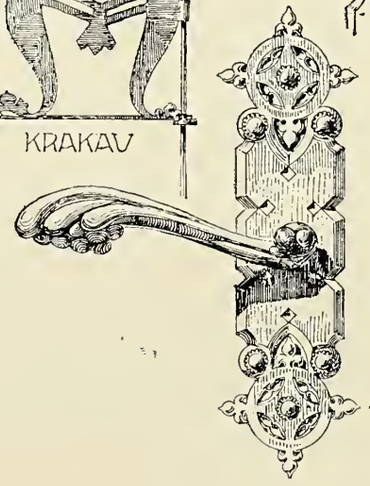
·AGAD. GYM. SCHMIDT





KRAKAU

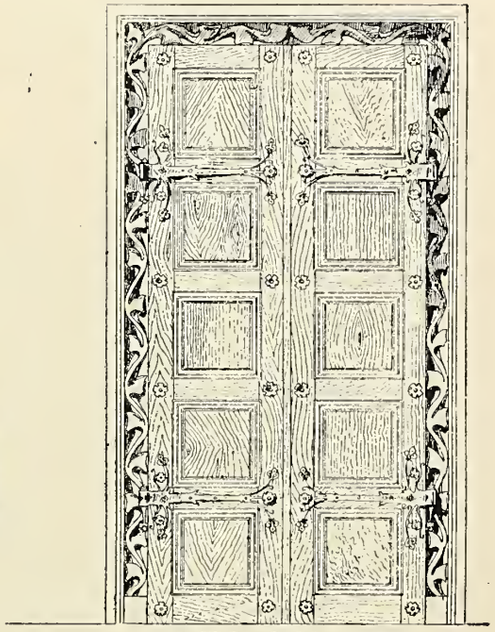




·FISHMORN · CASTLE:
SCHMIDT







·AGAD. GYM. SCHMIDT

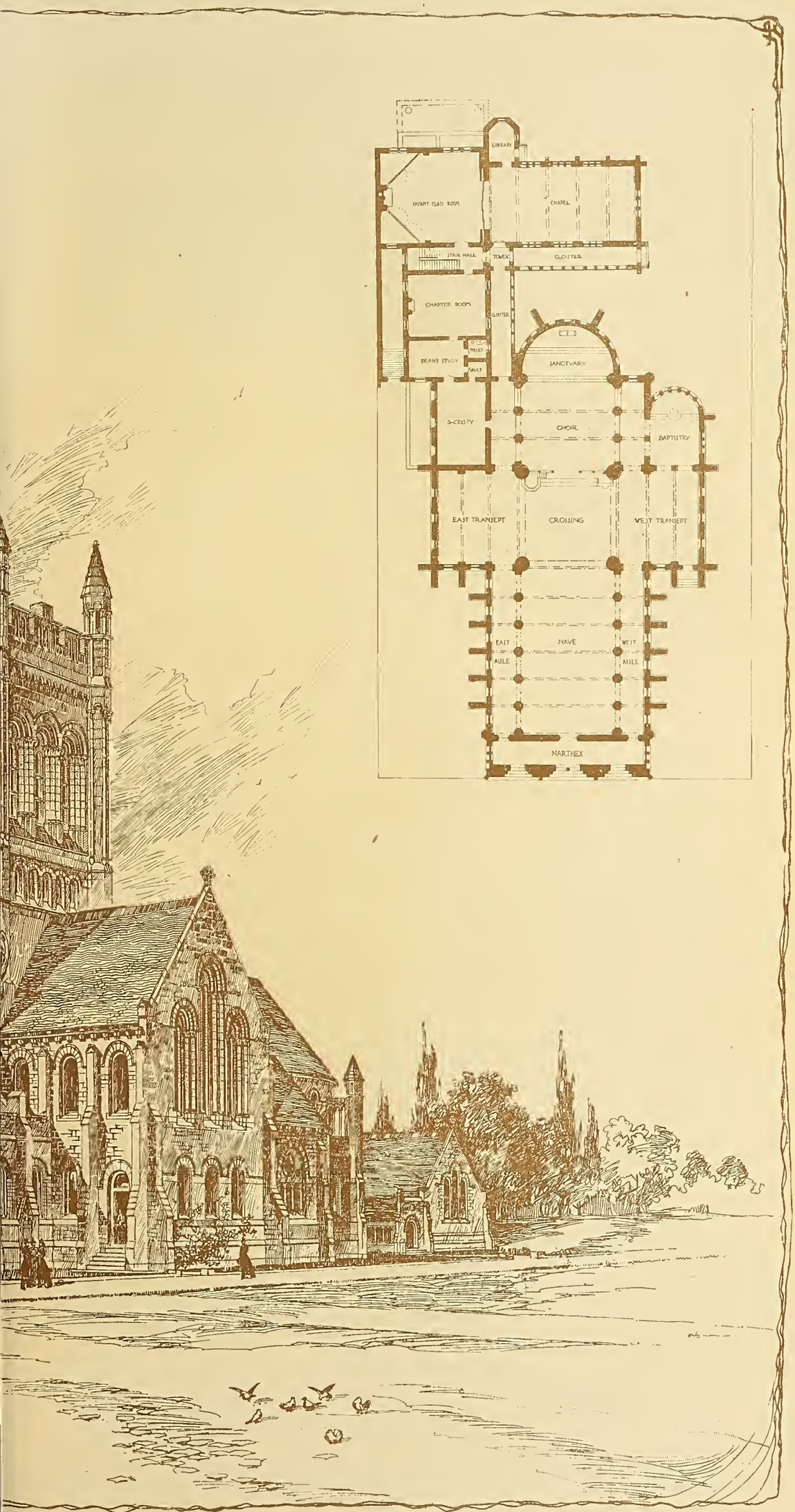
F. GORDON · SHEPPARD · DEL.

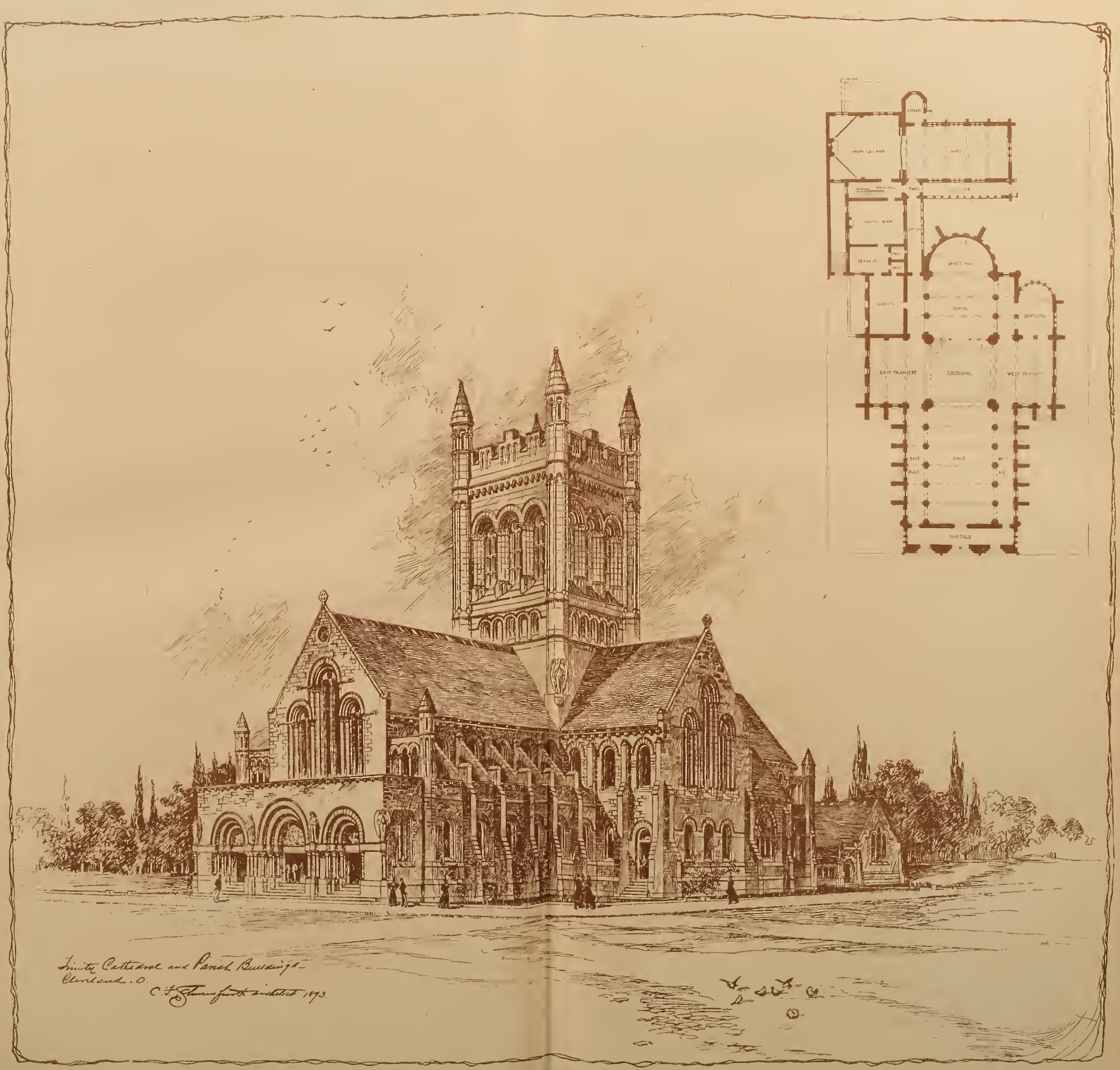


RESIDENCE IN DETROIT.



Trinity Cathedral and Parish Buildings
Cleveland, O.
C. F. Schweinfurth architect 1893.


LIBRARY
INFANT CLASS ROOM
CHAPEL
STAIR HALL
TOWER
CLOISTER
CHAPTER ROOM
CLOISTER
TOILET
VAULT
DEAN'S STUDY
SANCTUARY
S-CRISTY
CHOIR
BAPTISTRY
EAST TRANSEPT
CROSSING
WEST TRANSEPT
EAST
AISLE
NAVE
WEST
AISLE
NARTHEX



Trinity Cathedral and Parish Buildings
Cleveland, O.
C. F. Schweinfurth architect 1893

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. APRIL, 1895. No. 3



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER,	D. H. BURNHAM,	W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT,	P. B. WIGHT,	IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN,	ALLEN B. POND,	J. R. WILLETT.
	C. E. ILLSLEY.	

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

*BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y.	G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio.	Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orange, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y.	Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa.	Joseph F. Banmann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.	A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill.	C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Baron Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, unless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

W. M. Aiken Appointed Supervising Architect.

Architect William Martin Aiken, of Cincinnati, who has been appointed Supervising Architect of the United States, qualified for that office on April 1. While we regret the failure of the McKaig bill to pass in the last Congress and are confident that no architect, no matter what his ability for designing, construction or for business detail may be, can in any way fill the requirements of the office, it is hardly possible for us to congratulate Mr. Aiken upon his appointment. It cannot increase his standing in the profession, and observation has shown that it does not add to an architect's volume of practice after he has again returned to private life. But we can assure the public that in Mr. Aiken the office will be elevated as far as its conditions will allow. His administrative control will be all that an artist in training and temperament, and a nature of the firmest integrity can make it, and the public can feel assured that in the appointment of Mr. Aiken the United States has secured the services of a much better and more capable architect than the present conditions of its architectural department deserves. Perhaps, with the exception of Mr. Potter, no architect with equal training has filled the office of Supervising Architect. Mr. Aiken was born at Charleston, South Carolina, some forty years ago, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was employed subsequently in the offices of H. H. Richardson, and several others of the best offices in Boston. He has been a resident of Cincinnati since 1885, and besides his private practice has been for a number of years instructor in Architecture in the Cincinnati Academy of Design.

A Proposed Architects' License Law for Illinois.

While we were commenting in the last number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT on the new bill for licensing architects which is now before the legislature of the state of New York, another bill with a similar object was being quietly prepared in Illinois, and is now before the General Assembly. On another page we give a full copy of this proposed Act. As shown by its title it is an Act to protect the interests of building contractors and the lives of mechanics and workingmen by licensing proper persons as architects, and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession. The cause for the agitation in its favor is found in several grievous building catastrophes that have occurred during the past few years, which are directly traceable to the incompetence of certain architects, and their ignorance of the correct principles of building as well as their duties as supervisors of construction. In most of these cases the blame has not been traced to those most culpable, for want of any recognized and official tribunal through which their acts could be investigated. It has therefore been thought that the disgrace of any practitioner of architecture to whose ignorance or contributive negligence can be traced the cause of any building accident, and his deprivation of the privilege of practicing, will be the best means of preventing its recurrence. The bill is therefore designed as a protective measure and deals with the architect only in the light of a constructor. It originated with those who

are constantly obliged to intrust their interests and lives largely to his professional skill. In this case they are the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the Master Masons' Association of Chicago and the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons. The two former are composed of contractors and the latter are employes. In framing the law it is understood that they asked the assistance of representative architects, so that the bill might be acceptable to the best elements in the profession. The result has been the framing of an enactment which is more complete and conservative in some of its provisions than any other similar law that has been advocated in other states. This bill clearly defines what an architect is — a person who prepares drawings for a building to be erected by other persons than himself, and it avoids any objection that may be made by the large number of builders in small towns and rural districts who erect buildings after their own plans. It does not interfere with those conceited aspirants for fame who are not builders but try to build houses after their own plans or such as they copy out of books. It is plain to see that the latter classes are not architects, and that the consequences of their faults only fall upon themselves, while there is no divided responsibility. The bill also draws the proper line between an architect and a civil engineer and forbids corporations to act as architects. By advocating this measure the contractors have shown a high respect to the profession of architecture as correctly practiced and have recognized the architect's position as that of the chief constructor to whom they are to look for the greater skill in building. This is at variance with the old-fashioned ideas that builders once held. But with the advance of civilization and the arts the builders are content to consider themselves as contractors only; men whose duty it is to carry out correctly and honestly the work laid out for them by the architects. For a contractor, as well as an owner, according to the best modern practice, must to a great extent intrust his interests to the skill of the architect. He has no time, and is not paid to see if the architect has been correct in his computations or in the use of the materials that have been specified. If he has contracted to do work which he afterward thinks to be unsafe he must either refuse to do it, and thereby run the risk of a suit for damages by the owner, backed up by the architect, or must use more expensive expedients that he can get no pay for. To succeed in his business he must be able to put as much confidence in the architect as the owner does. He therefore asks the state to protect him by keeping incompetents out of the profession.

Labor Union Supports Architects' License Law.

The position of the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons, of Chicago, in relation to the proposed architects' law is a unique one. They have united the efforts of their powerful union with those of their employers' association in a most praiseworthy manner, which shows that at least one trades union has ideas above high wages or strikes. We believe that their intervention will not be resented by any right-minded architect. They feel that the safety of their lives is in the hands of the architect on every building on which they work; and while the contractor may to some extent protect himself by refusing to proceed, they are not in a position and have not the knowledge necessary to judge whether they are working on a safe building or not. This union has had a clean and honorable history ever since its experience with the master masons' lockout ten years ago, which lasted four months and was one of the most obstinate labor contests on record. At that time it adopted a constitution which forbids strikes under any circumstances, and it has lived faithfully up to it. It has a standing contract with the Master Masons' Association to supply it with skilled labor, the minimum rate of which is established by a convention of the arbitration committees of the two bodies in January of each year, to run for one year. Any other features of this contract can be amended at this convention, and the rules of each association must be approved by the other. The presidents of the two associations must decide all disputes that may arise in individual cases during the year without resort to a strike or lockout. The union has maintained its independent position by refusing to amalgamate with any other or to join any international organization. It is, therefore, opposed to "sympathetic strikes," which have been such a curse to the building interests of the city of New York, and which have been unsuccessfully attempted in Chicago by other organizations. By attending strictly to its own business it has become one of the most responsible labor organizations in this country, and has on its rolls every bricklayer and stonemason in Chicago. It owns fully $100,000 worth of real estate, and therefore there is a monetary responsibility attached to its contracts.

Awards for Paris Exposition Designs.

The competition instituted by the authorities of the Paris Exposition of 1900 to determine upon a general scheme of arrangement have finally awarded three first-prizes to the best three arrangements of grounds and buildings. The prizes were awarded by the special jury of selection and were received by Architects Ch. Gerault, E. Henard and M. Paulin, each receiving about $1,200. Eighteen others were awarded premiums; four second-prizes, about $800 each; five third-prizes, about $400 each; and six fourth-prizes, about $200 each. It is probable that the final scheme will be a combination of the best features of the three first-prize designs.

Chicago Building Law a Dead Letter.

About two years since a building ordinance was adopted in Chicago. It was formulated by a committee composed of the best architects, constructors and experts in heating, ventilation, sanitation, etc., in the city. It involved the labor of continuous meetings for six months, and when completed was probably as nearly perfect as such a document can be. Its strongest feature was a provision that all appointments under the ordinance be made by a board of examiners composed of the Commissioner of Buildings and one member each from the Builders and Traders' Exchange, the Building Trades Council, the Underwriters' Association and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. On the first examination of applicants for positions as building and elevator inspectors, about one hundred were examined and only three passed. The council then passed an order directing the commissioner and mayor to make appointments, and the law has since been practically a dead letter. Mayor Swift, who has just been elected, is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and honesty, and he will probably reëstablish the merit system without delay.

MONUMENT TO JOHN WELLBORN ROOT.

WHILE in England several years ago, the late Architect John W. Root admired the Celtic crosses in some of the cemeteries, and after his death it was decided that such a cross should mark the place of his burial in Graceland Cemetery. Mr. Atwood took for a model those crosses left by the Druids in Argyleshire, in Scotland, notably that called the St. Martin's cross, and Jules Wegman completed the work of designing one of the most graceful monuments this country has seen. The cross is carved on all faces. In front above the name the runic carving traces the upward column, broken by a panel upon which is carved the sketch of the entrance to the Art Institute design, one of the last drawings from the hand of Mr. Root.

These Celtic crosses, found both in Scotland and Ireland, are made of sandstone, and it seemed appropriate that the monument should be carved in that material, but the American representative of the Gaitlawbridge sandstone being consulted said that while the superb qualities of that stone for building purposes were well-known, and many of the best examples of Celtic crosses now extant are carved in this stone, he would not risk the necessarily fine carving in a Chicago climate. A red Scotch granite was then selected, and through the kind offices of Mr. John Davidson the carving was executed in Scotland and the monument imported and erected. It is a beautiful piece of granite, twelve feet high, without a flaw, and standing in the most picturesque portion of the cemetery will become familiar to those who visit the spot until the years when the achievements of him whom the monument commemorates have become traditional.

SANITATION.*

BY C. W. BELDEN.

WE all accept very gracefully anything which contributes to our creature comfort and convenience. What man faces the storm on foot when he can ride, even if it is on the portico of a crowded street car, or walks up stairs when he can take the elevator, or travels by horse-power when he can take a steam car?

We never — oh, never "kick" against the things which make life easy. Never in the history of the world has there been such progress in labor-saving inventions as during this the last half of the nineteenth century, and not only in the saving of mere muscle, but providing and bringing within the reach of a majority of the people numberless things which we call "conveniences" because they save time and effort. Equally abreast with the merely mechanical improvements there has come the appliance for promoting health. So rapid and continuous has been the volume of changes which we name "improvements" that we have ceased to be surprised and have easily taken them as matter of course, and calling for no special recognition beyond complimenting and (not always) paying the inventors.

The preachers claim that lack of gratitude comes largely from forgetting the sources from which benefits come — and exhort us to rouse ourselves to a proper sense of thankfulness by recalling these benefits item by item. So in these modern days, so full of creature comforts in the way of daily living, a partially itemized retrospect will certainly tend to make most any man willing to amend the preacher's sound advice by adding to the "mercies" the long list of physical benefits he has received, and he will be more or less surprised at the number according as he dates back in his life and finds how fast they have multiplied.

It would exceed the limit of this little paper to attempt even a partial review of *all* that has been attained in the last decade in the things which bear directly on this matter of comfort and convenience of living — *steam heating, steel construction, natural and artificial gas, sanitary plumbing, surface and elevated railroads, telephones, electric light and power, etc., etc.* All of these would be profitable themes to discuss did time permit, but as coming within my own line of experience I propose only to touch on (and very briefly) *Sanitation*, in its broadest sense. It would be hard to establish a claim that any one of these objects has outranked all the rest in its contribution toward the general progress. They have come along abreast, so to speak; but as good health is so much the essence of living that it is a question if life *is* worth living without it, anything which has promoted that is entitled to be in the front rank of the procession at least, or even to ride on the band wagon.

Artificial gas has relegated the candle and the smoky oil lamp to the darkness they only made more visible, but it has slain hundreds of "country cousins" from the back counties who have blown out the jet and laid them down in their last sleep, to say nothing of its corrupting power in our common council, when it demonstrates the fact that aldermanic consciences have a quotable net price, terms spot cash on rendering of "bill."

Natural gas has delightfully heated and cooked for us and only occasionally devastated a furnace or a stove.

The *sky-scrapers* have not yet collapsed, or buckled, or blown over, as was predicted by many (even though weighted down with mortgage bonds, which the architects did not allow for). *Surface railroads* have maimed and killed hundreds, and still women continue to get off backward. *Telephones* haven't killed anyone, but they have generated a fearful amount of profanity in the users; and then shutting off the natural *veil* by keeping a "what-number" girl at the other end of the line, have wrecked the peace of mind of thousands. *Electricity*, harnessed to street cars, or married to stationary engines, has slain its quota, merciful only in the painlessness.

But *Sanitation*, where are its victims? Any killed or maimed? Ask the records of the board of health. You need little imagination to see the ghastly ghosts of fever and diphtheria, and all their near relatives, stalk away on the arrival on the premises of Sanitation. Its list of killed the scientists can give you who have the ability to count up the bacilli, and microbes, and bacteria, and various other thingamajigs which they say (and we take their word for it) are hanging around every unsanitary place in countless thousands, looking for a job in somebody's system. Any increase in the death rate where sewers have superseded hole-in-the-ground catch-basins? Any increase in fever and ague cases since the drainage was put in and lake water in place of well water flavored with all the neighborhood seepage? Nary victims, but on the contrary, lives preserved, weak children who would inevitably have succumbed, built up and saved. Men and women breaking down without apparent cause, saved, and the whole community helped on to health and happiness. When you step from your bedroom into the steam-heated toilet room, where the air is as pure as any in the house, think not only of the difference in healthful comfort to yourself between the siphon closet and the old backhouse at the back end of the back yard, but also of what that fixture contributes toward the health of wife and children. When you luxuriate in the pure white enameled bathtub, with its bright chaste trimmings, hark back to the time of few, if any, wooden tubs, or copper-lined tubs with the tinning worn off, and your general conviction that they were never clean. When you use the oval earthenware basin of ample size, with combination faucet and patent waste, and hot and cold water ad libitum, recall the 13-inch or 14-inch round basin of yore, with its nasty plug and chain, and how you had to hug your elbows in to use it at all, let alone washing your face.

Then of the enameled iron kitchen sink, securely trapped, with no cupboard underneath as a preserver of unseen filth; then of the stone laundry tubs, with hot and cold water faucets, versus the old washtub set on a bench or chair, and think also on "Biddy's" behalf of the clothes wringer, and no more strained arms and lame backs. Nor has the evolution been much less marked in the house itself, than in the fixtures, both inside and out, of which you as architects know better than I, and it would be superfluous for me to dwell on in this brief comparative recapitulation, which is a matter of just pride to consider.

Are we not consistently bound to add to our list of "mercies" for which we try to be thankful, the creature comforts which have been so multiplied that we have hardly accepted one before another has arrived, and further to add a supplement in behalf of the men whose fertile brains have invented, and whose skillful hands have perfected, these things which have added health and happiness to this generation? And the finest fact is that the wonderful progress has been so democratic. It has come to the masses and not alone to the rich. Barring the costliness of the fixtures, the cottage of today, or the five-room, $20-per-month flat, can equal the house on the avenue in all the essential conditions of sanitary safety, thanks largely to the rules of the board of health. Indeed the line between "luxury" and actual comfort and convenience has been largely narrowed down to the "frills" which superfluous money can buy.

You recently witnessed in this room some fine pictures of the castles of the King of Bavaria, grand — ornate — outside and in, costing millions of dollars.

But where in any of those magnificent structures could there be had the actual comforts, in detail, which you architects can today put into a $30,000 house? (Perhaps the drainage system of those beautiful buildings, perched high on the mountain side, did not need any civil engineer to lay out. I judge they just turned the drainage loose and let it fertilize in streaks away down to the valleys).

Progress! why we don't realize it till we stop and draw comparisons.

The echoes of the speeches made in (just) landation of Washington have hardly died away; but great as he was, and the head of the nation, he led a daily life as to the conveniences of living such as a poor clerk of today would consider hardships. What would he have accomplished had he lived in a modern house filled with the latest improvements? Or have had an office heated by steam, with a telephone and a telegraph instrument at hand and a Pullman car at command? No wonder under the barren surroundings of his life even his preëminent abilities were dwarfed and he *couldn't* tell a lie. Had he lived in these days, life with all the possibilities would have made even that most easy for him! But as to sanitation. The wonderful progress naturally suggests the thought, Will it be kept up in the next decade in the same ratio as in the past? It would seem as if the foundations cannot be disturbed, but it is reasonable to expect that there will come up in the next generation just as active brains as have achieved so much in this. I venture to predict that the next step in improved sanitary fixtures will be in basins. The unhandy and dirty chain

*Paper read before the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, at the Institute of Building Arts, Chicago, March 4, 1895.

and plug have been superseded by wastes of various patterns; the overflow has been enlarged and made accessible for cleaning, the trap has been made an integral part of the basin, and as smooth inside as out, and thus less capable of accumulating foul matter; the round shape changed to oval (a vast improvement); and the combination faucets for the neat people who wish to use running water. All these are improvements, both from a convenience and sanitary standpoint, but they stop short of making up the perfect basin, to hold a sufficient body of water which shall be renewed as fast as used, thereby obviating the necessity of using the dirty water over and over again. It needs no argument to show that a perfect, cleanly washing can be had only when the dirt is washed out as fast as it is deposited in the water. Those who use only running water recognize this claim in practice, but in all the present forms of basins they must depend on a ⅜-inch stream from the faucet, inconveniently located for such purpose, and also are obliged to use water wholly hot or wholly cold, nor is it practical to thus wash the face. Of course the present basins can be emptied and filled at will, but who wants to take the time to do this?

The coming basin must be one which provides tempered water in sufficient quantity which shall flow out as fast as used without the user having to operate the supplies or waste.

On the same principles I think the bathtubs will largely be superseded by the use of flowing water on modified plans of the present shower-bath. You architects who are now deluged with elaborate and ornate catalogues of plumbing fixtures, and so often discouraged by the mass of varieties that you don't look into many of them, let alone an examination of their claims, and so often dread to see a manufacturer or his representatives call and ask a hearing for "the very best fixtures yet made," may groan to think of any larger inundation of either books or agents. But tough as the trial has been, and may be, consider that the manufacturers have made it possible for you to earn the gratitude, as well as the money of your clients, by bringing that back end of the back-yard business into the house; and, eliminating the worse than stock-yards odors, have added trapped pipes to whirl away its contents into the sewer; decked it out with the finest of woods and nickel-plating; embellished it with designs and colors which rival the china table service, till it has become a thing of beauty. The same of the bathtub and lavatory. You have added the tiles, and hardwood finish, and frescoing, and steam heat, till the toilet room has become one of the most attractive features of the house, a de luxe edition of all former efforts, at once a credit to the architect and a pride to the owner. It has been with your coöperation that this has been accomplished, and the manufacturers never would have put the results of expensive brainwork and elaborate mechanical work so rapidly before the people, if they had not had faith in the intelligence of the architects; and we trust you will pardon us when, being so fertile in bringing out new and improved apparatus, we persistently press the same on your attention, because this matter of sanitation (still speaking in the broadest sense) concerns your clients' highest interests; and while you agree only to safely and tastefully house a man, you can now so do it that he finds not only shelter, but appliances which ward off disease, and also contribute not a little toward smoothing the ragged edges and making the home one place at least in which life *is* worth living.

PLANNING AND FITTING OF SCHOOLS.

THE revised code of regulations for the planning of day schools issued by the London, England, educational department, and to which the planning of all schools and enlargements must conform and be approved by the department is, according to the *Architect and Contract Reporter*, as follows:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PLANNING AND FITTING UP PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School planning is the science of thoroughly adapting every part of a building, even the minutest detail, to the work of school teaching. Convenience of plan, suitable lighting, proper subdivision into classes and thorough ventilation, with warmth but without drafts, are its leading essentials. Attention to small points is of extreme importance. Sanitary laws are here as vital as in a hospital. The school architect is recommended first to perfect his plan. His own skill should then enable him to clothe it with form, proportion, character and color.

These building rules are intended to assist school managers, school boards and their architects to produce the most compact, convenient and economical plans of school buildings.

The annual cost of maintenance should be kept in view as much as the capital expense.

It is desirable that, before instructing an architect, the teaching staff of a school should be well considered, so that the number of rooms and the accommodation of each may be approximately settled before the expense of building is incurred.

REQUIREMENTS.

School boards and school promoters are requested to note that the Education Department requires the following plans, and that inattention to such requirement entails delay:

I.—A block plan of the site, drawn to a scale of 20 feet to an inch. This plan must indicate:

(*a*) The position of the school buildings. (*b*) Outbuildings. (*c*) Playground. (*d*) Drains (collateral and main), with their fall and depth below ground. (*e*) Entrances. (*f*) Boundary walls, or fences, and their nature. (*g*) Roads. (*h*) The points of the compass. (*i*) The levels of the ground at the principal points.

II.—A plan of each floor of the schoolrooms (and teacher's or caretaker's residence, if any), drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch. The internal fittings of the rooms (fireplaces, groups of desks, benches, etc.) must be accurately shown. The plan should also state whether the rooms are intended for boys, girls or infants. In cases of enlargement, a plan showing the buildings as they exist is needed.

III.—Sections and at least four elevations, also drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch. The ceiling, the positions of window-heads in relation thereto and the mode of ventilation must be shown.

N. B.—(*a*) Pencil drawings cannot be received, but colored tracings in ink may be submitted while plans are in the preliminary stage of pencil, so that suggested alterations can be adopted without difficulty or expense. (*b*) Diagrams are of no value and cannot be accepted. (*c*) In the case of enlargements, the whole site and the existing building should be accurately shown. (*d*) All plans should be dated, the scales drawn on and dimensions figured.

IV.—A detailed specification separated under the several branches of the building trade.

BUILDING RULES.

1. PLANNING AND ACCOMMODATION.— In planning a school the first thing is to seat the children in the best manner for being taught. The accommodation of each room depends not merely on its area, but also on its shape (especially in the kind of desk proposed), the positions of the doors and fireplaces, and its proper lighting. The second point is to group the rooms together in a compact and convenient manner.

2 AND 3. SCHOOLROOMS.— Every school must have a schoolroom as hereunder or a central hall as under Rule 8. The proper width for a school room is from 18 to 22 feet. In a room 18 feet wide, groups of long desks, three deep, should be used; where four rows are used the width should be 21 feet 6 inches, and if the width is 22 feet, dual desks, five rows deep, are most suitable.

(*a*) Accommodation in schoolrooms for elder children is calculated by the number of children seated at desks and benches, subject to a minimum of 10 square feet per child being provided.

(*b*) Double bank schools (now almost obsolete) require rooms 32 feet wide, walls left clear for three rows of desks, and ample lighting from windows on both sides extending to ceiling.

(*c*) Wasted space cannot be considered.

3. The doors and fireplaces in schoolrooms must be so placed as to allow of the whole of one side of the schoolroom being left free for the groups of benches and desks.

(*a*) No schoolroom lighted from one side only can be approved. The gable ends should be fully utilized for windows.

4. WALLS, FLOORS AND ROOFS.—The walls of every schoolroom and classroom, if ceiled at the level of the wall-plate, must be at least twelve feet high from the level of the floor to the ceiling, and, if the area contain more than 360 superficial square feet, 13 feet, and, if more than 600, then 14 feet.

(*a*) The walls of every schoolroom and classroom, if ceiled to the rafters and collar-beam, must be at least 11 feet high from the floor to the wall-plate, and at least 14 feet to the ceiling across the collar-beam.

(*b*) Great care should be taken to render the roofs impervious to cold and heat.

(*c*) Roofs open to the apex are not approved. They can only be permitted where the roofs are specially impervious to heat and cold, and where apex ventilation is provided. Iron tie-rods are least unsightly when placed horizontally.

(*d*) The whole of the external walls of the school and residence must be solid. If of brick, the thickness must be at least one brick and a half, and if of stone, at least 20 inches.

(*e*) All walls, not excepting fence walls, should have a damp-proof course just above the ground line.

(*f*) The vegetable soil within the area of the building should be removed, the whole space covered by a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and air bricks inserted in opposite walls to insure a through current of air under floors for ventilation to joists.

(*g*) Timber should be protected from mortar and cement by asphalt or tar.

5. ENTRANCES.— Entrances should be separate for each department. In large schools more than one entrance to each department is desirable (see also Rule 10). The principal entrances should never be through the cloakroom. Entrance doors should open outward as well as inward. A porch should be external to the schoolroom.

6. CLOAKROOMS AND LAVATORIES.— Cloakrooms must be external to schoolrooms and classrooms, with gangways at least four feet wide, amply lighted from the end. Hat-pegs should be twelve inches apart, numbered, and of two tiers. The hanging-space necessary to provide a separate peg for each child is thus six inches lineal.

Thorough ventilation is essential, so that smells are not carried into the school.

Lavatory basins are needed. The girls' schools require a larger number than boys' or infants'.

A lock-up, slop-sink, water-tap and cupboard are desirable for the caretaker.

7. CLASSROOMS.— Classrooms are calculated at 10 square feet if not providing accommodation for more than sixty children. Six

rows of dual desks, or four rows of long-length desks, are permissible in such classrooms. When the front of a class is narrowed, but the area of the room is not reduced, a seventh row of dual desks or a fifth row of long desks may be allowed. Rule 2 applies to all rooms providing accommodation for more than sixty, or being more than 24 feet 8 inches deep from the window wall.

(*a*) The minimum size of classroom is 18 feet by 15 feet. If desks are placed longitudinally the width should not be less than 16 feet. This latter width is also allowed in schoolrooms of very small size.

(*b*) The classrooms should never be passage-rooms from one part of the building to another nor from the schoolroom to the playground or yard, and should be on the same level as the schoolroom. Each should be easily cleared without disturbance to any other room. Doors should open both ways.

(*c*) The number of classrooms should, where practicable, equal the number of classes in the schoolroom; usually five classrooms are necessary for the six standards.

(*a*) The excessive use of movable partitions should be avoided.

8. Halls.—Large schools are sometimes planned with a central hall, from which the classrooms are entered, and which is not as a rule calculated in the accommodation.

In the case of mixed schools an exception is made, one class being necessary in the hall in order to secure a teacher's supervision of the separate exits to the latrines (see Rule 13 (*a*)); the hall must therefore be suitable for teaching such class. It must be fully lighted, warmed and ventilated, and must contain a floor space of not less than 1,200 square feet, and the position of the class should be marked on the plan. Halls of excessive size are not approved.

9. Windows.—Every part and corner of a school should be fully lighted. The light should, as far as possible, and especially in classrooms, be admitted from the left side of the scholars. [This rule will be found greatly to influence the planning (see rules 3 (*a*), 9 (*b*), and 11 (*a*)]. All other windows in classrooms should be regarded as supplementary or for summer ventilation. Where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Windows full in the eyes of teachers or scholars are not approved. In rooms 14 feet high any space beyond 24 feet from the window wall is insufficiently lighted.

(*a*) Windows should never be provided for the sake merely of external effect. All kinds of glazing which diminish the light and are troublesome to keep clean and in repair should be avoided. A large portion of each window should be made to open for ventilation and for cleaning.

(*b*) The sills of the main lighting windows should be placed about four feet above the floor, and the tops of some should reach nearly to the ceiling with a portion made to swing. The ordinary rules respecting hospitals should here be remembered. Large spaces between the window heads and the ceiling are productive of foul rooms.

(*c*) Skylights are objectionable and should never be resorted to where windows are possible. Plans needlessly involving their use cannot be approved, except in the case of central halls having ridge, or apex, ventilation.

10. Staircases.—A staircase like a porch must be external to the schoolroom. No triangular steps or "winders" should be used. Each step should be about 13 inches broad and not more than 5½ to 6 inches high. The flights should be short and the landings unbroken by steps. The number of staircases should be sufficient, not only for daily use, but also for rapid exit in case of fire or panic.

11. Ventilation.—Apart from open windows and doors, there should be provision for copious inlet of fresh air; also for outlet of foul air at the highest point of the room; the best way of providing the latter is to build to each room a separate air chimney carried up in the same stack with smoke flues. An outlet should have motive power by heat or exhaust, otherwise it will frequently act as a cold inlet. The principal point in all ventilation is to prevent stagnant air. Particular expedients are only subsidiary to this main direction. Inlets should provide a minimum of 2½ square inches per child, and outlets a minimum of 2 inches. Rooms should, in addition, be flushed with fresh air from windows about every two hours.

A sunny aspect is especially valuable for children and important in its effects on ventilation and health.

(*a*) Although lighting from the left hand is considered so important, ventilation in summer demands also the provision of a small swing window as far from the lighting as possible and near the ceiling.

12. Warming.—The warming should be moderate and evenly distributed so as to maintain a temperature of from 56 degrees to 60 degrees. When a corridor or lobby is warmed the rooms are more easily dealt with and are less liable to cold drafts. Where schools are wholly warmed by hot water, the principle of direct radiation is recommended. In such cases open grates in addition are useful for extra warming occasionally and their flues for ventilation always.

(*a*) A common stove, with a pipe through the wall or roof, can under no circumstances be allowed. Stoves are only approved when (i.) provided with proper chimneys (as in the case of open fires); (ii.) of such a pattern that they cannot become red-hot or otherwise contaminate the air; (iii.) supplied with fresh air direct from the outside by a flue of not less than 72 inches superficial; and (iv.) not of such a size or shape as to interfere with the floor space necessary for teaching purposes.

(*b*) A thermometer should be kept hung up in a school.

13. Sanitary Arrangements.—Water-closets within the main school building are not desirable, and are only sanctioned for women teachers. All others should be at a short distance and completely disconnected from the school. Privies should be fully 20 feet distant.

(*a*) The doors, staircases and passages leading from the schoolroom to the latrines (whether in mixed or in other schools), and the latrines themselves, must be separate for the two sexes, and constructed entirely apart from each other. In the case of a mixed school this rule especially affects the planning. Where passages or corridors are unavoidably used by both sexes, there must be complete supervision from the classrooms by sheets of clear glass.

(*b*) Each closet must be not less than 2 feet 3 inches wide nor more than 3 feet, fully lighted and ventilated and properly screened or supplied with a door. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet.

(*c*) The children must not be obliged to pass in front of the teacher's residence in order to reach their latrines.

(*d*) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed:

	For Girls.	For Boys.	For Infants.
Under 30 children	2	1	2
" 50 "	3	2	3
" 70 "	4	2	3
" 100 "	5	3	4
" 150 "	6	3	5
" 200 "	7	4	6
" 300 "	8	5	7
		Urinals in proportion.	

(*e*) Cesspits and privies should only be used where unavoidable, and should be at a distance of at least 20 feet from the school. (Building form "A," which may be obtained on application, gives suggestions as to their construction and arrangement.) Earth or ash-closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary. The proximity of drinking wells should be carefully avoided.

(*f*) Soil-drains must always be laid outside the building (on a hard, even bottom or concrete) in straight lines with glazed stoneware pipes, carefully jointed in cement and made absolutely watertight. A diameter of 4 inches is sufficient unless for drains receiving the discharge of more than 10 closets. Above this number the diameter should be 6 inches. The fall should never be less than 1 in 30 for 4-inch, and 1 in 40 for 6-inch drains. An inspection opening or chamber should be provided at each change of direction, so as to facilitate cleansing the drain without opening the ground. Every soil-drain must be disconnected from the main sewer by a properly constructed trap placed on the line of drain between the latrines and the public sewer. This trap must be thoroughly ventilated by at least two untrapped openings, one being the 4-inch soil-pipe carried up full size above the roof and the other an inlet pipe connected with the side of the trap furthest from the public sewer. Automatic flushing tanks are desirable where trough closets are used.

(*g*) Urinals must in all cases have a sufficient supply of water for flushing.

(*h*) Waste pipes from sinks or lavatories should be first trapped inside and then made to discharge direct through the wall over a trapped gulley.

14. Desks.—Benches and desks, graduated according to the ages of the children, should be provided for all the scholars, and placed at right angles to the light (see also rules 3 (*a*) and 9).

An allowance of 18 inches per scholar at each desk and bench will suffice (except in the case of the dual desk), and the length of each group should therefore be some multiple of 18 inches, with gangways of 18 inches between the groups and at the walls. In the case of the dual desk the usual length is 3 feet 4 inches and the gangways 1 foot 4 inches.

(*a*) The desks should be very slightly inclined. An angle of 15 degrees is sufficient. The objections to the inclined desk are that pens, pencils, etc., are constantly slipping from it, and that it cannot be conveniently used as a table. The objection to the flat desk is that it has a tendency to make the children stoop. A raised ledge in front of a desk interferes with the arm in writing.

(*b*) No benches and desks should be more than 12 feet long. And no group of long desks, in a schoolroom providing for more than 60 children, should contain more than four rows of benches and desks, or three if the width is less than 21 feet 6 inches, because in proportion as the depth is increased the teacher must raise his voice to a higher pitch; and this becomes exhausting to himself, while at the same time it adds inconvenience to the general noise.

With the use of the dual desk the space between seat and desk disappears, as the children stand in the gangways.

15. Sites and Playgrounds.—Every school should have an open, airy playground, proportioned to the size and needs of the school. The minimum size of site is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, a quarter of an acre for every 250 children. If the school is of more than one story this area may be proportionally reduced. The minimum open space is 30 square feet per child.

(*a*) In the case of a mixed school, playgrounds must be separate for the boys and girls.

(*b*) All playgrounds should be properly leveled, drained, inclosed and fitted with some simple appliances. A portion

should be covered, having one side against a wall. A covered way should never connect the offices with the main building. Buttresses and corners should be avoided.

(*c*) An infant school should have its playground on the same level as the school and open to the sunshine.

16. INFANT SCHOOLS.—Infants should not, except in very small schools, be taught in the same room with older children, as the noise and the training of the infants disturb and injuriously affect the discipline and instruction of the other children.

(*a*) There must be no opening wider than an ordinary doorway between an infants' and any other schoolroom, because of the sound of the infant teaching.

(*b*) An infant school (and playground) should always be on the ground floor, and, if more than eighty scholars are admitted, should have one gallery and a small group of desks for the occasional use of the older infants.

(*c*) No infant gallery should hold more than eighty or ninety infants. It should be well lighted from one side. The light for object lessons is as good from the right as from the left.

(*d*) The width of an infant schoolroom should be in proportion to its size, but not more than 24 feet. A covered marching ground is desirable.

(*e*) The babies' room should always have an open fire, and be maintained at a temperature of about 65 degrees. As a rule, it should not contain more than fifty children. Large schools may require two communicating rooms for babies, one fitted with low kindergarten desks, the other providing space for exercises.

(*f*) The accommodation of an infant school is calculated at 8 square feet for each child, after deducting wasted or useless space, but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. Care should be taken that the numbers are conveniently seated and that space is left for marching. Where a second standard is taught in an infant school the accommodation for it is calculated at 10 square feet per child.

17. COOKERY CENTERS AND CLASSROOMS.—A cookery center should be capable of accommodating at least one class of eighteen at practice, and not more than fifty-four at demonstration at one time. It should be approached by a separate entrance. A small scullery is necessary and also a bonnet room. A cookery classroom should contain at least 400 superficial feet, and be so placed that smells from it cannot pervade the other rooms of the school.

18. WORKSHOPS AND LAUNDRIES.—Workshops and laundries are best entirely apart from the school.

19. TEACHER'S HOUSE, ETC.—The residence for the master or mistress should contain a parlor, a kitchen, a scullery and three bedrooms; and the smallest dimensions which their lordships can approve are:

For the parlor	12 ft. by 12 ft.	of superficial area;	8 ft. in height to wall plate.
For the kitchen	12 ft. by 10 ft.		8 ft.
For one of the bedrooms	12 ft. by 10 ft.		8 ft. if ceiled at wall plate, or
For two other bedrooms	9 ft. by 8 ft.		7 ft. to wall plate and 9 ft. to ceiling.

(*a*) The residence must be so planned that the staircase is immediately accessible from an entrance lobby and from the parlor, kitchen and each bedroom, without making a passage of any room.

(*b*) Each bedroom must be on the upper story, and must have a fireplace.

(*c*) The parlor must not open directly into the kitchen or scullery.

(*d*) There must be no internal communication between the residence and the school.

(*e*) Windows should be carried up as nearly to the ceilings as practicable.

(*f*) There must be a separate and distinct yard, with offices.

(*g*) A caretaker's house need not be quite so large.

(*h*) All houses should be separate from and not built as part of the schoolhouse.

20 AND 21. LOANS.—No loan of money can be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners unless the whole cost of the school, exclusive of site, legal expenses, extra rooms for instruction authorized by the code, and residences (if any), is kept within the sum of 10*l*. per child accommodated. An allowance will also be made in reference to the cost of a central hall not calculated in the accommodation (Rule 8). Rooms for extra subjects recognized by the new code, such as drawing, chemistry, etc., will have an allowance varying from 15*s*. to 20*s*. per square foot. From 275*l*. to 400*l*. will be allowed for a caretaker's house. From 275*l*. to 500*l*. will be allowed for a cookery center. Whether the necessary loan be borrowed in the open market or not, extravagant plans cannot be approved.

21. The department do not entertain applications for loans when the expenditure has been incurred without their previous sanction.

MR. ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR., having resigned his position as chief designer for Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the well-known Boston architects, has taken an office in the Schiller Building, Chicago. As a designer, Mr. Spencer has spent five years with leading Boston architects, winning, in 1891, the Rotch traveling scholarship which sent him abroad for two years under the direction of the Boston Society of Architects. Since returning to America, Mr. Spencer has been specially engaged by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge to design the interior treatment and finish of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Spencer is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in mechanical engineering — class of '86 — and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A NEW CHICAGO HOSPITAL.

A CAREFUL study of the requirements for a model smallpox hospital has been made by Dr. Reynolds, of the Chicago Department of Health, and the new hospital planned by the city architect, Adolph Finkler, will include some features which are far in advance of those in vogue in the general hospital planning. Calculated upon a basis of the least expense possible, the entire cost of erecting the hospital will be about $150,000.

The plan on which the hospital is to be erected is known as the one-story cottage system, these cottages being connected with each other by corridors. All of the buildings to be used for administrative purposes, such as the administration building, the center building, nursery, etc., will be connected only with one another by basement corridors and open passages. The hospital buildings proper will be connected by heated and ventilated corridors. The object of these latter connections is that physicians and nurses employed in the hospital will be compelled to pass through fresh air before entering the administration building when their duties are at an end.

All of the buildings proper of the hospital will be one story in height, and lighted by an electric system maintained on the grounds. The administration, nursery and probationary buildings, also the disinfecting structure, the laundry and the ambulance buildings, will be two stories in height.

The outside finish of the buildings will be of common brick, with pressed brick for ornament and stone trimmings. The roofs will be of tile. The walls and ceilings are to be of cement plaster, finished with several coats of enamel paint, thus making it easy for the removal of dust, and also preventing the accumulation in the same of disease germs. As little wood will be used in the construction of the buildings as possible, the floors only being of polished oak. The level of the first-story floors will be six feet above the ground, with a height on the main floor of thirteen feet in the clear. As is to be expected, the plumbing will be of the latest hygienic pattern, the water closets and slop sinks having automatic flushing arrangements and also an automatic disinfecting device by which all sewage before leaving the sinks is thoroughly rid of disease germs.

The heating and ventilating apparatus is to be from the most approved systems. Fans will be placed in different parts of the basements, and they so regulated that the fresh air which they force in shall move at a slow velocity, thereby avoiding all danger from drafts.

While most of the eastern and foreign hospitals provide for each patient an average of only 3,000 cubic feet of unused air an hour, the design of Chicago's new hospital is such that each patient shall have 5,800 cubic feet of air an hour, and a floor space in the general wards of 112 square feet. The patients' air space within the 112 square feet will be 1,443 cubic feet. In the pay wards, designed to form an important department of the hospital, where the patients of the well-to-do may receive especial attention independent of the support to be received from the city, there will be 120 square feet. These air and floor areas allowed to the patients in the new hospital far exceed what has been provided for in the wards of some of the best eastern and foreign hospitals now in existence, as the following table will show. The table shows the air space and floor space allowed to each patient in the hospitals enumerated below:

	Floor space, sq. ft.	Air space, cubic ft.
Chicago	112	1,443
Berlin, Moabite Hospital	69	890
St. George Infirmary	72	936
Herbert Hospital	97	1,261
Johns Hopkins	104	....
The Hamburg	78	.....

The plans prepared provide for a large number of rooms in which private patients who are able to pay for attendance can be accommodated. These rooms are arranged in suites, with separate toilet and bathrooms. There are twelve wards for the private pay patients who suffer from an acute form of smallpox, and eight wards for convalescents.

The hospital proper will have for general patients two wards for the accommodation of sixteen patients each in the acute stages of the disease, and two convalescent wards which will take in sixteen patients each. This number in the general wards of either the acute or convalescent stages of the disease can be increased to twenty or twenty-five without crowding or without depriving the patients of the requisite air space for their necessary protection and cure.

The acute and convalescent wards in the general portion of the hospital will be divided by the ward of the chief nurse, who will be so situated that his windows will overlook both wards and give a general supervision of all that takes place.

Independent of the ward buildings where general and pay patients are kept, there will be a probationary building, entirely separate from the others, and located near to the main entrance.

This building will have a distinct heating and ventilating plant of its own. In this building the patients will first be received, with four wards of three beds each for their accommodation, and one ward of two beds. In the same building there will also be the office of the hospital, the disinfecting rooms, the laundry, boiler room, and a kitchen. The probationary building is to be so constructed that if the city should only have one or two smallpox patients a year (which has been the case), it can be used alone for their cure and care, and the main buildings and plant be allowed to remain idle without expense, or be used for hospital purposes of a

different nature. The probationary building is really in itself a small hospital, designed for the care of sporadic cases when no general epidemic is in progress.

The medical health officer will reside in the administration building, which is also provided with dressing rooms and baths for visitors. Those who call to see friends or to attend them will be compelled to leave their own clothing in the administration building and to don a rubber suit, also before they leave to take a shower bath and be properly disinfected.

In the basement of the nursery designed for the children there will be the main hospital kitchen, with full range equipment; also a cold storage system and storerooms proper for all necessary supplies. On the first floor there will be a dining room for the nurses, the steward's room, and bedrooms for six male nurses, with baths. On the second floor there will be twelve bedrooms for female nurses, and baths.

Should a patient die arrangements are such that his bed and his body will at once be covered with an iron case, the whole lowered by an ingenious system of lifts to the basement, and from thence conveyed by an underground passage to the morgue. When at the morgue the body is removed from the bed on which it lay during the sickness, this bed is taken back to the disinfecting rooms, and there thoroughly cleansed and laundered before being returned to the ward from which it came.

As to the cost of the hospital, careful comparison with the cost of others shows that Chicago will have one much finer in scientific arrangement than they, and yet constructed at a considerable less cost. The comparisons are based upon the cost by the ward:

	Cost per ward.
Chicago	$1,200
Boston	1,500
*Glasgow	1,100
Berlin	1,250
London	1,500
Lille, France	2,000
Paris, Hotel Dieu	6,000

*Glasgow built without heating plant.

All of the above hospitals for smallpox are on the two-story plan.

AN ARCHITECTS' LICENSE BILL FOR ILLINOIS.

THE following Bill for the proper licensing of architects is now before the legislature of the State of Illinois. The measure is supported by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the Master Masons' Association, of Chicago, and the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons:

A BILL for an Act to protect the Interests of Building Contractors and the Lives of Mechanics and Workmen, by licensing competeut persons as Architects and regulating the practice of Architecture as a profession.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That within thirty days after the passage of this Act, the goveruor of this state shall appoint a State Board of Examiners of Architects, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the Illinois State University, and the other four shall be architects residing in the state of Illinois, who have been engaged in the practice of Architecture at least ten years. Two of the said practicing Architects shall be designated to hold office for two years from the date of the passage of this Act, and the other two together with the member of the faculty, aforesaid, shall hold office for four years from the passage of this Act; and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of office of the persons so appointed, the governor of the state shall appoint a successor to each person whose term of office shall expire, to hold office for four years. In case appointment of a successor is not made before the expiration of the term of any member, such member shall hold office until a successor is appointed and duly qualified. Any vacancy occurring in membership of the board shall be filled by the governor of the state, for the unexpired term of such membership. The members of the board shall serve without compensation for their services, but the necessary traveling and other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the fees collected from applicants for licenses.

SEC. 2. The members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, make and file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. They shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter, in the month of January, elect from their number a president and a secretary who shall also be a treasurer. The treasurer shall file a bond for the penal sum of $5,000, with the secretary of state, to be accepted by the governor of the state, before entering upon his duties. The board shall adopt rules and regulatious to govern its proceedings, not inconsistent with this Act, and a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof; and shall keep a record of all proceedings of the board, which shall be open at all times to public scrutiny. The secretary shall receive a compensation of $5 per day when actually engaged in the business of the board, to be certified to by the president of the board, provided there is sufficient money to pay the same out of the funds of the board after all other current expenses have been paid. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of any two members, by giving at least seven days' written notice of the meeting to each member, reckoning from the day on which the notices are postmarked, telegraphed, or personally delivered. The board shall adopt rules and regulatious for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice architecture, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and may amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time. The board shall, immediately upon the election of each officer thereof and upon the adoption, repeal or modification of its rules of goverument or its rules and regulations for examinations of applicants for licenses, file with the secretary of state, and publish in at least one architectural journal and one daily newspaper published in the state of Illinois, at least twice, the name and address of each officer, and a copy of such rnles and regulations, or the amendment, repeal, or modification thereof.

SEC. 3. Provision shall be made by the board, hereby constituted, for holding examinations of applicants for license to practice architecture, at least twice in each year, and any person over twenty-one years of age, upon payment of a fee of $15 to the board, shall be entitled to an examination for determining his or her qualifications. All examinations shall be made directly by said board, or a committee of two members delegated by the board. The examination shall have special reference to the construction of buildings, and a test of the knowledge of the candidate of the strength of materials, and of his ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of an architect, and in the duties of a supervisor of mechanical work on buildings, and should also seek to determine his knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings. If the result of the examination of any applicant shall be satisfactory to a majority of the board, under its rules, the secretary shall, upon receipt from the applicant of a further fee of $5, issue to the applicant a certificate to that effect, signed by the president and secretary, sealed with the seal of the board and directed to the secretary of state. And upon payment to the secretary of state by the candidate, of a fee of $2, he shall thereupon issue to the person therein named a license to practice architecture in the state, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which license shall contain the full name, birthplace and age of the applicant. All papers received by the secretary of state in relation to applications for liceuse, shall be kept on file in his office, and a proper index and record thereof shall be kept by him.

SEC. 4. Any persou who shall by affidavit show, to the satisfaction of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, that he was engaged in the practice of the profession of architecture on the date of the passage of this Act, shall be grauted a certificate without au examiuation, ou payment to the board of examiners of a fee of $5, provided such application shall be made within six mouths after the passage of this Act. Such certificate shall set forth the fact that the person to whom the same was issued was practicing architecture in this state at the time of the passage of this Act, and is entitled to a license to practice architecture, without an examination by the board of examiners, and the secretary of state shall, upon the payment to him of a fee of $2, issue to the person named therein, a license to practice architecture in this state, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. In case any architect residing and practicing outside of this state, and having a license from any other state, shall at any time desire to practice in the state of Illinois, then on presentation of his license to the secretary of the board, the secretary shall, upon receipt of $1, certify to the secretary of state that he is eutitled to a license in the state of Illinois, and the secretary of state shall issue a license to practice in this state as above provided for in other cases, upon receipt of the fee of $2. In case at any time an architect residing and practicing outside of this state shall prepare plans and specifications for a building to be erected in the state of Illinois, and such building is erected under the supervision of a liceused architect practiciug iu Illinois, acting as a representative of the architect residing outside of the state, no additional license will be required, but in such a case the licensed supervising architect shall also affix his name, as such, to all plans and specifications and working drawings used in the erection of said building. But if the architect residing ontside of the state shall supervise the erection of the building in question, or shall establish a branch office in the state for that purpose, he shall first apply to the secretary of the board, who, if satisfied as to his ability, may upon receipt of $1, immediately issue a certificate signed by himself and the president of the board without consulting the other members thereof, upon which the secretary of state shall issue a license to perform the services of architect for said building only, on the receipt of $2, as provided in other cases. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preveut unlicensed architects residing outside of the state from visiting this state to solicit business, or from presenting competitive designs for buildings to be erected in this state. In the case of a co-partnership of architects, each member whose name appears must be licensed to practice architecture No stock company or corporation shall be licensed to practice architecture, but the same may employ licensed architects. Each licensed architect, iucluding persons licensed to perform services for one building only as above, shall have his license recorded in the office of the county clerk in each and every county in this state, in which the holder thereof shall practice, and he shall pay to the clerk the same fee that is charged for the recording of deeds. A failure to have his license so recorded shall be deemed snfficient cause for revocation of such license.

SEC. 5. Every licensed architect shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, his place of business and the words "Licensed Architect," with which he shall stamp all drawings and specifications issued from his office.

SEC. 6. Within six months after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful, and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500, for any person to practice architecture without a license in this state, or to advertise, or put out any sign or card, or other device which might indicate to the public that he is an architect. Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings, *to be executed by other persons than himself*, shall be regarded as an architect within the provisions of this Act, and shall be held to comply with the same; but nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the draftsmen, students, clerks of works or superintendents, and other employes of those lawfully practicing as architects, under license as herein provided for, from acting under the instruction, control or supervision of their employers; or shall prevent the employment of superintendents of buildings paid by the owners from actiug, if under the control and direction of the licensed architect who has prepared the drawiugs and specifications for the building. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person, mechanic or builder from making plans and specifications for, or supervising the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building that is executed by himself or employes, nor shall a civil engineer be considered as an architect unless he plans, designs or supervises the erection of buildings; in which case, he shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, and be considered as an architect.

SEC. 7. Architects' licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall remain in full force until revoked for canse, as hereinafter provided. Any license so granted may be revoked by unanimous vote of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, for gross incompetency, recklessness or dishonest practices on the part of the holder thereof, but before any license shall be revoked such holder shall be entitled to at least twenty days' n tice of the charge against him, and of the time and place of the meeting of the board for the hearing and determiniug of such charge. And on the cancellation of such license, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to give notice of such cancellation to the county clerk of each county in the state in which the license has been recorded, whereupon the clerks of the counties shall mark the license recorded in his office cancelled. After the expiration of six months from the revocation of a license, the person whose license was revoked may have a new license issued to him by the secretary of state upon certificate of the board of examiners, upon payment to the secretary of state, of a fee of $2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act relating to the revocation of licenses, the board shall have the power of a court of record, sittiug in the county in which their meeting shall be held, and the power to issue subpœnas and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in a court of record, to be paid in like manner. The accused shall be entitled to the subpœna of the board for his witnesses, and to be heard in person or by counsel in open public trial.

SEC. 8. Within the first week of December, after the organization of the board, and aunually thereafter, the secretary of the board shall file, with the auditor of the state, a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by the affidavits of the president and secretary, subject to the approval of the state auditor. And inasmuch as the receipts of the board will be much larger in the first year, on account of the number of architects now practicing to be licensed, and the receipts in future years may be so much diminished as not to be snfficient to meet the current expenses, any balance that may remain on hand shall be retained to meet the future expenses of the board, until otherwise provided by amendments of this Act.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The regular monthly dinner and annual meeting of the Sketch Club of New York was held at the clubrooms on Saturday evening, February 2, fifty members being present. President E. A. Josselyn occupied the chair.

After dinner the club received the reports of the officers and committees for the past year. The treasurer reported a generally satisfactory condition of the club's finances, which showed a marked improvement since last year. The reports of the other officers and committees were equally satisfactory, that of the committee on the interclub competition being particularly gratifying

to the club. Mr. G. W. E. Field was voted the thanks of the club for his very efficient work in connection with this competition and with the last exhibition.

It was announced that Mr. Ernest Flagg's studio class in architecture would continue to meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The modeling class, under Mr. Holzer, would meet Thursday evenings. The date of Mr. John Galen Howard's February lecture on water colors would be announced later.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the McKaig bill, now before the House of Representatives.

The society then proceeded to elect the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with the following result: Mr. G. W. E. Field, president; Mr. J. Henry Cook, vice-president; Mr. Alfred F. Evans, recording secretary; Mr. Hobart A. Walker, corresponding secretary; Mr. Frederic C. Zitz, treasurer. Chairmen of standing committees: Mr. J. M. Ueffinger—Current Work; Mr. C. Marbury Maccafferty—Entertainment; Mr. E. Wilbur Gayle—House.

Mr. Petit's remarks on the excellent administration of Mr. Josselyn, the retiring president, were received with prolonged applause. The society then adjourned.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOTES.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists was opened on March 15, and continued until March 30. The exhibition was given in the galleries of the society, and included an unusually large amount of creditable works in black and white.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

An exhibition of works of architecture and the allied arts will be held in the galleries of the Art Institute, opening Thursday, May 23, 1895. It will remain open for about two weeks. Works will be received until Saturday, May 11, 1895. The exhibition includes: Architectural perspectives and elevations in all renderings, architectural sketches in all renderings, landscape architecture, interior architecture, interior decoration, interior furnishings (samples and sketches), architectural and decorative metal work (wrought iron, bronze and brass), sculpture (architectural and ornamental). Subjects previously and publicly exhibited in Chicago are barred.

An illustrated catalogue will be issued in approved form, for which exhibitors may furnish cuts or phototypes of their work, which shall be published at the discretion of the Catalogue Committee. Maximum size of cut, full page, 4½ by 6 inches. Cuts received until April 25.

The jury of admission will be selected from prominent members of the professions, as well as from representatives of manufacture, and all drawings must be framed or mounted on stretchers. Transportation charges both ways must be paid by the contributor.

ST. LOUIS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

In connection with an exhibition of paintings by the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, an architectural exhibition by the St. Louis Chapter A. I. A. was given on March 18.

BUFFALO CHAPTER A. I. A.

The Buffalo Chapter, in conjunction with the Buffalo Society of Artists, has given its second annual exhibition in the art gallery of the library building in that city. The exhibition was open until March 30 and was a pronounced success.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Old Colonial Work, Salem, Massachusetts.

Winamac Apartment Building, Chicago. Charles S. Frost, architect.

New High School, Huntington, Indiana. John T. Long, architect, Chicago.

Interior View, Epiphany Chapel, Washington, D. C. Robert Stead, architect.

First National Bank Building, Lynn, Massachusetts. James T. Kelley, architect, Boston.

Austrian and German Ironwork, from measured drawings by Lucian F. Plympton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elevation and floor plans, Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Vonnegut & Bohn, architects.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Orange, New Jersey. Jeremiah O'Rourke, architect, Newark, New Jersey.

City Hospital, Chicago, for Smallpox. Adolph Finkler, city architect. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health.

View in rotunda and floor plans, Library Building, Minnesota State University. Charles S. Sedgwick, architect, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The new SS. Peter and Paul's Academy, Parsons street, Detroit. Leon Coquard, architect. Planned to accommodate 700 pupils, it presents a ground front of 110 feet, with 96 feet of depth, and is built in English Gothic style of Berea sandstone. In the construction no wood laths have been used, the outside walls having been built with a hollow space and plastered on solid brick. This plaster has been placed double in the ceilings for the purpose of deafening exterior sounds, and affording extra fire protection. The roof is covered with unfading green slate. Four doors, two situated in front, and two in the rear, give entrance and exit to the pupils. The building has been double floored throughout, with ventilation spaces. The ceilings of the classrooms on the first floor are twelve feet high, while those of the basement are nine feet. Each room is afforded light from two sides. On the second floor and extending up into the third floor is located the hall or theater. The building is fitted with mechanical heating and ventilation. In the duct connecting from the air supply shaft to the open end of the heater, a sprinkler or wash has been placed for the purpose of cooling the air admitted to the rooms in warm weather. The temperature can be reduced to and be held at about 70 degrees, when exterior air is at a much higher temperature. The ventilation of the toilet rooms and the auditorium is entirely separate from other ventilating parts. The water closets, located in the basement, are automatic in action. The partitions and floors of closet rooms are slate, the only woodwork in connection with them being the doors. The closets are so arranged that they flush automatically every five minutes. The roof-water from the building is carried down in the inside of the building, removing the objection in the winter time of large columns of ice adhering to the conductor pipes from the roof to the ground, defacing and otherwise injuring the structure. The cost of the building is above $63,000.

Photogravure Plate: Monument to John Wellborn Root, Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Residence for Fred S. James, Chicago. James Gamble Rogers, architect.

Side Entrance, Calumet Clubhouse, Chicago. Charles S. Frost, architect.

Entrance to Chicago Stock Exchange Building. Adler & Sullivan, architects.

Residence for E. Smith, Edgewater, Chicago. George W. Maher, architect.

View in Library and Mantel in Reception Room, Residence of W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects.

Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Vonnegut & Bohn, architects. The selection of architects was through a competition which was adjudicated by Prof. William R. Ware, of New York. All the architects from Indianapolis were invited, and for these there was a prize of $250 offered for the best plan submitted; besides, there were three outside firms invited, one from New York, one from Boston, and one from Philadelphia, each of these being paid $250 for their services, whether selected as architects or not. The selection of Vonnegut & Bohn was made by the committee in connection with and upon the advice of Professor Ware. The works for the building were let separately. The various contracts were as below, according to the final statement made to the club after completion of the building, which is entirely fireproof, and are given to show the proportionate cost of the materials used:

Removal of old building	$ 300.00
Excavation and rubble stone foundation	3,870.00
Brickwork	10,300.00
City water connection	57.75
Ironwork	22,900.71
Cut stonework, including interior marble	17,908.55
Carpenter work	14,343.20
Fireproofing, porous terra cotta	10,213.67
Electric wiring and dynamos	3,505.00
Cement work, including sidewalks	2,278.40
Steam heating	8,192.50
Plastering	2,949.75
Fireproof vaults	1,819.00
Tin, galvanized iron and slating	1,820.00
Plumbing	4,636.00
Driven well	274.68
Painting and glazing	7,137.00
Hardware	1,376.75
Elevators	7,583.40
Elevator inclosures	1,700.90
Electric light plant and engine	1,158.24
Mail chute	750.00
Tile floors	1,379.05
Electric and gas fixtures	2,096.05
Artificial and natural gas fitting	482.50
Water supply tank	243.00
Decorating clubroom	421.00
Club furniture	1,253.70
Sewer connection	27.50
Miscellaneous	82.70
	131,061.00
Architects' commission, five per cent	6,553.00
Total	$137,614.00

MOSAICS.

From April 1 to April 6 the public were invited to the exhibition rooms of Mr. H. F. Miles, of Chicago, to inspect the stained-glass windows recently completed for the residences of Mr. Leon Mandel in Chicago and C. T. Yerkes in New York city. The figure of "Pomona" was especially admired for its artistic treatment.

A compilation by Mr. John Jarrett, secretary of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is published by the *Manufacturers' Record* of March 27, showing the growth of tin plate making in this country. The report says that there are now in this country, completed and in course of construction, thirty-four tin plate works. The capacity of these works will exceed an annual production of 260,000 tons of finished product, and will furnish employment to 12,000 hands. The capital invested is about $8,500,000, and the wages paid will be about

$7,000,000 a year. These figures pertain only to the manipulation of reducing the billet and the bar in most cases, and do not include the amount of labor from the ore to the billet and the bar, which is very extensive. The mills already in operation have a capacity of 160,000 tons of finished product. Mr. Jarrett adds: "When we remember that less than four years ago no tin plates were made in this country the growth of the industry is certainly phenomenal."

An excellent substitute for gypsum, plaster of paris, etc., for plastic ornamentation has been found in what is called paper stucco, as it has every quality of durability and acoustic properties which other materials lack. It is imported both in set designs or is manufactured direct from architects' drawings.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

Office of the Inland Architect,
Chicago, Ill., April, 1895.

Encouraging reports concerning present and prospective buildings come from all quarters. The present improvement is based on actual and urgent necessities. Nothing of a speculative nature is apparent in building work, or in fact in any channels of trade. Money is abundant for all legitimate enterprises and bankers seem to be more willing to lend than business men are to borrow. Bank clearings and railroad earnings show up better, but there is much to discourage in many other channels of activity. Iron and steel makers are gathering in a good volume of work, textile mills East and South are more crowded than they have been for perhaps two years. Machinery makers are still in a bad way, as manufacturing, mining and railroad interests are slow to lay out money for what is not yet urgently needed. A conservative view of the situation seems to fully warrant the statement that we are about out of the woods. Though weak from long delay and inactivity in the swamps and marshes of industrial and commercial depression, the wage-workers are being steadily reëmployed, advances of wages are not infrequent, the danger of labor disputes is not imminent and the general situation has begun to clear up so that capitalists and investors feel encouraged to begin to do something. The turning point will come when it becomes apparent that there is or is to be employment for the great body of wage-earners. With the masses of the people at work the sky will soon clear. No material enhancement of values is possible or desirable. Agitation of semi-political questions will no doubt continue, but no radical changes are threatened while we have a nation of people behind us who have common sense and a clear judgment to light their way through such questions when they finally take shape for popular adjustment.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect L. G. Hallberg: Made plans for a three-story warehouse, 100 by 142 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Twentieth and Brown streets; to be of common brick, mill construction. Also for a three-story store and flat building, 100 feet frontage; to be erected at Waubansia avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, the modern sanitary improvements, steam heating, electric work, etc.

Architects Jones & Stoddard: For Mrs. Abbie Hunt, a two-story store and flat building, 25 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Warren avenue, near Kedzie avenue; to have a stone front, the best of modern plumbing, hardwood finish, etc.

Architect J. M. Hoskins: For G. F. Whidden, at 999 Monroe street, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 65 feet in size; to be of pressed brick with terra cotta and stone trimmings, have interior finished in Georgia pine and white pine for painting, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Elmendorf & Park: For Mrs. Nora E. Kellogg, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Wheaton, Illinois; it will be of frame with stone basement, have Georgia pine and oak finish, electric wiring, mantels, the best of modern plumbing, etc. For De Witt Hull, a two-story, attic and basement residence, 30 by 37 feet in size; to be erected at Wheaton, Illinois; to be of frame with stone basement, have interior finished in oak, birch and cypress, mantels, electric fixtures, modern plumbing, etc.

Architects Murphy & Camp: For P. W. Rowe, a two-story residence, 24 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at La Grange; to be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the modern open plumbing, mantels, electric light, etc.

Architect George Shonberg: For James McNally, a three-story livery barn and storage warehouse, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at 260 to 262 North Clark street; to be of common brick, have elevator, plumbing, etc.

Architect R. Sunderland: For Thomas Sweeney, a two-story flat building, 24 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Union avenue near Thirty-fourth street; to be of buff Bedford stone front, have all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc

Architect C. M. Almquist: For Mr. ——, three-story store and flat building, 50 by 88 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Center avenue. The front will be of buff Bedford stone, and two sides to be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in oak, have the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, etc.; also making plans for a three-story flat, to be erected at Southport avenue near Grace street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak finish, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect C. O. Hansen: For F. Duerssen, a two-story hotel, 125 by 30 feet in size; to be erected at West Seventy-fourth and West Twelfth streets near the race track; will have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc

Architects Watson & Hazleton: For J. H. Overbeck, a four-story and basement apartment house, 37 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at 392 Fullerton avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

Architect John P. Hettinger: For P. F. Weimer, a three-story store and flat building; 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Seminary avenue and Roscoe street; the front will be of stone and pressed brick, have interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For A. Imhoff, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Lawrence avenue east of Sheridan road; it will be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the best of plumbing, heating, etc.

Architects Wilson & Hawes: For H. M. Wilcox, a four-story apartment house, 50 by 105 feet in size; to be erected at the southwest corner of Fortieth street and Lake avenue; the first story will be of rock-faced buff Bedford stone and the remainder of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in hardwoods, have all open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, ranges and fireplaces. For Frank Anderson, two two-story residences, 37 by 69 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue; they will have buff Bedford stone fronts, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For H. Wolff, a three-story and basement flat building, 192 feet front and 77 feet deep; to be erected at 388 to 404 Marshfield avenue; it will have a stone front, slate mansard roof, oak interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, laundry driers, etc.

Architects Dinwiddie & Newberry: For H. N. Newberry, at 101 Kinzie street, a five-story store and warehouse, 20 by 100 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, the necessary plumbing, heating, elevators, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For George McLester, three two-story residences, 50 feet front; to be of buff Bedford stone, have hardwood interior finish, all the modern improvements, heating, etc.; to be erected on Polk street near West Thirty-ninth street.

Architect Joseph Bettinghofer: For Adam Vornich, at 933 Roscoe street, a two-story and basement flat building, 24 by 56 feet in size; to be of stone and pressed brick, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Alfred Ihle, a two-story flat building, 21 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Johnson avenue near Harrison street; mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For G. Roth, a three-story flat building, at Cleveland and Menominee; pressed brick and stone.

Architects J. E. O. Pridmore & L. E. Stanhope: For E. A. Wood, at 4430 Vincennes avenue, a two-story stable, 48 by 26 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front with slate roof, galvanized iron dormer windows, cement floor, Georgia pine interior finish, etc. For Evan Lloyd, remodeling corner drug store in the Forestville building, corner of Forty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue; new plate glass and iron front, oak doors, tile floor, steam heating, etc.

Architect Thomas Wing: For George V. Hankins, a three-story and basement apartment house, 132 by 185 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-sixth court; it will be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta front, have Georgia pine interior finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, electric light, heating, etc.

Architect L. N. Bell: For A. Innes, a two-story, semi-detached residence, 36 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at Jackson boulevard near Lincoln; stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For James Wood, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 140 Walnut street; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, interior have hardwood finish, and sanitary plumbing.

Architects Kelley & McMullen: For W. J. McCorry, a two story and basement flat building, 22 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at West Forty-third street and Congress; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For Wilson Cooke, a two-story residence, 30 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; to be of frame with stone basement, have the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc. For James Dunn, a seven-story and basement manufacturing building, 151 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets; it will have two fronts of pressed brick and stone, be of mill construction, have elevators, electric light, etc. For Messrs. Bartlett & Roach, an eight-story factory, 220 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta fronts, have steam heating, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architect John Wagner: For J. A. Miller & Bro., a six-story factory, 80 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at 133 to 139 Clinton street; to be of mottled pressed brick front with Bedford stone trimmings, have steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, steel girders and columns, Green economizer, two 60 by 18 boilers, passenger and freight elevators, etc.; the rear of the building to be of steel and glass.

Architect George S. Kingsley: For Richard A. Greifenhagen, a four-story apartment house, 86 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Evanston avenue and York place; to have fronts of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, hardwood interior finish, etc.

Architect A. M. Barrows: For Thomas Gale, a two-story residence; to be erected at Oak Park; to be of frame with brick basement, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, plumbing, furnace.

Architect Robert Rae: For George C. Smith, six three-story residences 120 feet frontage and 85 feet deep; to be erected at Drexel boulevard near Thirty-fifth street; they will have handsome buff Bedford stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, ranges and fireplaces.

Architects R. G. Powell & F. F. Saunders: For M. Edlund, a two-story flat building, 22 by 44 feet in size; to be built at Evanston avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnaces. For Mrs. M. H. Madden, a two-story flat building, 23 by 44 feet in size; to be built at Indiana avenue near Fifty-first street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Julius Wegman: For Frank Stanber, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Rockwell street; it will have a front of blue Bedford stone, the modern sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. For H. Rauschert, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 92 feet in size; to be erected on Rockwell street; to have a stone front, hardwood interior, and mantels, gas fixtures, laundries, heating, etc.

Architect Theodor Lewandowski: For Otto Westerholm, a two-story store and flat building, 53 by 143 feet in size; to be erected at Noble street and Austin avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.; it will contain stores, apartments, soda water factory, barn and stable. For Paul Ratkowski, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 50 by 130 feet in size; to be erected at Ashland avenue and Blackhawk street; it will have two fronts of stone and pressed brick, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Lapointe & Hickok: For C. Swigert and M. Rosenthal, a three-story and basement store and apartment house, 125 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Lake street and California avenue; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in Georgia pine, have all the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, bells, tubes, heating, electric wiring, etc. For Mrs. Matthias Lavalette, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built on Potomac avenue near Washtenaw avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern sanitary plumbing, pine finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For John P. Thiltges, at 4411 State street, a four-story store and flat building, 25 by 96 feet in size; to be erected of stone front, have Georgia pine finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, electric wiring, etc. For G. W. Haskins, a two-story basement and attic residence, 32 by 42 feet in size; to be erected at Wilmette; to be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures and heating.

Architect Alfred Smith: For S. A. Kent, a four-story factory, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at Twentieth street near Wabash avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have freight elevator, steam heating, etc.

Architect W. L. Newman: For Jacob Solomon, a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 583 Grand avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, with copper cornice, have open sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect W. H. Milner: For William Kane, a two-story residence and a two-story flat building, the whole to cover 50 by 52 feet; to be erected at Fifty-fourth court; the fronts will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in hardwoods and have the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, heating.

Architect Henry Ives Cobb: For Frederick H. Winston, a six-story apartment house, 110 by 107 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, the best of modern sanitary arrangements, gas and electric fixtures, elevators, steam heating, etc. Also taking estimates on the Lewis Institute, to be erected at Robey and Madison streets; it will be of

very handsome design, four stories and basement, 180 by 124 feet in size; to be of stone, terra cotta and pressed brick front, have all the modern improvements, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Dwen & White: For Martin B. Madden, a two-story basement and attic residence, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan avenue near Thirty-eighth street; to be of stone front, have hardwood interior and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For J. Kopperl, a three-story and basement apartment house, 36 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Stanley Terrace and Owasco street; it will be of rock-faced stone basement and above of pressed brick with stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in hardwoods, have the modern open nickel-plated sanitary improvements, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, speaking tubes, electric bells, steam heating, etc.

Architect Morrison H. Vail: For Mrs. Margaret P. Batchelder, a two-story flat building, 47 by 68 feet in size, to be erected at 2686-2688 N. Paulina street; it will have stone front, copper cornice, interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, mantels, gas fixtures, sideboards, furnaces, laundries, best sanitary plumbing, etc. Also for M. D. Matteson, a two-story attic and basement residence, 27 by 80 feet in size, to be erected on Wellington avenue; it will have brown stone front, interior finished in quartered oak, curly birch and Georgia pine, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, paneled ceilings, art glass, sideboard, hot-water heating, refrigerator, laundry, cold storage room, best modern sanitary plumbing, etc.

Architect Otto H. Matz: For Paul Suergens, summer residence, pavilion, barn, etc.; to be erected at Powers Lake, Wisconsin; cost, $10,000. For the Allport Estate, two-story boarding and livery stable and barn; brick and yellow pine throughout, 44 by 92 feet in size; to be built at North avenue; cost, $7,500.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: On my rounds of the architects' offices of our city, I find signs of spring work, but it will not become an epidemic. Materials and labor were never cheaper, but this fact is lost sight of, perhaps, in the search for larger investments. Capital is plenty here for improvements, yet it is not active in that line. Until Cincinnati citizens can be touched with that feeling of city pride so apparent in other places, we will have to be satisfied with the unsightly structures now occupying many of our prominent corners. The craft in Cincinnati have been honored by the appointment of one of its most worthy representatives, William Martin Aiken, to the position of Supervising Architect of the United States. Mr. Aiken will bring to the office a well-trained, dignified bearing, and an honest determination to do his duty.

Mr. Lucien F. Plimpton, Cincinnati, an architect of rare artistic ability, has been appointed as the successor of William Martin Aiken in the School of Design. He will prove a worthy successor and add to the usefulness of the school. The INLAND ARCHITECT wishes him unbounded success.

Architects Des Jardins & Haywood report as follows: For Messrs. C. W. Brenneman & Co., Cincinnati, a factory, 57 by 200 feet in size, three stories high; materials: common brick, steam heat, elevators, tin roof, gas, plumbing, machinery for manufacturing shades, etc.; cost, $12,000. Residence for E. L. Virden, Cincinnati; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, mantels, grates, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost, $10,000. Residence for L. B. Hollmeyer, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost, $15 000. Residences for Mrs. Gertrude Marcus (Mr. M. Marcus), Cincinnati; there will be three houses; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, $21,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin reports as follows: Residence for Thomas Lambert, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: red pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost $7,500. An apartment building for Miss Sallie Cook, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, furnace, grates, mantels, bliuds, gas, plumbing, etc.; size 85 by 40 feet; three stories; cost $12,000.

Architect George W. Rapp reports: For Mr. Edward Meier; warehouse; pressed brick front, tin roof, cement floors, gas, plumbing, elevator and all modern conveniences; size 50 by 175 feet; two stories; cost $10,000. He is also engaged upon plans for the Bodman Tobacco Company's warehouse; this building was lately destroyed by fire, and the new structure is to take its place and will be very complete.

Architect S. S. Godley reports as follows: For Mr. J. Stacey Hill, Cincinnati, a frame residence; the other materials will be slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost $10,000. For Dr. C. R. Holmes, an ophthalmic hospital, old building remodeled and a new building, three stories, added; materials: brick, tin roof, gas, plumbing, electric fixtures, steam heat, etc.; cost $15,000.

Architect William Martin Aiken reports as below: For Mr. C. C. Bragg, two residences; materials for one to be buff brick and half timber, slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, furnace, grates, mantels, etc. For the other he will use concrete, tile roof, and the balance to be the same as in other house; each cost $7,500. For William Von Steinwehr, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: buff pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost $9,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner reports the following: For Baldwin Piano Company, Cincinnati, a factory; materials: common brick, tile roof, mill construction, elevators, steam heat, etc.; size 40 by 115 feet; three stories high; cost $25,000. For the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, a building 50 by 90 feet in size; two stories; materials: stone, tile roof, fireproof construction, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not given. For Mr. A. Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost $7,000. For Mrs. Kate P. Leaman, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, an apartment building; materials: pressed brick, gas, plumbing, tin roof, furnace, bells, elevator, etc.; cost not given. Railroad station for C. & O. R. R., at Ashland, Kentucky; materials: stone, tile roof, furnace, mantels, colored glass, etc.; cost $15,000. For Jas. A. Gray, Covington, Kentucky, a flat building; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, stone trimmings, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; size 35 by 90 feet; three stories; cost $8,000.

Architects John H. Boll & Co. report: For Messrs. Early & Daniel, Cincinnati, an elevator building; materials: frame, mill construction, tin roof, elevator, plumbing, gas, etc.; cost not given. Residence for H. G. Brunsman, Anchor Buggy Company, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, terra cotta, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost $15,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architect F. S. Barnum, of the firm of Coburn & Barnum, has been appointed to the office of architect for the Board of Education vice William Dunn.

Architect W. R. Watterson, 731 Garfield building, reports: Three houses for Mr. J. C. Lorer, Society for Savings, to be built in West Cleveland; frame, one shingle and plaster, and two shingle; furnaces, open plumbing, wood mantels; cost about $7,000. For Mr. F. B. Berry he has a frame and shingle residence, to be built in East Cleveland. For Messrs. E. A. Kinney and I. B. Cameron, of New Lisbon, Ohio, he has frame houses to contain all modern improvements.

Architects French & La Chance report: A three-story brick factory building, 60 by 193 feet in size; for the Cleveland Steel Range Company; gravel roof, steam heat, freight elevator, engine and boilers, shafting, etc.; cost $20,000.

Architect J. B. Shengle reports: A brick addition to the First Congregational Church, of Geneva, Ohio; slate roof, Sunday-school room, kitchen, sewing room, dining room, etc.; cost $5,000.

Architects Lehman & Schmitt have under way the construction of a frame residence for Mr. E. Lowitt, on Willson avenue; furnace heat and all modern improvements; cost $6,500.

Architect J. N. Richardson is preparing plans for the rebuilding of the recently burned building occupied by the Cleveland *World*.

Architect W. D. Benes has just let contracts for the rebuilding of a recently burned residence, for Mr. Thomas Fleming, on West Madison avenue. He is also preparing plans for a new house for Mr. Fleming.

Architects Coburn & Barnum are preparing plans for the remodeling of a frame residence for Mr. A. Bates, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They are also preparing plans for the remodeling of the Brooklyn (Ohio) Congregationalist Church. For Mr. S. W. Burrows they are preparing plans for two frame houses; to contain all modern improvements; one to be built on Ingleside avenue, the other on Cornell street; cost $8,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architects F. E. Edbrooke & Co.: For Phil Feldhauser, a six-story business block; size, 50 by 120 feet; stone and brick; cost $20,000.

Architects Varian & Sterner: For E. F. Babcock, a two-story brick residence; size, 32 by 45 feet; cost $6,000.

Architects Gore & Walsh: For L. M. Gale, a three-story dwelling; size, 36 by 45 feet, brick; cost $10,000.

Architect William Quayle: For E. H. Wahl, a three-story residence, brick; size, 28 by 46 feet; cost $15,000.

Architect Frank Snell: For H. J. Burleigh, a three-story brick and stone dwelling; size, 35 by 45 feet; cost $10,000.

Total of fifty-three permits issued in March — $105,900.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect William S. Joy is preparing plans for a five-story apartment building; size, 60 by 105 feet, pressed brick; to be erected on corner of Bagg and Park streets; cost $60,000. For J. J. Van Leubeu, a two-story brick double residence; cost $6,500. For Theodore Finney, a two-story residence, on Woodward avenue; pressed brick and stone trimmings; cost $6,000. For George W. Towle, a three-story brick store, on Third avenue near Bagg street; size, 20 by 66 feet. For F. W. Saviguy, a two-story residence; buff pressed brick; cost $5,000.

Architects M. L. Smith & Sons: For W. H. Tiear, of Troy, New York, an eight-story business block; size, 100 by 130 feet; cost $225,000; to be erected on Fulton street and Third avenue, Troy, New York.

Architect Joseph E. Mills: For M. E. Utter, a two story brick residence, on corner of Piquette and John R. streets; cost $6,000. For H. Corbin, a two-story brick store and office building; to be erected at Plymouth, Indiana; cost $9,000. For Miss Simous, a three-story brick store with society hall and offices; to be built at Plymouth, Indiana; cost $5,000.

Architect E. C. Van Leyen: For F. T. Dwyer, a three-story double brick residence; size, 43 by 112 feet; buff brick; on Jefferson avenue near St. Aubin avenue; cost $17,500.

Architect R. E. Raseman: For the Harmonic Society, a three-story pressed brick and stone hall and society building; to be erected at the corner of Wilcox and Center streets; cost $30,000; this building was awarded to Mr. Raseman in competition, his design being the unanimous choice of the committee.

Architect J. Hess: For D. W. Simonds, a block of ten residences, two-and-one-half stories; pressed brick and stone trimmings; to be erected on Warren and Antoine streets; cost $40,000.

Architect P. Deitrich: For Schultz & Erdman, a two-story brick and double store; pressed brick with Bedford limestone trimmings; cost $7,000.

Architects J. Scott & Co.: For George H. Thomas, three residences; to be constructed, one of Lake Superior brownstone, one of Ohio bluestone and the third of buff brick with stone trimmings; cost $30,000.

Architect Harry C. Stevens: For the Presbyterian Church Society, a church building; to be erected at the corner of Grand River and McGraw avenues; size, 60 by 100 feet; cost $15,000. For A. B. Forncrook, a two-story frame residence; cost $5,000.

Architect W. D. Butterfield: A two-and-one-half story buff pressed brick residence, on north side of Putnam avenue; cost $6,200.

Architect H. W. Chamberlain: For W. H. Holcomb, a two-story brick residence; to be built on Merrick street near Greenwood avenue; cost $5,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Marshall & Ryder: For G. M. Hales, a three-story flat and store building, 148 by 66 feet in size; cost $26,000. For George W. Wallace, a two-story flat building; cost $6,500.

Plans are being considered for the entire rebuilding of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect F. A. Clark: For J. H. McDonald, a three-story double frame residence, 39 by 60 feet in size; all newest improvements; cost $7,000.

Architect W. S. Hunt: For J. E. Henuessey, a two story frame flat building, 40 by 12 feet in size; to be erected on Sixteenth street and Aldrich avenue north.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect T. D. Evans: For the Holy Cross Convent, a three-story church building; pressed brick, stone, with terra cotta trimmings; cost $26,000. Also plans for four-story school building at Hazelwood; cost $10,000.

Architect J. F. Steen: For P. Duff & Sons, a six-story warehouse; cost $50,000. For the McCandless Avenue M. E. Church, a one-story brick church building; stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $15,000.

Architect T. H. Scott: For the T. H. Nevin Estate, a six-story brick and stone building, 25 by 111 feet in size; cost $30,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architect O. K. Foote is building a factory for the "Rochester Optical Works," W. F. Carlton, owner; brick building, four stories high, 60 by 124 feet in size, at the corner of South street and Monroe place; mill or slow-burning construction; cost about $35,000.

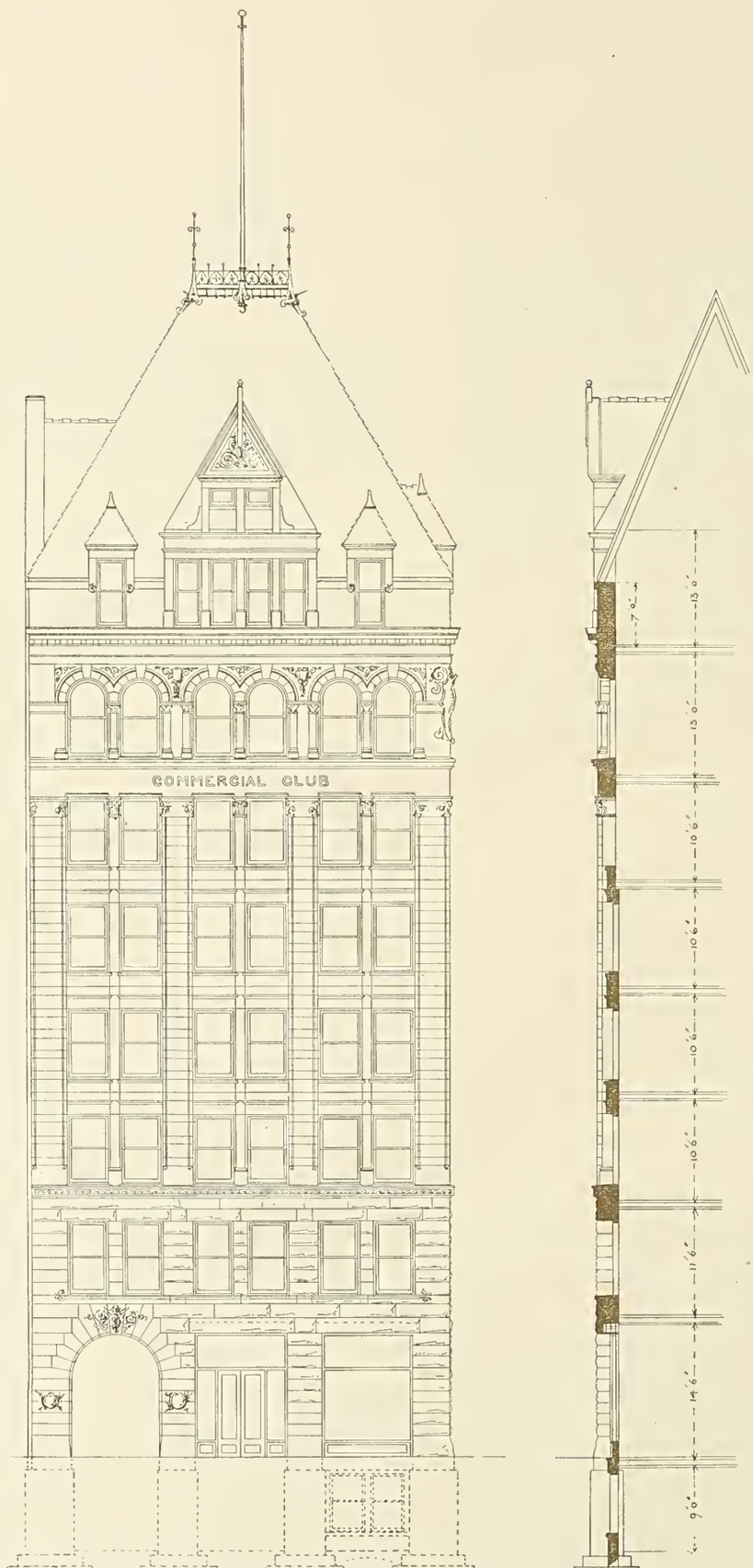
Architects Block & Barnes: For the Rochester Lead Works, brick building, two stories and basement, 50 by 165 feet in size; to be built on Exchange street; cost $9,000. Colouial residence for W. O. Raymond, on Strathellan park; cost $7,500. Graud stand and buildings for Rochester Baseball Grounds; also clubhouse connected with bicycle track, for the use of both parties; to be erected on St. Paul Street boulevard; cost about $8,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect J. B. Legg: For the St. Louis Syrup Refining Company, a six-story factory, 100 by 137 feet in size; cost $70,000.

Prof. A. G. Robyn will erect a new conservatory of music building this summer, to cost about $30,000.

W. A. McDavid is considering plans for a five-story hotel, to be erected this summer, southeast corner of Ware and Franklin streets; the building will be of buff-colored brick, 50 by 134 feet in size, and cost $50,000.

Washington, D. C.—The equity suit of Alfred B. Mullett, of this city, formerly Supervising Architect of the Treasury, against Dr. William A. Hammond, at one time surgeon-general of the army, for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien to the amount of about $10,000 on the latter's residence in this city, and on his sanitarium near by, was dismissed today by Justice Cox. The decree stated that the dismissal was because the court had no jurisdiction to enforce a mechanic's lien in favor of an architect, the bill rendered by Mr. Mullett having been for services in that capacity. This is stated to be the first decision of the kind in the District courts, excepting one case a few years ago, where the right of an architect to enforce payment in this manner was established. Mr. Mullett brought his suit July 19, 1889, stating that he had met Doctor Hammond in New York in 1888, when the defendant requested him to prepare plans for a large residence and a sanitarium. He entered into a contract to do so, he says, and was to receive for his services five per cent of the cost of both buildings. He showed in his petition that there was due him on the construction of the sanitarium $756.86, and fees for measurements and other services that made the total amount due $2,703.49, while he claimed $5,354 50 due for services in constructing the residence, and $1,272.76 more for fees in the same connection. Mr. Mullett represented further in his petition that Dr. Hammond had refused to pay him on the ground that he had exceeded the costs stipulated in the plans for the buildings, but declared that the real reason for the increased cost was Doctor Hammond's caprice and extravagance. The defendant's answer was filed some time afterward and recited the story of the difficulty at some length. Doctor Hammond claimed that he had rashly consulted Mr. Mullett on the recommendation of a friend, without knowing him personally, and supposing that he was a capable architect. He said that Mr. Mullett recommended him to employ a superintendent, and he did so, employing Mr. Samuel Hunt at a salary of $6 a day. Mr. Mullett had filed no account of his transactions and Doctor Hammond declared that the cost of constructing the buildings before their completion was increased from $100,000 to $250,000. He also criticised Mr. Mullett's method of hiring help, and asserted that he had been compelled, after commanding Mr. Mullett to stop the work in December, 1888, to borrow $30,000 from the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and again $55,000 of Dr. George S. Pepper, of Philadelphia, to continue it. The case has been argued at length before the court, and will probably be appealed.

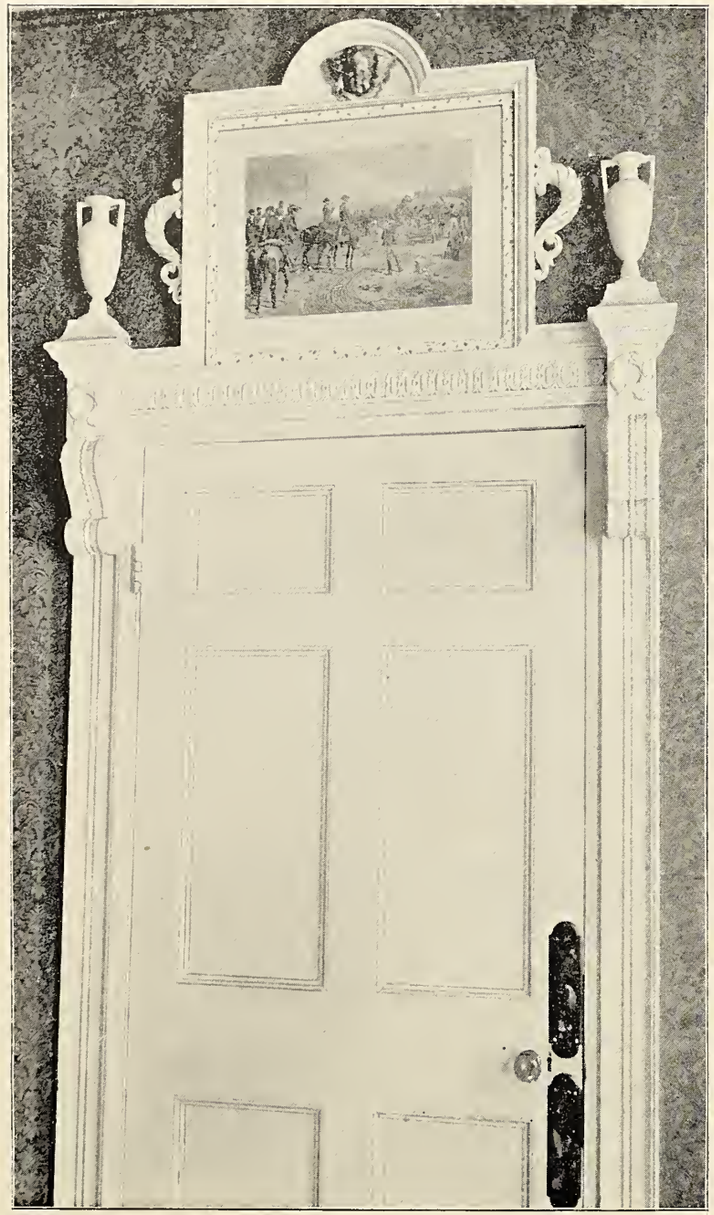


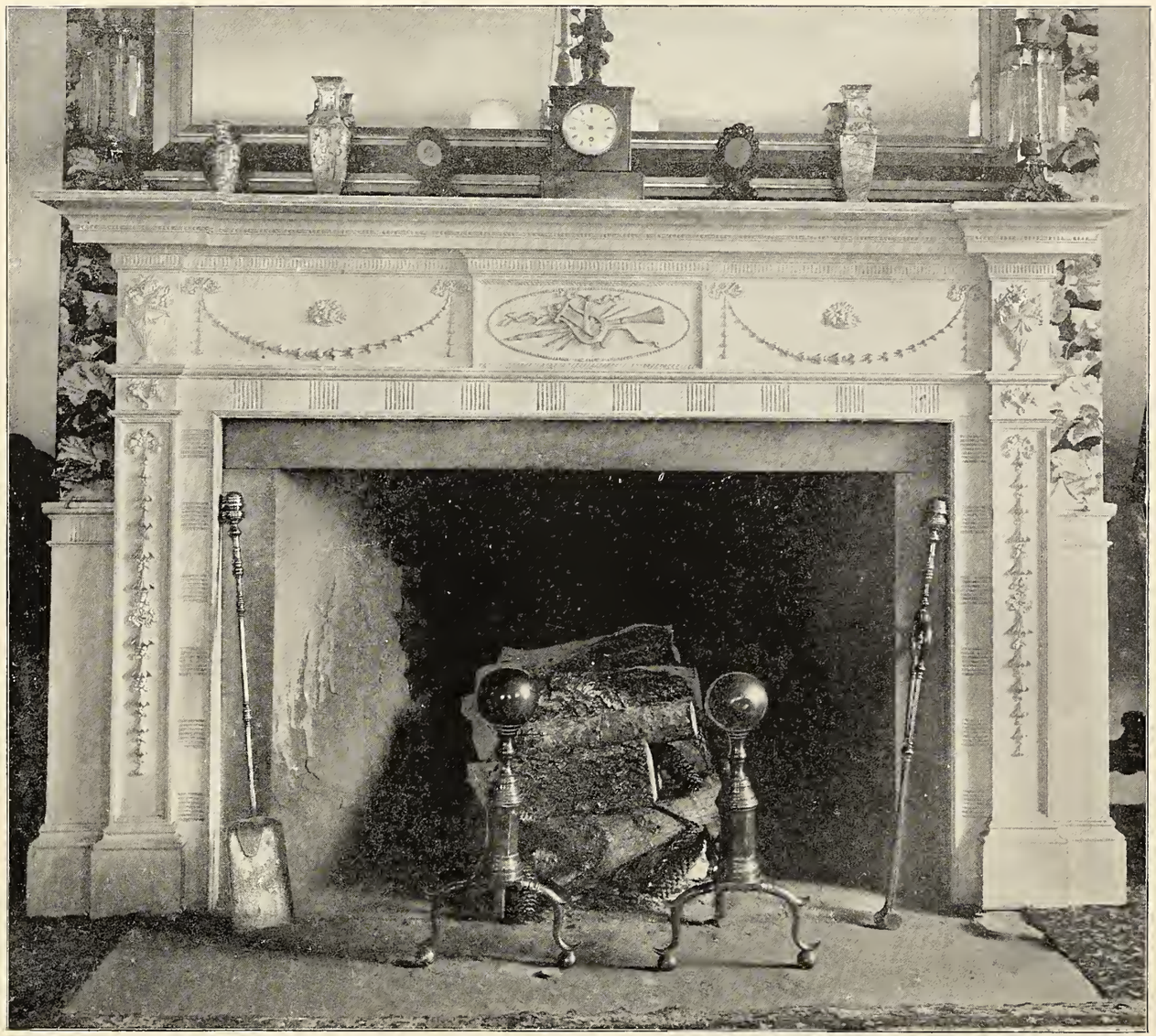
Front Elevation

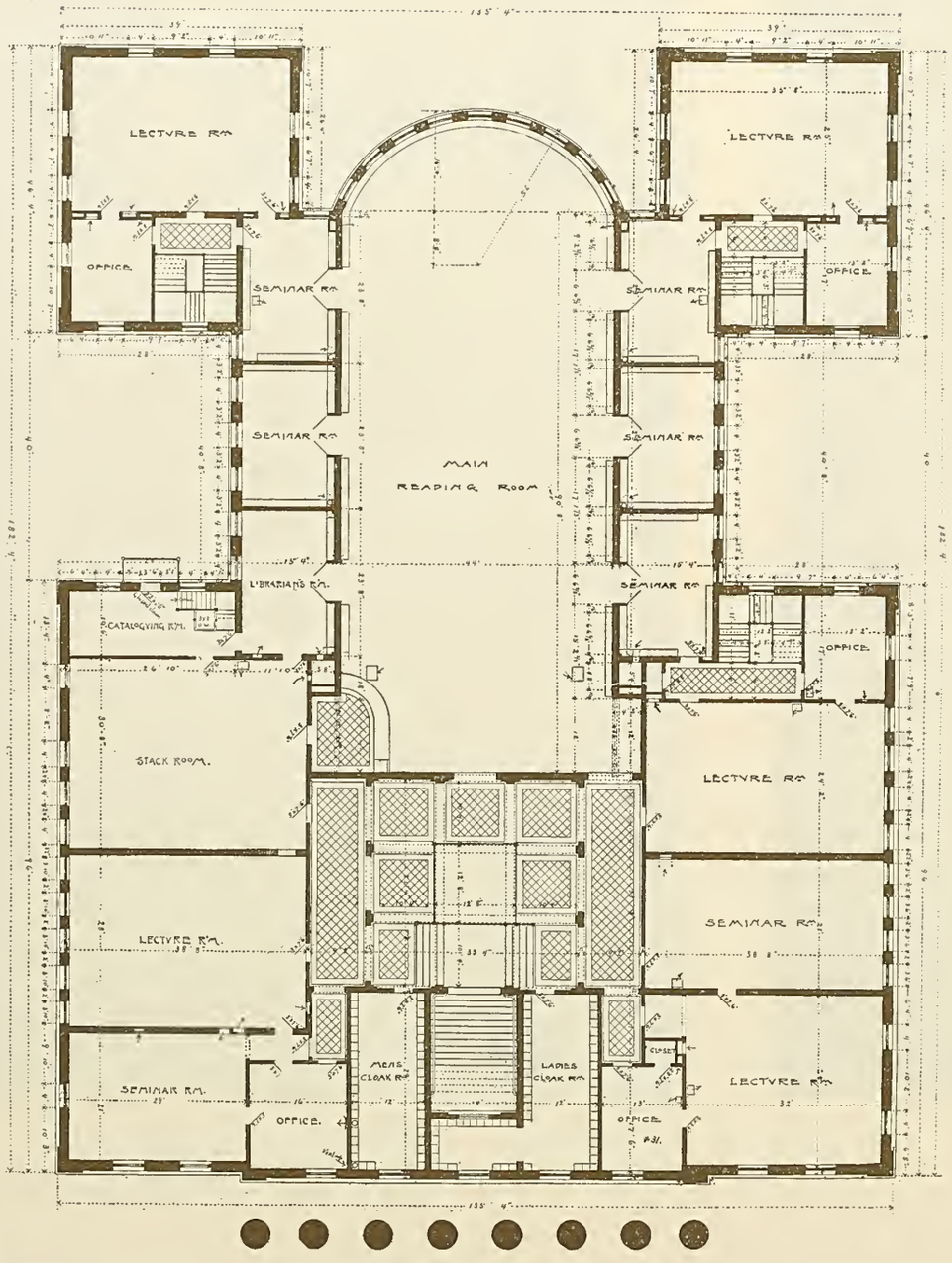
Section

ELEVATION AND PLANS, COMMERCIAL CL

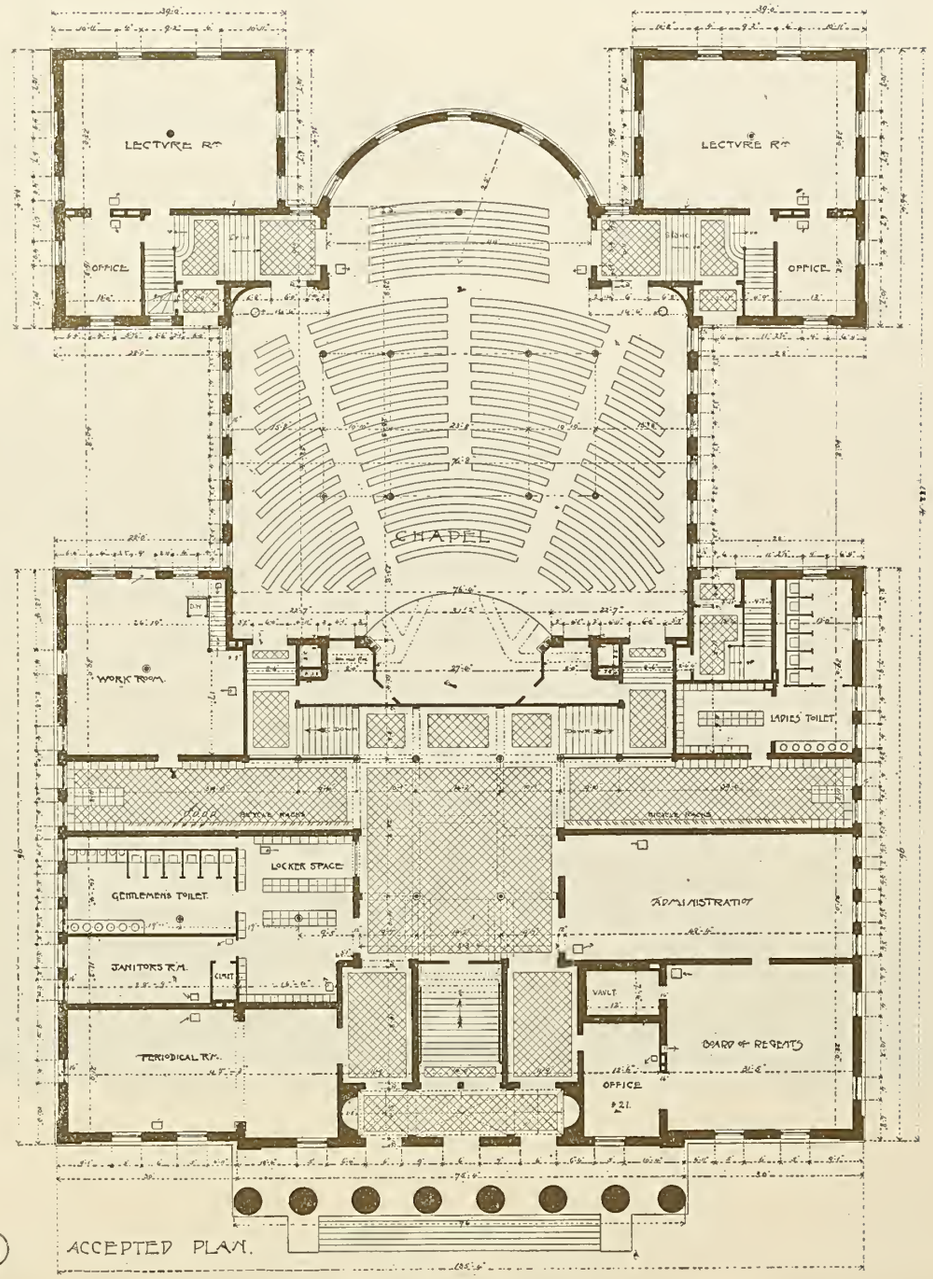
VONNEGUT & BOE



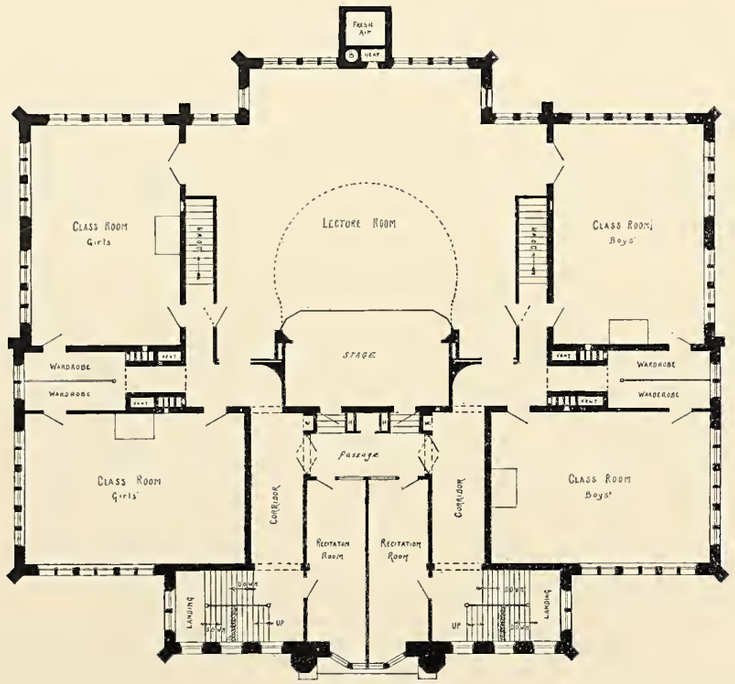




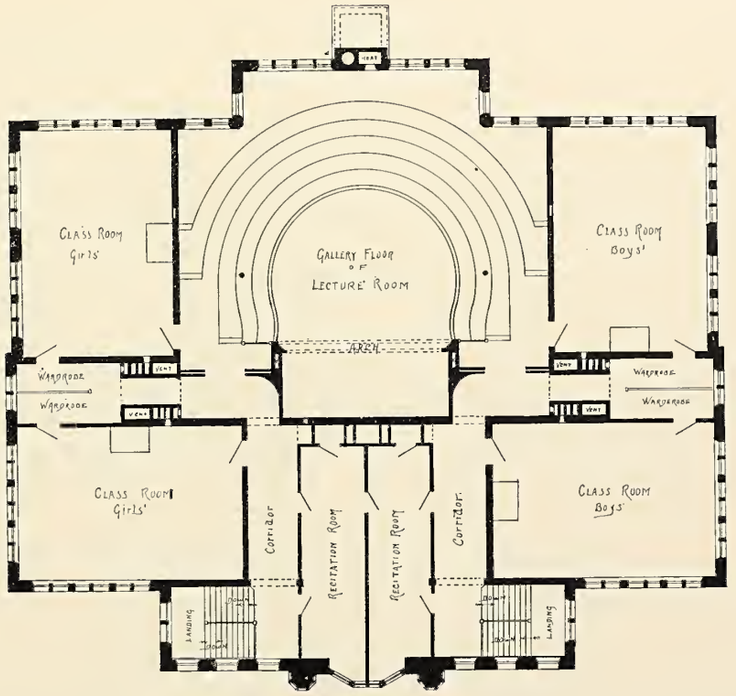
③ PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN



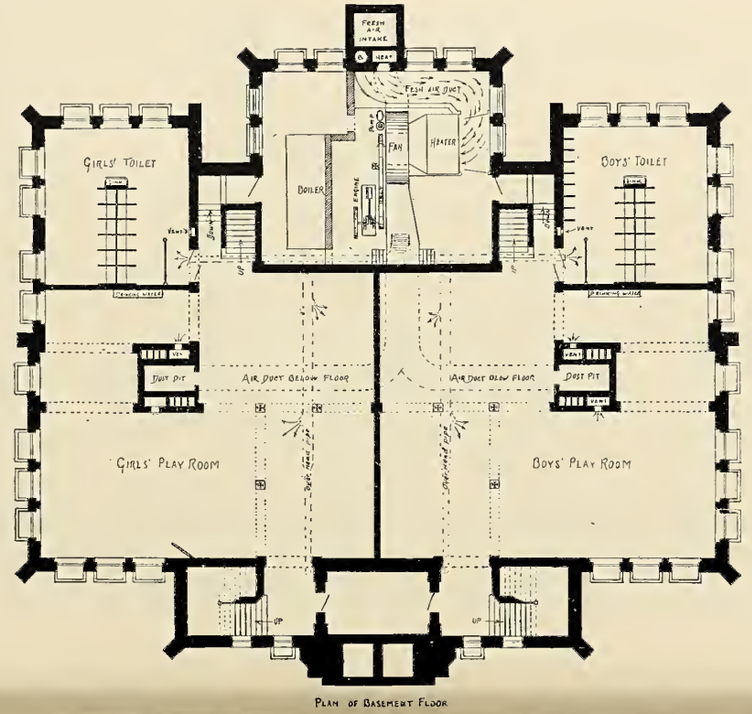
② GROUND FLOOR PLAN



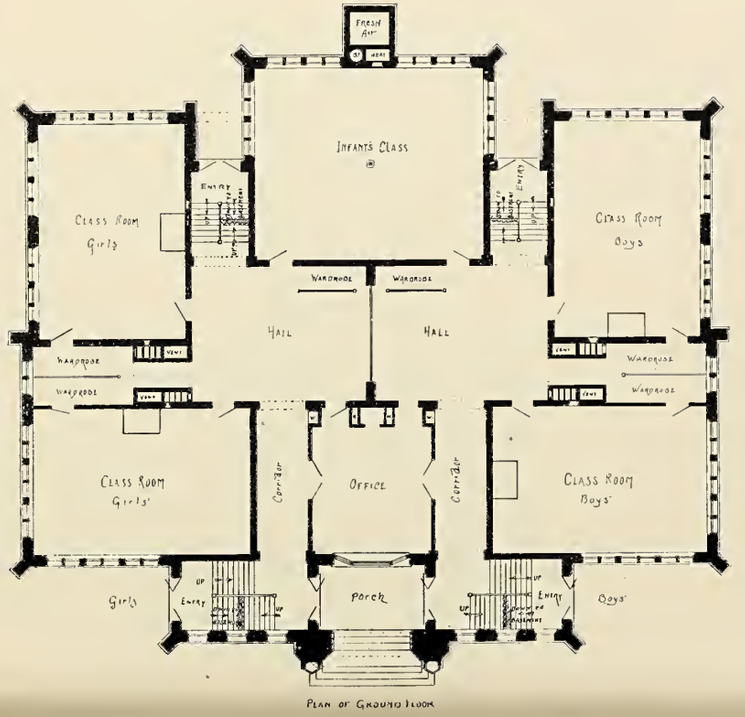
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR

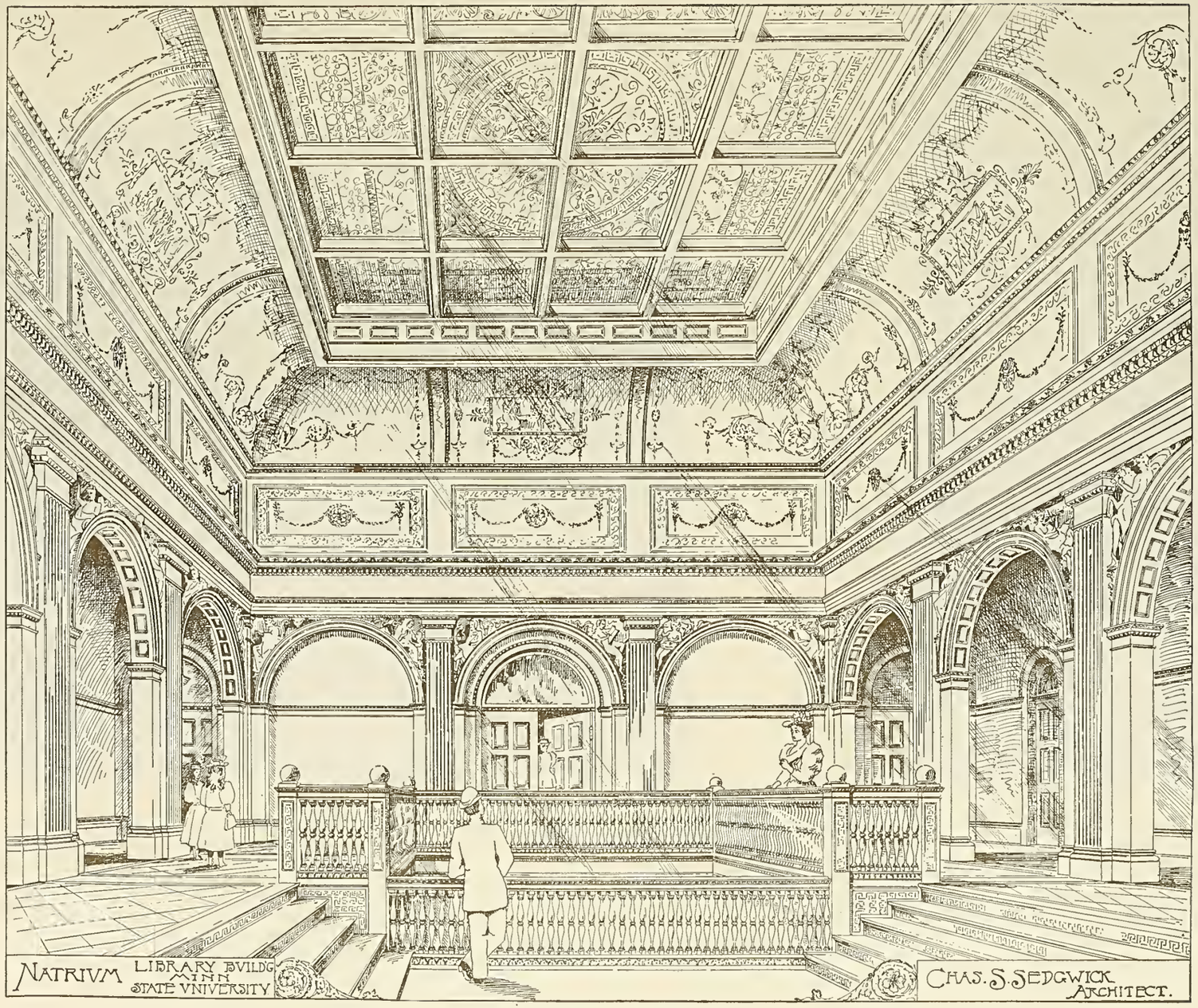


PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

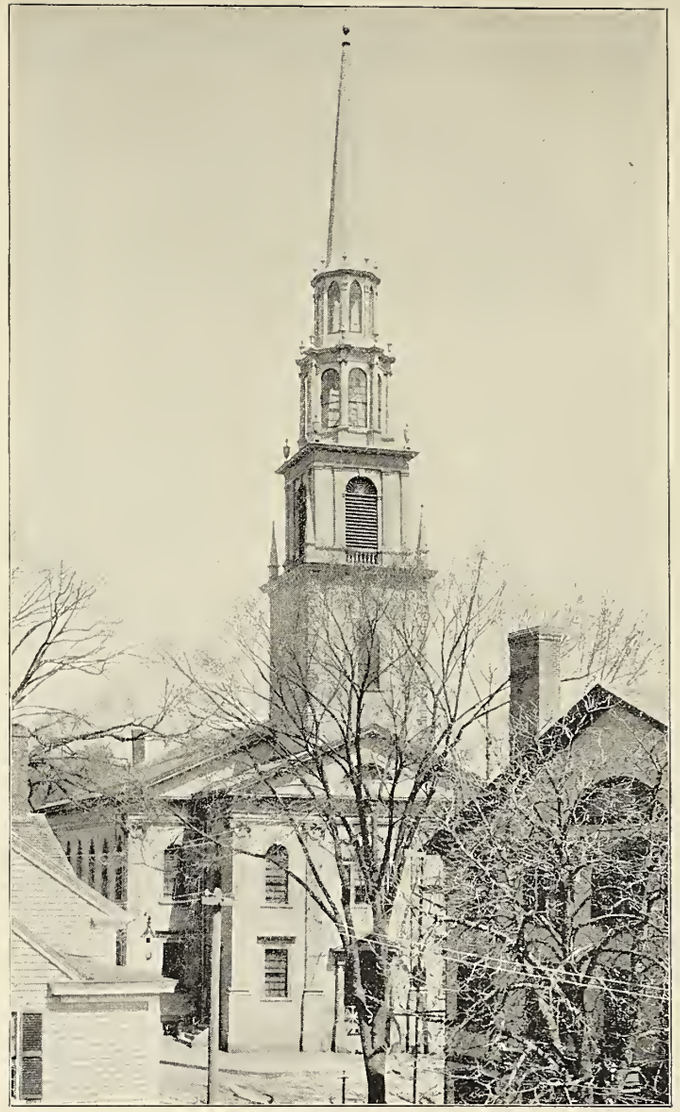


S.S. PETER'S AND PAUL'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

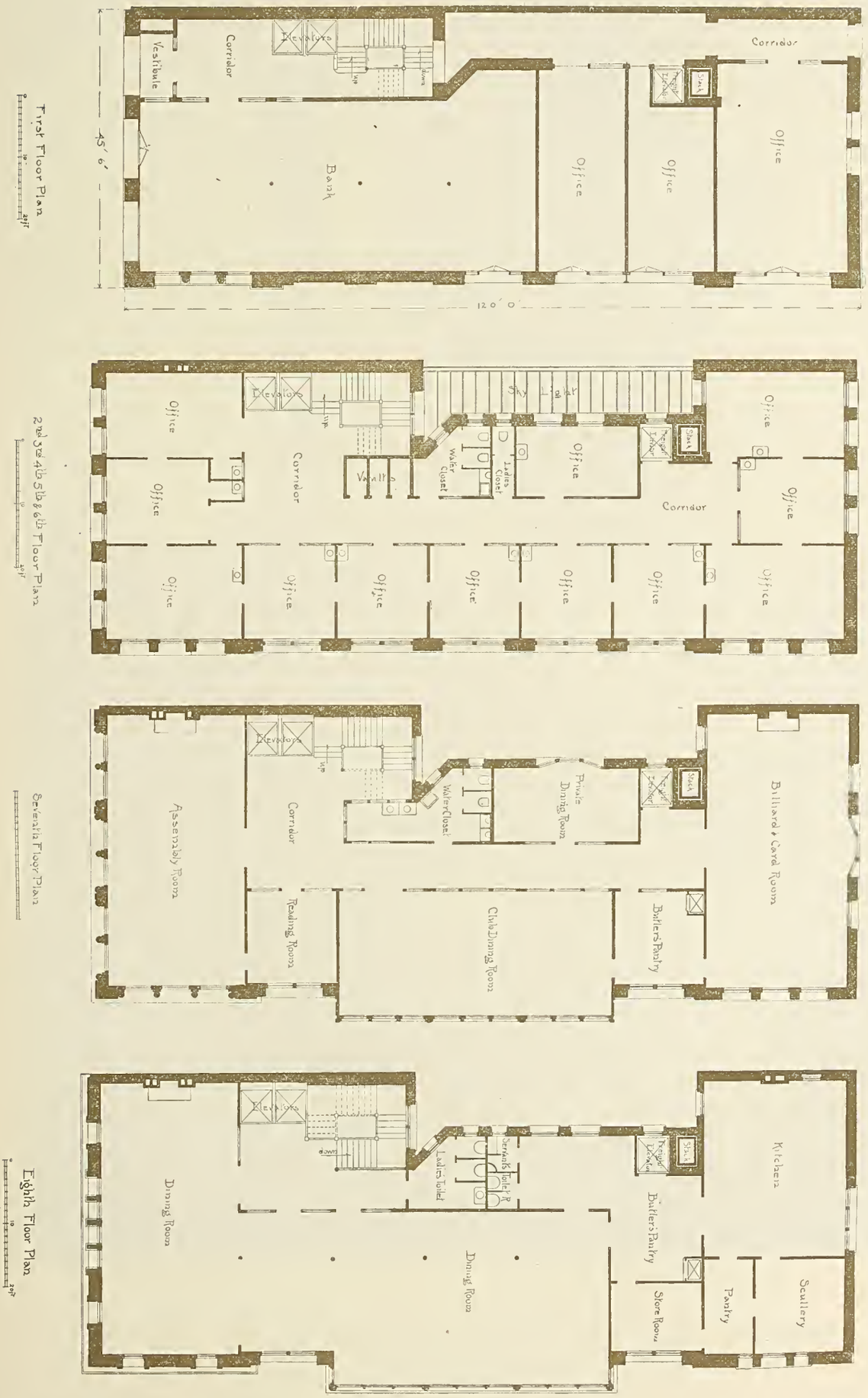
LEON COQUARD, ARCHITECT.


NATRIVM
LIBRARY BVILDG
MINN
STATE VNIVERSITY
CHAS. S. SEDGWICK
ARCHITECT.





OLD COLONIAL WORK, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.



BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

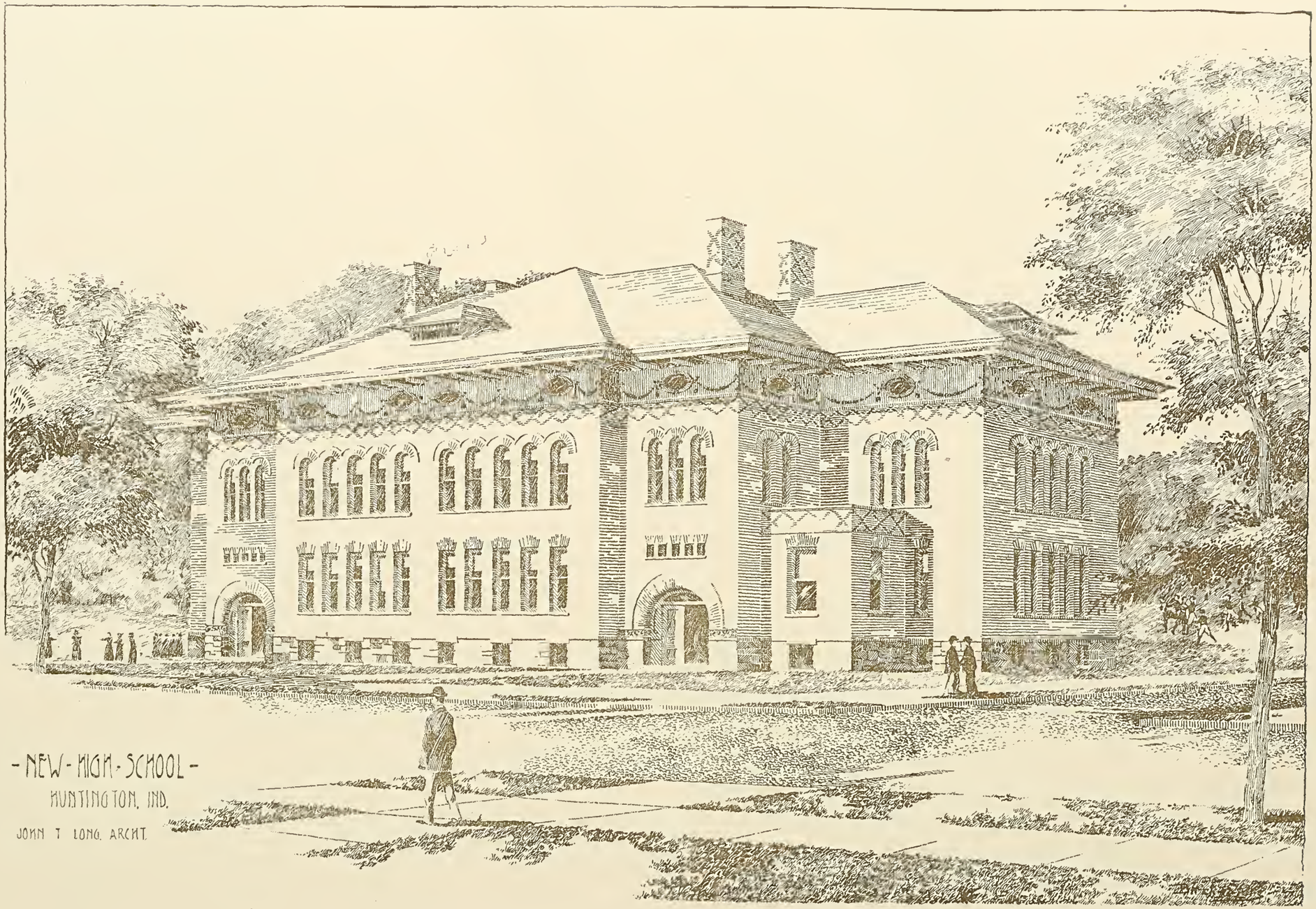
HITECTS.



INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

MONUMENT TO JOHN WELLBORN ROOT, GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS.


- NEW - HIGH - SCHOOL -
HUNTINGTON, IND.
JOHN T. LONG, ARCHT.



INTERIOR VIEW, EPIPHANY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROBERT STEAD, ARCHITECT.



SOEST

GERMAN IRON WORK

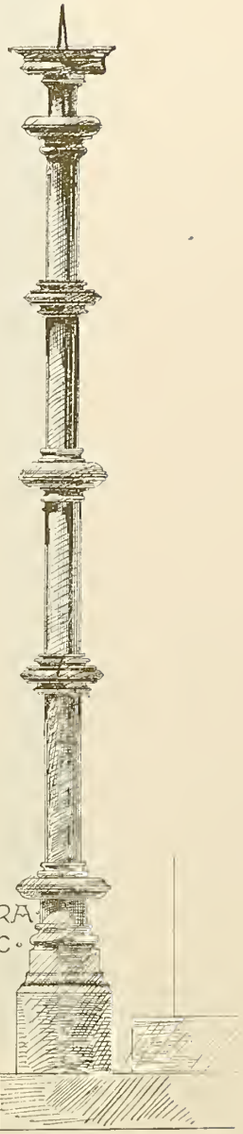
FROM

MEASURED DRAWINGS BY LUCIAN F. PLYMPTON



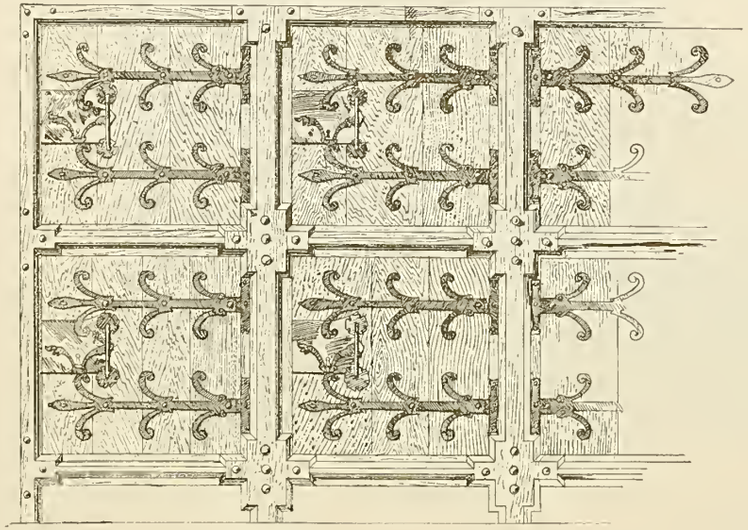
PORTABLE LAMP

WARBURG NEAR PADERBORN

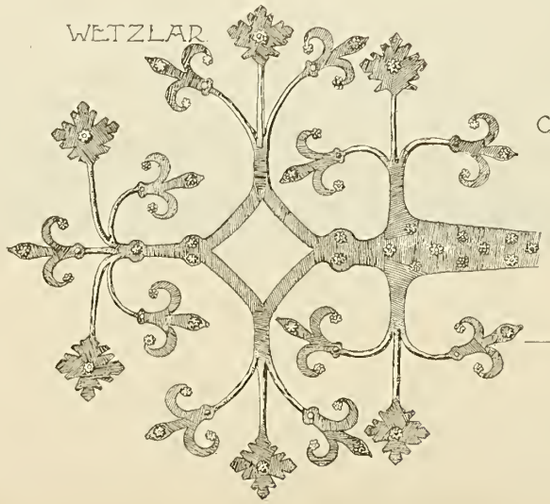


CANDELABRA OF ZINC

MARBURG



MARBURG



WETZLAR

F. GORDON SHEPPARD DEL.



ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, ARCHITECT, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.



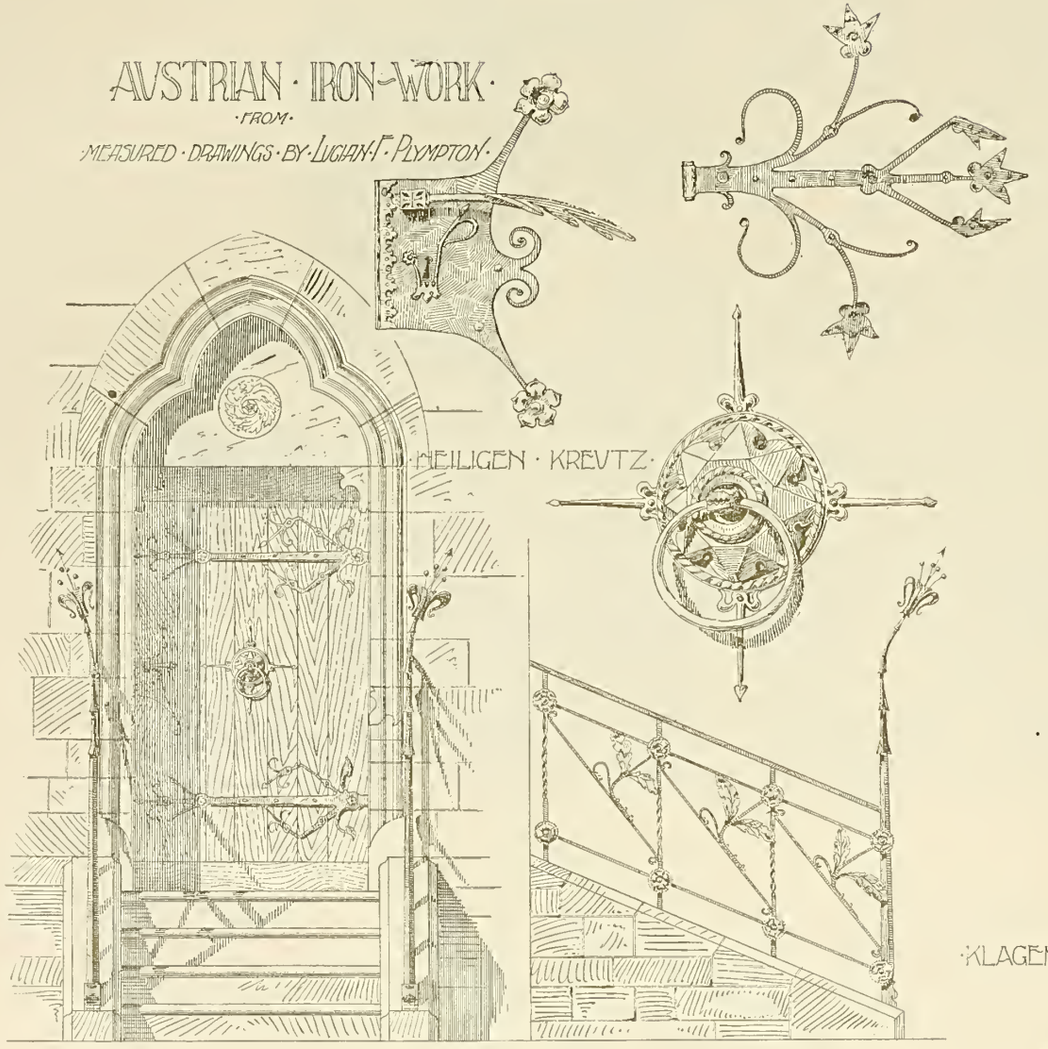
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

JAMES T. KELLEY, ARCHITECT, BOSTON.

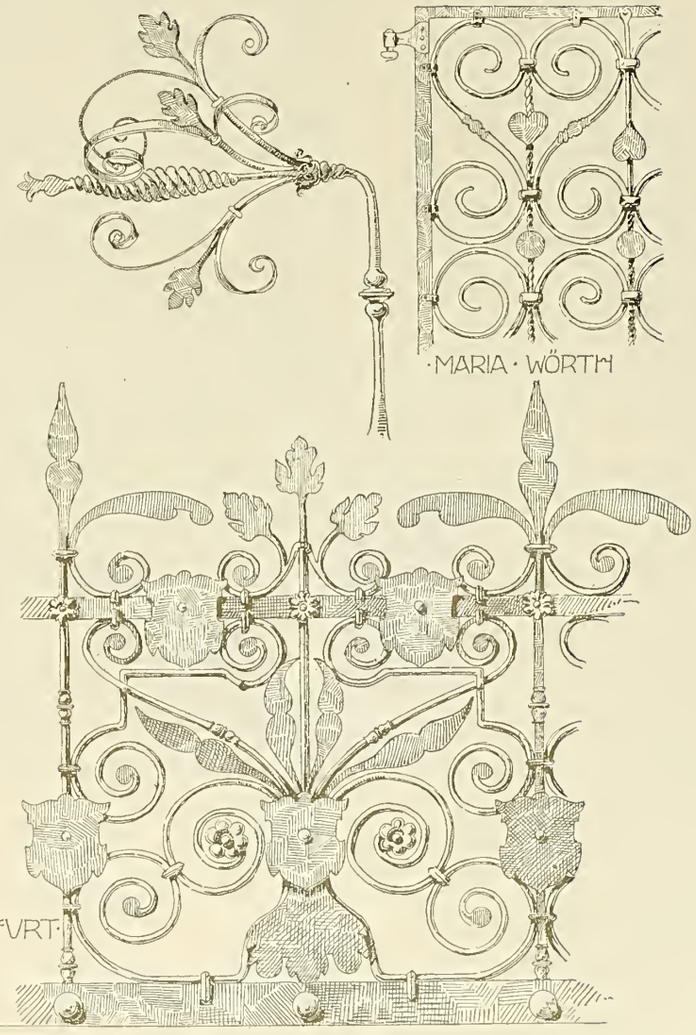
AUSTRIAN · IRON-WORK ·

·FROM·

·MEASURED · DRAWINGS · BY · LUCIAN · E · PLYMPTON ·



·HEILIGEN · KREUTZ ·



·MARIA · WÖRTH

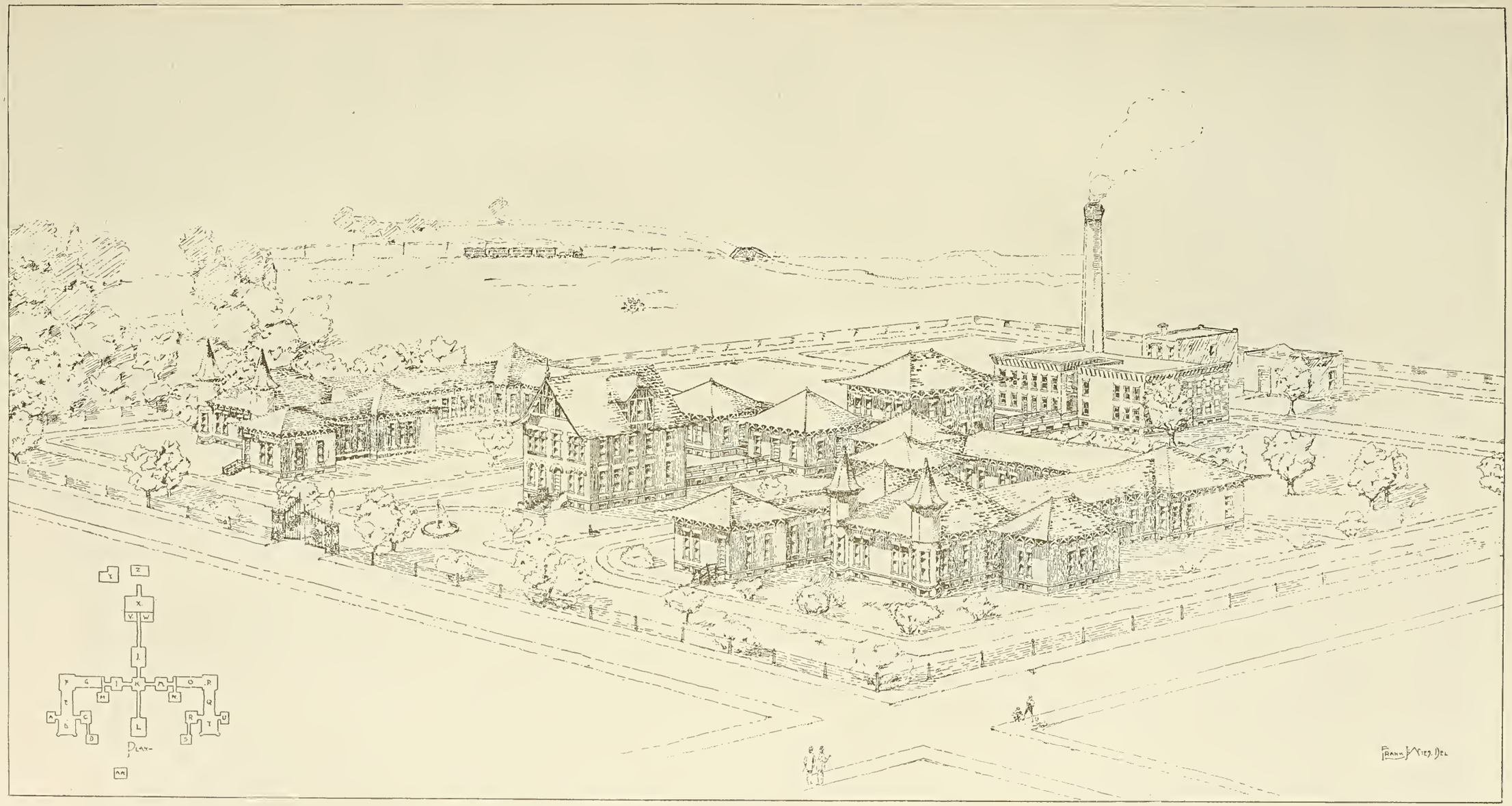
·KLAGENFURT·

F · GORDON · SHEPPARD · DEL



WINAMAC APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

CHARLES S. FROST, ARCHITECT.



CITY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

DR. ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH. FOR SMALLPOX. ADOLPH FINKLER, CITY ARCHITECT.

GROUND PLAN. — Letters of the alphabet indicate the location of the various buildings to be erected.

A, U, F, P, H, N — Pay wards.
D, S — Discharge building.
I, M — Receiving and bathroom buildings.
E, G — Male wards.
O, Q — Female wards.
B, T — Dining-room building.
W — Laundry.
Z — Morgue.
R, C — Bathrooms
L — Administration building.
K — Drug store, etc.
J — Nurses' building.
V — Disinfecting building.
X — Boiler and eugine rooms.
Y — Ambulance barn.
A, A — Probation building.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. MAY, 1895. No. 4



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER, D. H. BURNHAM, W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT, P. B. WIGHT, IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, ALLEN B. POND, J. R. WILLETT.
C. E. ILLSLEY.

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y.	G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio.	Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orange, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y.	Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa.	Joseph F. Baumann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.	A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill.	C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Baron Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, unless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

A New Minnesota State Capitol Competition.

The competition for a capitol building for the state of Minnesota, which has interested a portion of the profession east and west for the past year, has entered upon another and not unusual phase, that of the rejection of the drawings in the first competition and the establishment of another. The first competition programme was so defective in a number of its most important features from a professional and business standpoint that the number of reputable architects who entered drawings was surprising. These conditions were read carefully and their objectionable features pointed out and every architect who entered drawings knew of the conditions and the possible result, and now that they are all rejected and a new competition ordered one cannot see that anyone is to blame but those who took the extraordinary chances of failure both in credit and pocket that the scheme as advertised presented. Careful investigation shows plainly that the board of commissioners are not only honorable but intelligent men, who desire to see a work of superior merit accomplished in the designing and erection of their state capitol. Unfortunately, they have a legislature to deal with that, while perhaps neither better nor worse than the average of such bodies, has hampered them from the beginning. The conditions of the second proposition are not only the best the commissioners could obtain, but were secured after a most obstinate fight in which the commissioners stood nearly alone, and sustained at the risk of losing the entire appropriation for a new building. It is true that charges of bad faith have been made, but as far as we can see the letter of the first contract has been kept, and any failure or disappointment must lie at the doors of the legislature and not that of the commissioners. In the new proposition the conditions are so much improved that it is probable that a larger number of reputable architects will consider it advisable to enter than before, and, as we have said, the terms are as generous as the commissioners could make them and have them approved by the legislature. Our advice in regard to any competition organized by a public body is, "stay out," and we also reiterate what has appeared in these columns many times, to the effect that if one enters a competition it is upon the same grounds as with any lottery in which the chances are largely in favor of loss and bad treatment, the loss to be silently pocketed and charged up to experience. It is certain that while the architectural profession continues to encourage competitions they will exist, and as architects show a disposition to ignore them the conditions upon which they are based will improve. In the present case we are of the opinion that every competitor will receive honest treatment at the hands of the Minnesota board of commissioners, and it lies with each architect as an ordinary business proposition whether he can afford to enter the competition or not, at the same time assuming the risk that always lies behind the proposition of a legislative body. In offering a commission of four per cent over the two per cent stated in the first competition, and in several other particulars, the second proposition is much more equitable than the first, though it still lacks many points essential to a perfect architectural competition code.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING LAWS.

BY DANKMAR ADLER, ARCHITECT.

THE story of the enactment of the present building ordinances of the City of Chicago may be quite interesting to the readers of The Inland Architect, and it is probably because of my connection with the same that its editor has requested me to write this article.

The formulation of the present ordinance was delegated by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to a commission composed, first, of a committee chosen from among the members of the Common Council, next, of the Commissioner of Buildings and Fire Marshal as also representing the municipality, and representatives of different trades, pursuits and professions supposed to be specially interested in the subject matter of the proposed ordinance. These representatives of special interests were the engineer of the local Board of Fire Underwriters, a delegate from the local Real Estate Board, an architect chosen by the local society of architects, a contracting builder representing the Master Builders' Association, and a building artisan representing the Building Labor Trades' Council. This commission was engaged in its work for nearly a year. It began its labors by giving public hearings to all citizens who had suggestions to make as to the provisions of the proposed ordinance. It became necessary, however, to discontinue these hearings as the time of the committee was wasted and its patience abused by persistent and apparently tireless and shameless pleaders for special narrow interests.

When the committee finally settled down to its work many divergent tendencies and views were developed. All its members were agreed in the opinion that the new ordinance should be a more efficient guardian of the best interests of Chicago and her citizens than the old ordinance had proved itself to be. But as to the policy which would best promote this purpose, no two thought alike on all points.

On the one hand was the desire for fixing a very high standard for the buildings to be erected hereafter, against which was pitted the fear least its adoption would greatly diminish the volume of building and consequently retard the growth of the city, and above all things that it would put a stop to the purchase of ground and the erection of homesteads by the "laboring man."

The desire expressed by some to permit the indiscriminate erection of buildings of very low grade upon the many hundreds of acres of vacant ground encircling the more thickly built up parts of the city was met by the fear that this might be but a preparation for another great and destructive conflagration.

The effort to introduce into the ordinance clauses prescribing methods of conducting building operations in such manner as to minimize the occupation of streets by building materials and to protect the rights of the owners and occupants of real estate in the immediate neighborhood of building sites, and to assure to the general public free and safe passage upon streets and sidewalks abutting the sites of building operations, was opposed by those who believed that the restrictions proposed would be almost prohibitive of building operations, a position from which the advocates of unrestricted freedom in occupation of public streets by building contractors finally receded, continuing to maintain, however, that the cost of building would be so augmented by the proposed regulative and restrictive measures as to impose upon the public a greater burden than that now endured by reason of the then prevailing shiftless and lawless sprawling over sidewalks, streets and alleys by building appliances and materials.

Within four or five years preceding the creation of our commission, the "sky-scraper" had made its appearance and had aroused the fears of many owners of real estate that the multiplication of these structures would so concentrate business within narrow bounds in the heart of the city as to retard materially the enlargement of the business district, and would thus prevent the rise in real estate values outside of the same. The owners of real estate outside of the district available for the erection of the "sky-scrapers" naturally outnumbered those upon whose real estate holdings such structures could be erected. There were also many who really and honestly entertained misgivings as to the influence of a multiplicity of sky-scrapers upon the health of the city and upon the passability of our streets. Therefore, in the public agitation of the subject, those who insisted upon limiting the height of buildings were in the majority and it was to some extent in deference to their wishes that the movement for the adoption of new building ordinances had taken shape, and it was popularly supposed that it was to be one of the duties of the commission to impose restrictions upon the height of buildings. Upon this subject also there were differences of opinion in the commission, not as widely divergent however as they had been found upon many others.

Another subject which gave the commission much trouble and difficulty was the consideration of the ordinances and regulations relating to the plumbing and sewerage of buildings. These regulations were many of them hoary with age, some dated back nearly fifty years, but few were of more recent origin than ten years back. On the whole these ordinances and regulations as the commission found them, had been enacted with due and reasonable consideration of the advanced sanitary science and best sanitary practice of their day, but many recent researches and discoveries had changed the status of advanced sanitary science and practice with reference to many of the features of these older laws and regulations, and there seemed a necessity for immediate change and amendment in order to make them conform to what is now recognized as sound and wholesome construction. But it happened that the older practice embodied in the ordinances was based upon the idea that extreme complexity of design and construction was an essential characteristic of safe and wholesome plumbing and sewerage; while further research and more advanced theory and practice had demonstrated that greater safety lay in the utmost simplicity of construction. But complexity of construction seemed to the average journeyman and employing plumber an extremely profitable thing to maintain, while no profit could be seen by these worthies in a substitution of a simple and straightforward arrangement of pipes and connections for the complexity and multiplicity of parts called for by the existing laws. Hence a united opposition on their part of so strenuous a character, that it was found impossible to bring about the desired reforms in this field, particularly as some of the existing regulations had been created by the state legislature and did not come within the jurisdiction of the commission.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the building ordinances as they finally left the hands of the commission must have been a series of compromises, and that they probably represented in but few particulars the ideas and convictions of any one of the many members of the commission. But notwithstanding this fact, it was a comparatively well-balanced document. While every member of the commission had made concessions upon what he considered important points, there had been no yielding in any direction to extremists, and of nothing which seemed of vital importance to any member of the commission, and great as were the differences of opinion among the framers of the ordinances, nothing had been permitted to become part of the same which any one of its members found it necessary to condemn.

When the report of the commission reached the Common Council, the process of compromising continued. Important sections were stricken out, others amended, new ones inserted; and all this quickly, apparently on the spur of the moment, in open meeting, without further reference to the commission or to any committee. It was really comical to notice how the constants used in mathematical and engineering formulæ contained in the ordinance were arbitrarily changed. "Mr. Chairman, I move you that the words 'thirty thousand' in line so and so, article so and so, be amended so as to read 'twenty thousand'," or vice versa, were motions made, seconded and promptly passed by a body of men the majority of whom probably thought that the term "a constant" might be in some way or other related to "constancy" and to whom a radical sign suggested something in some way or other connected with party politics.

Since the adoption of these ordinances as finally amended by the Common Council, still further changes have been made at the request and instigation of interested parties, who generally were quite open and above-board in avowing the character of their interests, all of which has tended to lower the efficiency of the ordinances.

Since its final passage the ordinance has been in many respects a dead letter. Any one possessed of "a pull" was able to drive a coach-and-four through its provisions. One of its most important clauses, that which provides that no inspector shall be appointed except after having passed an examination before a committee of experts to demonstrate his ability to discharge the duties required of him, has been flagrantly disregarded until the incoming of the present administration. The clause which provides that "the Commissioner of Buildings shall be an experienced architect, civil

engineer or builder," was violated in the appointment made by a late mayor of this city; also, the clause requiring that "the Deputy Commissioner of Buildings shall be a competent civil engineer, a graduate of a school of civil engineering, and of at least four years experience in architectural work," has never been observed by any incumbent of the mayoralty of the city since the passage of the ordinance.

Information received as to the experience of other cities would indicate that Chicago has fared little if any worse than they. In my opinion, the difficulty lies in the tendency of the American people to attempt to accomplish reforms and "to keep things straight" by the enactment of law upon law, and then assuming that as soon as a law is passed, the evil intended to be corrected has been abated, the good intended to be done has been accomplished. The act of passing law after law blunts the sense of responsibility of our lawmakers. By the enactment of law upon law innumerable contradictions appear upon the statute books and the task of enforcing them finally becomes an impossibility because of these contradictions. Consequently, knowing all this, we do not hold our officials to strict accountability for the enforcement of existing laws, but proceed to enact new ones; and having so much lawmaking to do, and believing that if we make a mistake in today's law, we can correct it by another law enacted tomorrow or next week or next year, we, the people, have also lost our sense of responsibility, and our laws and ordinances when enacted represent only the whim of the moment in which they were conceived and are entirely heedless and regardless of the future.

I almost believe that if all our laws were erased from our statute books and the carrying on of the business of maintaining and advancing our community were left untrammeled in the hands of the American people, we should be better off than as we are now. But, if we must have laws, and among them building laws, they should be as few in number, as elementary in principle, and as clear in expression as possible. They should confine themselves entirely to primary and elemental conditions and requirements. Above all things, provisions should be made for a properly constituted Board of Review composed of experts in the science and art of building, including the sanitary work inseparable from the construction of buildings; the duties of which board it should be to keep watch upon the progress of science, art and practice so as to detect promptly such provisions of existing ordinances as in the light of most recent developments may have become useless or even harmful, and to keep the ordinances at all times abreast of the best teachings of the science and practice of the day.

I would banish from the building ordinances everything which savors of the building specification or of the engineering text-book. I would lay down certain general broad principles which should govern all construction, and in these particulars would go no further than to provide that building material must not be subjected to stress beyond a certain percentage of its ultimate elasticity or of its ultimate strength. I would relieve the municipality to a great extent from the duty of determining for the owner of a building whether or not the building which he proposes to erect will conform to the ordinances. I should not make the municipality in any sense responsible to the owner of the building or to the individual citizen for the safety of the buildings of a private owner. If John Jones wishes to erect a building, John Jones should see to it that his plans provide for a safe and wholesome structure, and if he fails to provide a safe and wholesome structure, and harm comes to anyone by reason of his failure so to do, John Jones should be financially and criminally responsible for the result of his own laches. If when completed his building is not strong enough for any use to which it is to be subjected, it should be unlawful to apply it to such use; if the completed building is in any way unwholesome or unsanitary, its use for any purpose involving its occupation by human beings, should be prohibited. The present practice so common in all cities of enacting legislation which in effect imposes upon the municipality the duty of ascertaining from inspection of plans and specifications whether a building proposed to be erected is or is not safe and wholesome, and which further establishes a corps of inspectors who are supposed to see to it that the plans and specifications made in accordance with the dictum of the department are conscientiously executed, does not in any sense accomplish its purpose. When I realize the time, labor and expense which must be expended by a conscientious and capable architect upon any one building of even moderate importance to give him the assurance that it is as nearly as he can make it in every respect safe and wholesome, the efforts of our municipalities to accomplish this for all buildings erected within their limits, by the limited force employed by their respective building departments, seems childish. There is no municipality in the world which has resources sufficient to enable it to execute completely and efficiently the work delegated to its building department. The result of it all is, a shifting of responsibility from the individual who ought to bear it, upon the municipality which should not bear it and which if it receives the trust is unable to execute it. There are hundreds who do not hesitate, for the purpose of saving a little outlay in the construction of their building, to build in open violation of the first principles of safe and wholesome construction, relying upon the manifest inadequacy of the force at command of the municipal building department, and believing that if an unsafe or an unwholesome building has once been erected there can be no further interference with its utilization for any purpose whatsoever. When accidents occur, as they do repeatedly, it is the municipality and its alleged inefficient building department that are held responsible, when in reality it is almost invariably the ignorance or criminal cupidity of the owner of the building which are to blame for the loss of life and destruction of property which so frequently accompany these calamities. Make unsafe or unwholesome building a criminal offense, prohibit the use and occupation of buildings which after they are erected are found to be unsafe and unwholesome; hold owners of fire-traps responsible for the damage done their occupants or neighbors by reason of the excessive inflammability of these structures, and parties about to build will be sure to take heed to so plan and construct their buildings as to avoid the risks and responsibilities which would accompany reckless construction. It would be well also to hold architects responsible for the consequences of their ignorance or recklessness, as is now done in France.

Let the attitude of the municipality toward those who plan or erect unsafe or unwholesome buildings be the same as its position toward other malefactors. Thieves, burglars, forgers, murderers are prosecuted and punished because they have violated the laws, and while the police may be censured for not having prevented their crimes, the failure of the police force to specially warn these gentlemen in each case, that the things which they intended to do were criminal, and that no permit to do them could possibly be granted, is not claimed to be a mitigatory circumstance even by the most desperate of criminal lawyers. But if John Doe or Richard Doe have succeeded in evading the interference of the building department, and have erected buildings which are a menace to the health or to the lives of their occupants, or whose combustibility is a menace to an entire neighborhood, that, as seems to be the present practice and application if not the theory of our laws, is no crime, and cannot be punished because by its failure to prevent such construction, the municipality has become the criminal.

Of course the municipal building department should have the right to stop the erection of unsafe or unwholesome buildings, just as the police has authority to arrest a burglar in the act of breaking into a house, but before he has actually stolen anything, but if the builder's misdemeanor or crime happens to be successfully consummated without official interference, its perpetrator should still be punished for his misdeed whenever the same may be discovered.

If building laws and regulations were enacted and administered on the lines above indicated, the necessity for making them clear and simple enough to be readily understood and interpreted by all, would be recognized; contradictory clauses would be avoided and care would be taken to exclude from them everything not essential for the protection of life and property and the conservation of health; for in criminal prosecutions under such laws the courts would rule against anything in their contents not justified by the highest and strictest interpretation of the right and duties of the individual and of the municipality.

The occupation of city streets, sidewalks and alleys by steps, porticos, bay windows, etc., should be prohibited. For a large measure of the congestions of traffic experienced on our sidewalks is due to the encroachments made by steps and porticos; and on many streets in Chicago the projecting bay-windows materially reduce the street area exposed to direct sunshine, while the drippings from their roofs are troublesome and even dangerous at times of alternations of thawing and freezing.

Where spaces under sidewalks, streets and alleys are occupied as parts of abutting buildings, this should only be permitted under lease from the city, upon condition of payment of a moderate rental for the use of the space so occupied and a reservation by the city authorities of a right to cancel such leases upon reasonable notice to the lessees, and perhaps remuneration to the lessees for permanent improvements as far as they can be utilized by the city.

The regulations for occupation of sidewalks, streets and alleys for the storage of building materials and tools and as building contractors' workshops and storehouses, should be restricted within very narrow bounds. The streets belong to the municipality and should be kept clear for purposes of traffic. The person who manufactures buildings is entitled to as much but to no more use of the public streets than the person who manufactures soap or nails or anything else. And if for the sake of encouraging the erection of new buildings, some exceptional favors are shown to builders, they should be as few as possible and all encroachments beyond legal limits should be consistently prevented.

The members of the city police force should be required to make daily reports as to the building operations or repairs or alterations of buildings begun on their beats, and it should be their duty also to see to it that the obstruction of streets and sidewalks and alleys by building contractors be kept strictly within legal bounds.

In conclusion, I must again call attention to the necessity for extreme clearness and simplicity in the formulation of those parts of the ordinances which relate to the stability and the wholesomeness of buildings. Care should be taken to establish only such standards of safety which are generally recognized as reasonable and just by the best authorities. The use of special materials or processes should not be called for unless there are no others which can be safely used for their respective purposes, and then also provision should be made for the use of other processes and materials if future progress or investigation shall demonstrate that they may safely be substituted for those prescribed by the ordinance.

Before closing I wish to add a few words about the restrictions which may be placed upon the height of buildings. I should say primarily, that the municipality has no right to restrict the height of buildings merely because it seems desirable that the real estate outside of a certain district ought to be given an opportunity for becoming first-class business property, and again that the previous erection of very tall buildings with the consent of the municipal authorities does in itself grant license for the continuation of the practice. If the height of buildings is to be restricted, it can, in my opinion, be done only if it can be shown, that the erection on both sides of a street of buildings exceeding a certain height will by reason of the obstruction to free admission of sunlight be injurious to the health of the city, or if the streets and sidewalks become insufficient for the concentration of traffic due to the presence of a large number of such structures. In either case the height of building admissible would be in direct proportion to the width of abutting streets. It has been said that this would be an unjust and illegal discrimination as between the owners of realty upon various streets. It seems to me as if that discrimination had already been made when streets were originally laid out varying in width, and that to obliterate such discrimination it would become necessary to at once equalize the width of all streets. If, for sanitary reasons, access of sunlight to streets is to be maintained, or if to prevent possible congestions of street traffic supposed to be caused by the large number of people going into the tall buildings, the height of buildings is restricted, the limitation justified for a 66-foot street would not be reasonable for a street 80 or 100 feet wide.

All this is true only if we grant that every man has the right to do with and on his own property what he pleases, subject only to the police power of the municipality, which can, however, be legally exercised only for its own preservation and for the protection of the lives, health and property of all its citizens.

Where one sold a contractor the steel pillars and beams for a building, and sought, in an action for the price, to recoup damages for delay in furnishing such material, which was found to be a month or six weeks, so that the building was not completed on time, injury to the building caused by rains during such time was not an element of damage.—Carnegie, Phipps & Co. *vs.* Holt, Supreme Court of Michigan, 58 N. W. Rep., 633.

SOAP AND WATER IN RELATION TO ARCHITECTURE.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

THE fact that one of Chicago's new skyscrapers has recently been washed has excited comment in the daily papers. The building in question, the Reliance, is faced with enameled terra cotta and has a cream color. It is probably the first building in America built with an enameled exterior, and is just out of the contractors' hands. The washing was more noticeable than in the case of other new buildings, because its effects were startling. Here is a building that has been erected during the past winter, and no part of its exterior has been exposed more than six months. It looked very fine with its glazed face before washing, but the process lightened it by several shades. This experience has simply demonstrated how much the exteriors of all buildings are defaced in localities where soft coal is used for fuel. It shows that even glazed surfaces will not keep themselves clean, as is ignorantly supposed by many. If this were so it would be unnecessary to clean plate glass. As a matter of fact it will be found that enameled architecture should be washed at least once in six months. For the same reason *all* buildings should be periodically washed. Architects look with a disgust not unmixed with sadness at the neglect to which their best works are subjected after they have gone out of their control. But buildings go unwashed through the ignorance and indifference of their owners. Wherever soft coal smoke permeates the atmosphere there is a constant adherence of fine particles to any kind of surface, which can be removed from any waterproof surface by washing, if periodically attended to; but if neglected for two or three years it forms a more or less permanent coating. It brings all materials to a uniform dull color through which their nature, as for instance that of building stone, can never be recognized. Pressed brick work can always be cleaned with dilute muriatic acid, and the color can be fixed with raw linseed oil. But in hundreds of cases some of the best buildings in Chicago and other smoky cities have been painted over the soot and dirt, when they might have been washed at less expense. In some, as for instance the handsome Ryerson building at Wabash avenue and Adams street, Chicago, the original design of the architect, being a well studied combination of stone and brick, has been entirely obliterated by a uniform coat of oil paint. Of all the numerous open courts faced with enameled bricks in Chicago we have never yet seen one of them washed. There seems to be a better chance to see them painted or whitewashed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WASHING GLASS SKYLIGHTS.

We keep our windows clean when they become so begrimed as to show finger-marks, but we let our skylights take care of themselves. It is a popular delusion that rainstorms wash the dirt from the outside. It is another delusion that dirt does not adhere to the underside. The fact is that the rain may wash off some of the dust, but it has no effect on smoke grime. This latter material is as prevalent in the air inside as outside of our houses. It is all the same thing. It accumulates just as much on the undersides of skylights as the insides of windows. They should always be accessible to the house cleaner. Where double skylights are used, that is, where the lower skylight forms the ceiling of the room, the case is worse; for dust will pile up on the upper side of the ceiling until little or no light penetrates it. It is not an unusual sight to see gas and electricity used all day long on sunlight days in banking rooms and other places where the light of heaven was only known for a few months after the buildings were erected. The most glaring illustration of gloom on the brightest days may be seen any time in the great trading room of the Chicago Board of Trade. The lesson to architects to be drawn from this is that where large skylights are used, the undersides should always be accessible to cleaners by some system of construction. Another kind of neglect in the use of glass is seen where stained glass is employed. It is true that much of it being too brilliant is toned down and improved by a little dirt. But it is also true that housekeepers neglect to wash it because it does not *show dirt*. What is said about skylights applies equally to the bull's-eye sidewalk lights, which have been so long used, and at great expense, in connection with business buildings. It is not unusual to find gas burning directly under them while the sun shines on top. This is due to the accumulation of soot on the underside that can easily be washed off with soap and water. When used for skylights they should be frequently scrubbed on both sides. It is a wonder that a possible economy in artificial light does not suggest this course, but there is no accounting for the obtuseness of some people.

One of the rare and curious things noticed by visitors to the Rookery last winter was a gang of house painters working for a month or more under the magnificent skylight which covers the court, and the ironwork that supports it, and on the tilework that surrounds it. They were not using paint, but *soap and water*. It was found most economical to have painters do the work. This is the only case on record so far.

MODEL OFFICES — FOURTH SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICES OF HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT.

IN working over the plans for the Title and Trust Building at 100 Washington street, Chicago, for the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Mr. Cobb laid out the offices for himself that he now occupies, the offices taking up the front half of the sixteenth and seventeenth stories. As you enter you come at once into the reception room or lobby that is shown by the accompanying photogravure. This room has a mosaic floor, with a most ingenious and attractive border designed of corn cobs. In the vestibule the mosaic floor is a design of a cobweb with a fly just inside the threshold and a big spider off in one corner. All around the reception room are glass cases containing samples and specimens of all kinds of building materials and supplies, while the walls are covered with perspectives of buildings, among which one notices the Fisheries Building, the Indiana State Building, the University of Chicago, the Newberry Library and many other of the prominent buildings in Chicago and elsewhere designed by Mr. Cobb.

One peculiarity of the office is that no one is to be seen except a colored boy in livery, and no idea at all of the number of men or the extent of the offices can be surmised unless you are taken beyond the limits that are open to the public.

The superintendents' room has tables for contractors and superintendents, but the superintendents are only in the office during the noon hour, and almost all figures are made by the contractors taking the plans home.

Another peculiarity is that Mr. Cobb has two private offices and is thus enabled to get rid of short interviews, even though a committee may be in session.

One of the private offices, designated as "Consultation Room," is simply a business office; the other, which is designated as a study is finished in a very individual manner. The woodwork is mahogany and the entire walls of the room are covered with California red-wood boards, upon which drawings are pinned with thumb tacks, thus a client or committee can have the whole plans of their proposed building before them for discussion. Those who have seen drawings displayed in this manner will appreciate the great value of this arrangement.

There are two plan rooms, one on the sixteenth floor, where all drawings in active use are kept; the other, on the seventeenth floor, is for storage of plans of completed work. In the former, there is a clerk constantly in charge and no drawings are allowed to leave that room without a record being kept of them, even drawings that are simply to go into another office or the drafting room are recorded and the man taking them held responsible for them.

Unlike most offices, there is no one man who has the general supervision or could be classed as head man, but the work of the office is divided into four departments — business, construction, drafting and superintending. The business department, controlled by Mr. Stewart, keeps all books, issues certificates and attends to the financial and business part of the office. The construction department, of which Mr. Eckstrom is chief, has charge of all engineering and specifications and general construction. The drafting department, of which Mr. Lockwood is foreman, makes all drawings; and copies — such as blue prints, hektographs, etc., are never made in the office, but are made entirely by outside people, thus saving a great deal of space and time. Although the office has a blue printing outfit it is never used. The superintending is under the control of Mr. Macomber, who is general superintendent, and has supervision over all superintendents, not only in Chicago but in other cities. And all work in other cities is done by the superintendent in charge, all drawings being made in Chicago, and everything is done through the Chicago office.

The foreman's office is separated from the drafting room by clear glass partitions, thus enabling him to have supervision over the drafting room, at the same time he can be reached without disturbing the men. The chief designers and head men have rooms of their own. The next grade are in stalls that are large enough to work a man and his assistant. The next grade are at tables in the drafting room, then the large drafting room on the seventeenth floor is used in extra busy times when work has to be gotten out rapidly. This arrangement enables the taking on of a large number of extra men at any time without disturbing the regular force of the office. Some idea of the capacity of the office can be understood when it is known that during the year 1892 the total force employed at one time, including superintendents, ranged from 100 to 130.

Every man is required to keep an accurate account of his time, thus enabling the bookkeepers to figure up the exact cost of each piece of work.

Applications for certificates are approved by the superintendent of the building upon which the demand is made, then by the general superintendent and finally signed by Mr. Cobb personally.

THE BEAUX ARTS COMPETITION.

AS the results of the competition established by the Beaux Arts Society of France, in the fall of 1894, have not been published by the adjudicative committee in detail, the following facts have been collected. The result of the first competition was announced as follows, seventeen other drawings being entered but not ranked:

RESULT OF BEAUX ARTS SOCIETY COMPETITION NO. I.

	NAME.	ATELIER.	ORDER OF MERIT.
1	Maun, F. M	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	Medal.
2	Richardson, Karl	Masqueray-Chambers (Sketch Club of New York.)	1
3	Thorndike, H. H	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	1
4	Berger, William	Masqueray-Chambers	2
5	Cramer, L. A	Masqueray-Chambers (Sketch Club of New York.)	2
6	Faville, W. B	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	2
7	Fullerton & Maccafferty	Ernest Flagg (Sketch Club of New York.)	2
8	Pennell, H. P	Boston Architectural Club	2
9	Randolph, W. J. V	Howard & Cauldwell	2
10	Roth, Emery	Ernest Flagg (Sketch Club of New York.)	2
11	Whiting, F	Ernest Flagg	2
12	Kelsey, Albert	T-Square Club, Philadelphia	3
13	Fuerstman, M. M	T-Square Club, Philadelphia	3
14	Gilkes, Arthur	Ernest Flagg	3
15	Goodyear N	Masqueray-Chambers	3
16	Kellogg, Miss Fay	Carrère-Hastings	3
17	Leo, R. L	Columbia College	3
18	Ripley, H	Boston Architectural Club	3
19	"Sigma"	Philadelphia, T-square	3

At the close of the exhibition by the Sketch Club, of New York, in December, the three mention drawings were sent to Philadelphia and exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts, and from thence returned to New York and exhibited at the Architectural League, the other drawings being returned to owners. The three mention drawings were on exhibition at the Boston Architectural Club exhibition, which opened on April 15.

In the interim a second competition was held by the Sketch Club of New York, with two problems, A and B. The former, "A Customhouse for a Port of Entry," for seniors, and the latter, "A District School for Boys," for juniors.

The result of this competition was gratifying, there being fifteen entries in the former and eighteen in the latter class, classified as follows:

RESULT OF COMPETITION NO. 2 — A.

	NAME.	ATELIER.	ORDER OF MERIT.
1	Mann, F. M	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	Medal.
2	Richardson, Karl	Masqueray-Chambers (Sketch Club of New York.)	1
3	Faville, W. B	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	1
4	Whiting & Bartlett	Ernest Flagg	2
5	Cramer, L. A	Masqueray-Chambers (Sketch Club of New York.)	2
6	Ripley, H. G	Boston Architectural Club	2
7	Randolph, W. J	Howard-Cauldwell	2
8	Gaggin, J. W	University of Syracuse	3

COMPETITION NO. 2 — B.

NOTE.— In Class B no medal was offered.

1	Bourne, F. A	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	1
2	Parker, J. H	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	1
3	Waterbury, C. D	Massachusetts Inst. Technology.	2
4	Mack, C. E	Masqueray-Chambers	2
5	Alleu, P. R	Masqueray-Chambers	2
6	Gibbs, J. L	Masqueray-Chambers	2
7	Holly, J. A	Masqueray-Chambers	2
8	Burns, W. G	Ernest Flagg (Sketch Club of New York)	2
9	Baucroft, F. W	University of Pennsylvania	3
10	Githens, A. M	University of Pennsylvania	3
11	Baum, G. C	University of Pennsylvania	3

The drawings were hung at the Sketch Club's exhibition, March 25.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE IN ROME.

THE project of establishing The American School of Architecture in Rome dates from the spring of 1894. The foundation of this school, being an undertaking of national interest, enlisted at once the sympathy and support not only of some of the foremost educators and members of the architectural profession throughout the country, but of other persons distinguished by their interest in the advancement of the arts. On June 12, a meeting was held at the Century Club in New York, at which it was definitely decided to found an institution which in course of time should equal in endowment and advantages the foreign academies in Rome, although at first somewhat different in its scope. It was also decided to invite the coöperation of certain gentlemen who should constitute a permanent managing committee. This committee now consists of Messrs. R. M. Hunt, C. F. McKim, William A. Boring, W. M. Kendall, Augustus St. Gaudens, Edward Simmons, Frederic Crowninshield, H. G. Marquand, J. A. Garland and F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of New York; Messrs. Martin Brimmer, R. S. Peabody and George T. Tilden, of Boston; Messrs. Frank Miles Day and Theodore N. Ely, of Philadelphia; Mr. Samuel G. Ward, of Washington; Messrs. D. H. Burnham and Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Mr. George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, and the chiefs of the Departments of Fine Arts or Architecture in the principal institutions which maintain courses in architecture, namely: Professor Norton, of Harvard University; Professor Ware, of Columbia College; Professor Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Babcock, of Cornell University;

Professor Chandler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Ricker, of the University of Illinois, and Professor Brockway, of Syracuse University.

The school is founded for the benefit of advanced students only, and is designed to further the more disciplinary work of other institutions by opening to young men, already well trained by them in drawing and design, certain special lines of study, which at present can be pursued only under great disadvantages. Beginners, accordingly, will not be received. Such work is not suitable to their condition, and it would be a mistake to encourage them to devote their time to it. But to the holders of Traveling Scholarships, to those who have acquitted themselves with distinction in the competitions for these scholarships, and to members of the École des Beaux Arts of at least three years' standing, it offers opportunities for the completion of their professional training which students thus equipped will, it is believed, find of inestimable value. Other well-accredited students may be admitted to certain hospitalities of the school, at the discretion of the secretary.

Cornell University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, Syracuse University, Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University have well-established schools of architecture, and Yale University has one in contemplation. There are at present Traveling Scholarships at Columbia College, Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania, and in addition, the Rotch Scholarship in Boston, which is not connected with any institution. Hitherto the holders of these scholarships have followed very largely their own judgment as to their travel and study, and have produced, as required, a certain number of carefully measured drawings, which have borne testimony to the diligence of their authors, their facility with pen, pencil and brush, and the evident seriousness of their intentions; but the work has necessarily shown no common purpose and little consistent prosecution along carefully chosen lines. This being their common experience, the past holders of Traveling Scholarships are general in their approval of the effort to direct foreign travel and study hereafter to more definite and specific courses.

The school is one of observation and research rather than of design, aiming to form a correct taste and to impress upon the mind, by daily contact with great examples, those principles which are essential to the enduring quality in architecture, be the style what it may. To this end the founders of the school believe it to be of the utmost importance for an architect, before he begins his professional career, to study thoroughly and on the spot the monuments of ancient architecture and such works of the Italian Renaissance as are worthy of being considered their successors. The monuments best suited to this purpose are those of Greece and Italy, and the headquarters of the school are established at Rome rather than at Athens because of the greater amount of material there at hand of use to the modern student, not only in the art of architecture itself, but in that of mural painting and in the decorative arts, including architectural sculpture.

The coöperation of students of mural decoration, of sculpture, of archæology and of epigraphy has already been invited, and it was in response to this invitation that at a joint meeting of the Archæological Institute and other learned societies held in Philadelphia on December 27, a committee consisting of Professor W. G. Hale, of Chicago University; Professor Frothingham, of Princeton, and Professor Minton Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, was appointed to confer with the Architectural School in Rome and to report to the council of the Archæological Institute before meeting in May what they might find it practicable and desirable to accomplish. This committee has been in constant communication with the promoters of the School of Architecture, and at present the outlook for a combination of interests is in every way favorable.

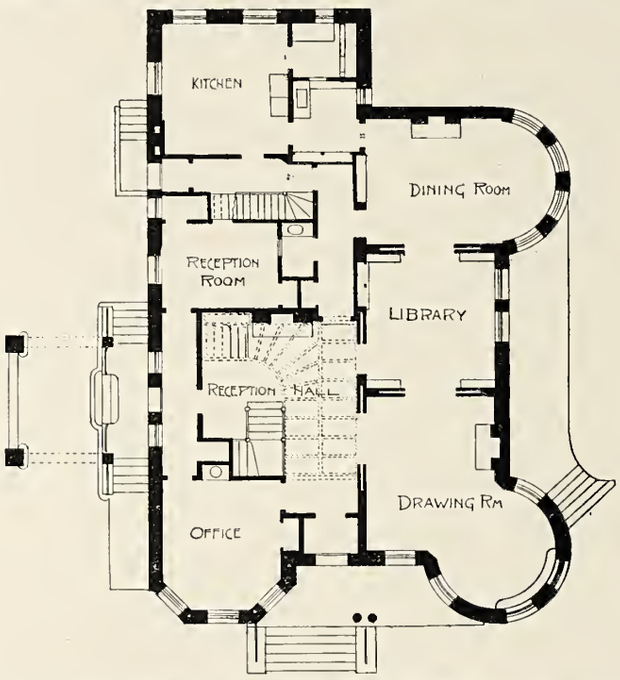
The school was formally opened under the charge of Mr. Austin W. Lord, as secretary, on November 1 last, in temporary quarters in the upper story of the Palazzo Torlonia, on the southwest corner of the Via dei Condotti and the Via Bocca di Leone, between the Corso and the Piazza di Spagna; but a permanent home has now been secured in the building known as the Casino dell'Aurora, occupying a part of the grounds formerly belonging to the Villa Ludovisi. This building is situated upon an isolated plot of ground, raised fifteen or twenty feet above the surrounding streets, and comprising about 80,000 square feet, which is the size of the inclosed space in Gramercy Park in the city of New York. It is on the Pincian Hill, not far from the French Academy in the Villa Medici. The building contains about thirty rooms; some of these are decorated with well-known frescoes, among which is the Aurora of Guercino. The grounds, which were laid out by Le Notre, are well covered with trees and shrubs and afford ample space for the erection of additional one-story buildings, should such be required at any time for workrooms or studios.

It is evident that the serious study which the school intends to promote is to be had only from those who devote to it steady and long-continued labor, and that such work is not reasonably to be expected except from young men who go abroad with this special purpose in view. The holders of the McKim Traveling Fellowship at Columbia College and of the Traveling Scholarship of the University of Pennsylvania will next year be members of the school, and there has this year been offered, in addition, a scholarship called "The Roman Scholarship," of the value of $1,500, the holder of which will pursue his studies at the school and which may be competed for by graduates of any of the architectural schools in this country, or by members of the École des Beaux Arts of two years' standing, who are less than thirty years of age.* The interest in the Roman Scholarship has been most gratifying, more than twenty competitors having presented themselves from the different architectural schools in America and from the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. It is believed that the foundation of the school in Rome will mark a distinct advance in the history of professional education in America, and that it will result in the creation of a common standard of instruction in the different institutions, to continue whose work is its chief aim.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Office of Henry Ives Cobb, architect, Chicago.

Residence of William D. Boyce, Chicago. John M. Van Osdel, architect.



PLAN OF RESIDENCE OF W. D. BOYCE.

Rockdale Farm, Country Residence of Henry Ives Cobb, architect, Chicago.

Interior View, University Congregational Church, Chicago. Pond & Pond, architects.

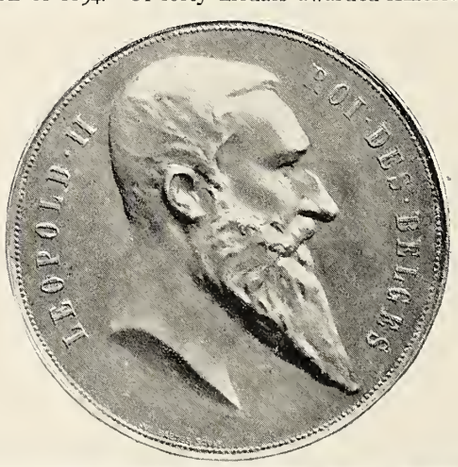
Studio Building, Chicago. Hill & Woltersdorf and Parfitt Bros., associate architects.

Residence of Judge Elliott Anthony, Evanston, Illinois. Pond & Pond, architects, Chicago.

Westbury Hall, Residence at Westbury, Long Island, of Gen. Joseph T. Torrence. Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

The Hatch Library, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; gift of H. R. Hatch. C. F. Schweinfurth, architect. To be built of Ohio sandstone; Georgia pine interior finish; steel stacks.

Reproduction of Diploma and Gold Medal awarded THE INLAND ARCHITECT, Chicago, at the Antwerp International Exposition of 1894. Of forty medals awarded American papers,



FACE OF GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

only four gold medals were given; and THE INLAND ARCHITECT was the only class journal so highly honored.

Photogravure Plate: University Congregational Church, Chicago. Pond & Pond, architects. The location of this church is at the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue.

*The drawings submitted in competition for the Roman Scholarship were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of American Artists, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, during the week beginning Tuesday, May 7, 1895, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. There were twenty-three competitors from five different institutions.

The materials of the exterior are to be a purplish brownstone and buff gray brick, trimmed with mahogany-colored brick, plain and molded. All stone is to be dressed and richly carved at the entrances. All carved capitals and ornamental courses are of



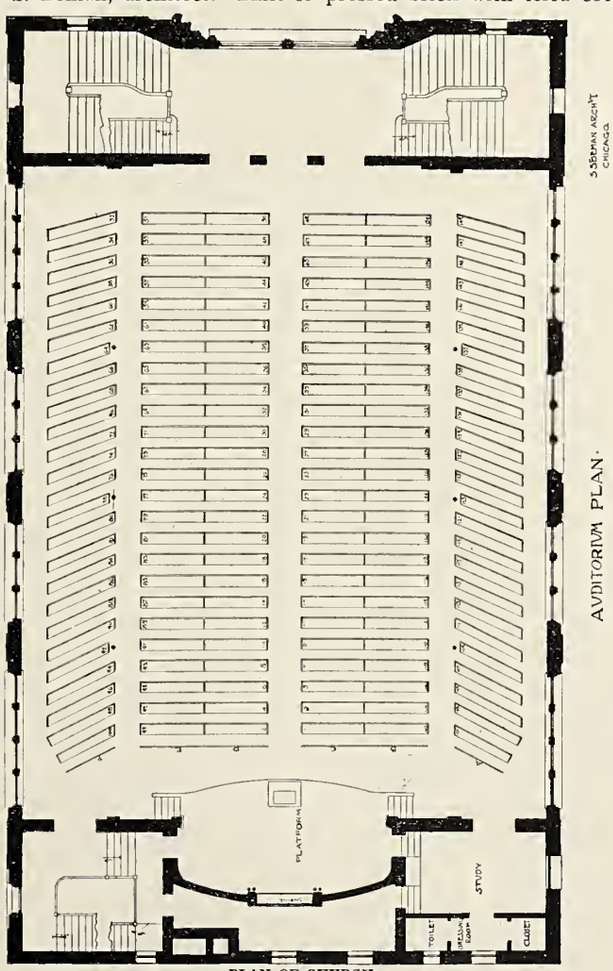
REVERSE OF GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

stone. The tower rises over the vestibule which connects with the church and with the Congregational house. In the Congregational house are provided a kindergarten, toilet rooms, janitor rooms, and heating plant in basement; a large lecture room, parlors, kitchen and serving room in first story, and main Sunday-school room in second story. In the church proper are main auditorium, which with galleries will seat about 1,200 people, committee and choir rooms and pastor's study. A large gathering place, or foyer, is provided. The plan of the auditorium is in form of a cross, the ceiling being intersecting semi-circular vaults, the main ribs and groins of which spring from four great masonry piers at the corners of the intersection. These piers will be decorated with carved panels and capitals. The woodwork will be dark in tone and all colors of the decoration will be rich and soft with tendency rather to depth than to lightness. The floors, roofs and galleries of the church are of mill construction, and ceiling and partition are fireproof. The cost, including pews, carpets, decorations, chandeliers, organ, etc., will be about $75,000.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Church of North Chicago Hebrew Congregation, Chicago. S. S. Beman, architect. Built of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings; tile roof, hardwood finish, shrine of carved oak. Seating capacity, 1,000. Sunday-school room in basement. Cost $55,000.



PLAN OF CHURCH.

Residence, St. Louis. Stewart, McClure & Mullgardt, architects.

Residence of Albert Drey, St. Louis, Missouri. A. F. Rosenheim, architect.

Residence of D. M. Honser, St. Louis, Missouri. Charles K. Ramsey, architect.

Cumberland Apartment House, St. Louis, Missouri. W. Albert Swasey, architect.

Residence of William McMillan, St. Louis, Missouri. Eames & Young, architects.

Residence of George L. Allen, St. Louis, Missouri. Eames & Young, architects.

Correction: Charles S. Frost and Schlacks & Ottenheimer were associate architects of the Winamac Apartment Building, published in April number.

PERSONALS.

ARCHITECT JULIAN BARNES, of Joliet, Illinois, has opened a Chicago office at 935 Marquette building.

A. A. PACKARD, architect, of Chicago, has removed from the Medina building to Room 1548 Marquette building.

ARCHITECTS BRAINERD & HOLSMAN have removed from the New York Life building to 1117 Association building.

MR. J. R. COOLIDGE lectured on "French Renaissance" at the rooms of the Boston Architectural Club, on May 1.

On May 20, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States created a Chicago division in the Supervising Architect's Office, and appointed Architect Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, as architect of the new government building in that city.

FRED S. HUNT, for many years connected with THE INLAND ARCHITECT and later known as the managing editor of the *Northwestern Architect*, has assumed the management of the Chicago office of the Hubbard Stone & Construction Company, of Sioux Falls, Dakota, and is calling upon architects in the interest of the popular red stone, Sioux Falls Jasper, and showing an excellent set of samples.

THE appointment of Joseph Downey, of Chicago, to the office of Commissioner of Buildings, has met with more general approbation among architects and builders, as well as the general public, than any similar appointment previously made in that city. Mr. Downey is a mason builder and during the past fifteen years has been engaged upon some of the largest constructive enterprises in the West, and has borne the unique reputation among the corporations and individuals who have employed him, that his work is always on time and as stable as the most honest and careful supervision could make it. His last great work, completed a year ago, was a tunnel beneath the Chicago river and the block of warehouses on either side, for the use of a cable road. This problem involved, besides the ordinary obstacles of quicksands and water, that of properly supporting heavy buildings and the largest railway terminal in the city while the work progressed, and it is now, perhaps, one of the most successful of modern engineering works on the continent. Aside from Mr. Downey's experience as a builder, he brings to the office of Commissioner all the attributes of a business man, and none of those of the politician, and that the present building law will be rigidly enforced by him is certain, any failure in ultimate results being at the hands of the mayor. As his appointment was made directly upon the desire of the mayor for a direct enforcement of the law, and its acceptance upon the understanding that his acts should receive full support, it is probable that the administration of Mr. Downey will stand as an example of what can be done by the building department of a city when separated from political influence.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CLEVELAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The drawings for the April competition of the Cleveland Architectural Club were hung in the clubroom, and mentions announced at the meeting held Thursday evening, April 18. The subject for the competition was "Boat and Bath House for Edgewater Park." Edgewater Park is one of Cleveland's new park sites recently acquired and not yet completely improved, located on the shores of Lake Erie, west of the city. The opportunities and natural features for bathing are splendid, hence the subject for the competition, the programme of which called for a frame structure, located at the option of the competitor, the drawings to be rendered in ink.

Messrs. Knox and Elliot, architects, rendered the following decision as judges: First, Charles P. Weeks; second, L. R. Rice; third, M. J. Bowman; fourth, E. E. Noble; fifth, A. E. Skeel.

The club will be represented at the coming annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club by drawings from several of its members.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS A. I. A.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects at the office of the president, D. H. Burnham, Chicago, on Monday, June 3, 1895. All persons having matters which they wish to have considered at this meet-

ing will please communicate with the secretary at Providence, R. I., before the 26th of May, or care of D. H. Burnham, Esq., The Rookery, Chicago, before the 31st.

Alfred Stone, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club will be held in the Art Institute, Chicago, commencing May 23. It promises to be the largest and most important exhibit of architectural drawings ever held by the club.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furuish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not published.

Antigo, Wis.—Architects Marshall & Ryder: A Methodist-Congregational church, one and one-half stories; frame and stone; size, 60 by 85 feet; cost, $18,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Dixon & Brooke: For B. D. Donlin, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Calumet avenue near Fortieth street; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern open plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Newman & Demouey: For C. McMillan, a two-story residence, 32 by 42 feet in size; to be erected at Rogers Park; it will be of frame, with stone basement, have oak finish, mantels, gas fixtures, plumbing, etc. For Fred Mayer, a two-story residence, 30 by 43 feet in size; to be erected at Downer's Grove; to be of stoue basemeut and frame superstructure, have oak and pine interior finish, sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels. Also making plans for a two-story parsonage, 32 by 54 feet in size, to be erected at Western avenue and Monroe street, for the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; it will be of a neat design, iu buff Bedford stone, have the interior fiuished in hardwoods, the modern open nickel-plated sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, electric light, etc. Also finishiug drawings for a three-story and basement flat buildiug, 43 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-second and Sherman streets, for J. Foley; it will be of buff pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmiugs, have hardwood finish, the modern sanitary improvements, electric and gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architects Beers, Clay & Dutton: For H. A. Chapin, a four-story store and flat building; to have three fronts of pressed brick and stone, 77, 86 and 41 feet respectively; to be erected at Milwaukee avenue and Green street; to have hardwood finish, the modern sanitary improvements, etc.

Architect J. M. Van Osdel: For M. D. Coffeen, a six-story and basement factory, 170 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at Desplaines street, Fulton and Wayman; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have elevators, etc. Also made drawings for a four-story and basement store and flat building, 50 by 151 feet iu size; to be erected at the corner of Twenty-second and State streets, for C. E. Rector; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, have the modern plumbiug, gas fixtures, hardwood interior fiuish, etc.

Architect Joseph Bettinghofer: For Henry Fickinger, a three-story and basement flat building, 34 by 48 feet in size; to be erected at Wrightwood avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For Graham & Sons, a four-story apartment house, 75 by 200 feet in size; to be erected at the coruer of Monroe street and Kedzie avenue; it will have two fronts of buff Bedford stone for the first story and basement, and above this to be of pink colored pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings; the interior to be finished with oak, have all the best of moderu sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc. Also made plans for three two-story residences, to be erected at West Polk street; they will have handsome buff Bedford stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Paul Gerhardt: For Stock Company, a two-story and attic hotel, 70 by 180 feet in size; to be erected at Twin Lakes, Wisconsiu; sanitary plumbing, electric light, etc.

Architects Patton & Fisher: For Professor H. H. Donaldson, at Woodlawn avenue, near Fifty-eighth street, a two-story cellar and attic residence, 23 by 62 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and terra cotta front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures.

Architect G. L. Harvey: Making plans for a three-story store and flat building, 30 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at West Forty-eighth and Lake streets; the front will be of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For D. C. Watt, making plans for a four-story store and flat building, 75 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Thirty-fifth street west of Indiana avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, hardwood interior, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc For E. O'Brien, a two-story and basement addition to building at 1610 Michigan avenue; plumbing, electric light, etc. For S. A. Kent, a three-story store and flat building, 65 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at Wabash avenue near Twentieth street; to be of pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have the best of modern, open, nickel-plated, sanitary plumbing, laundry fixtures, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood finish, etc.

Architects Fraenkel & Schmid: For B. Lowenthal, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 117 by 16 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Ashland boulevard and Warren avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, and have all improvements.

Architect Oscar Lievendahl: For F. S. Davidson, at Ridgeland, a two-story residence, 24 by 50 feet in size; to have a stone basement, hardwood finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Dinwiddie & Newberry: For John S. Newberry, a four-story addition, 22 by 100 feet in size, to building at 81 Kinzie street; to be of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings; to be of mill construction. Also making drawings for a four-story and basement apartment house, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 16 Pearson street, for Gen. W. C. Newberry; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, the best of open, sanitary improvements, electric light, etc.

Architect W. H. Drake: For H. F. Waite, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 51 by 103 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Robey and Taylor streets; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Hyde & Castuer: Made drawings for the Trinity Reformed church, to be erected at Mulberry, Indiana; it will be 50 by 100 feet in size; to be constructed of brick with stone trimmings, have gas fixtures, stained glass, plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For M. Munson, three two-story resideuces, 23 by 38 feet in size; to be erected at Evanston; to be of brick with stone basement, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. Also two two-story flat buildings, 22 by 61 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone fronts, have the modern plumbing, etc.

Architects Hill & Woltersdorf: For Paul O. Stensland, a four-story store and flat building, 103 by 218 feet frontage; to be erected on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street; it will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings and granite pillars, have hardwood finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, heating. Hill & Woltersdorf have removed into more commodious quarters, and are now located at the Lafayette building, 70 La Salle street, suite 22 to 24.

Architect W. G. Barfield: For Dr. J. T. Binkley, a four-story apartment house, 58 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Indiana avenue and Forty-ninth street; to be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, elevator, heating, etc.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For J. L. Cochran, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 26 by 30 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; to be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the best of open sanitary plumbing, electric light, etc.

Architects Beyer & Rantert: For the Elgin Eagle Brewing Company, a four-story brew house; to be of common brick with stone trimmings, steel construction, etc. Also for the Anderton Brewing Company, a complete brewing plant, to be erected at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; the main building will be five stories, 85 by 45 feet in size; to be of brick and stone, fireproof construction; will put in ice machine, boiler, engine, copper work, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For C. S. Hutchins, a three-story apartment house, 71 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at 2926 to 30 Indiana avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood iuterior finish, the best of modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels.

Architects Swift & Hall: For M. Swift, a three-story and basement resideuce, 26 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Madisou avenue, near Fifty-first street; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, furnace, etc. Also makiug plans for a two-story store and hall building, 50 by 85 feet in size; to be of pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have all improvements.

Architect Louis Martens: For F. Linsenburth, a four-story apartment house, 64 by 105 feet in size; to be erected at Dearborn avenue; it will be of pressed brick front with terra cotta and buff Bedford stone trimmings, have marble wainscoting, tile floors, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood interior finish, mantels, laundry driers, electric light, etc. Also finishing plans for a two-story apartment house, 48 feet front aud 60 feet deep; to be erected at Jackson avenue, near Fifty-eighth street, for George Darling; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the moderu sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, hardwood finish, mantels, heating, etc.

Architect Sidney Smith: For W. M. Hoyt, a five-story store and flat buildiug, 40 by 67 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Pine and Indiana streets; it will be of pressed brick and stone frout, have the best of modern plumbing, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, marble work, mosaic floors, etc.

Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge: For George Fisher, a three-story residence, 25 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Astor street, near Burton place; it will have a handsome stoue front, hardwood interior fiuish, the best of modern plumbing, gas fixtures, combination heater, etc.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For R. M. & Harvey Dean, two two-story residences, 43 by 47 and 46 by 36 feet in size respectively; to be erected at Hinsdale; they will be of frame with stone basements, have hardwood interior finish and mantels, gas fixtures, hot-water heating, etc. For W. R. Bridgman, a two-story residence, to be erected at Lake Forest; to be of frame with brick basement, have the modern plumbing, mantels, electric fixtures, etc.

Architect O. J. Pierce: For S. Hicks, seven two-story cellar and attic residences, to be erected at Walnut street, near Sacramento avenue; they will have buff Bedford stone fronts, hardwood interiors and mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect W. T. Lesher: For J. Lord, a two-story flat building, 26 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Vincennes avenue south of Forty-third street; the front will be of stone, the interior to be finished in hardwood, have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc. For H. C. Adams, at Forty-seventh street and Viucennes avenue, a two story flat building, 25 by 73 feet in size; to be of stone front, have Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, the sanitary improvemeuts, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect E. E. Snyder: For W. J. Stark, a two-story flat building, 25 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at Spaulding avenue; it will be of stone frout, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For George Tyson, a three-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 856 Hermitage avenue; it will have a stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, etc.

Architects Schlacks & Ottenheimer: For Wendell Manufacturing Company, a three-story factory, 100 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Armour avenue and Twenty-second street; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have Georgia pine interior finish, steam heating, electric light. For Leopold Austrian, on North Water street, a one-story warehouse, 120 by 156 feet in size;

Architects Ostling Brothers: For William Scully, a three-story store and flat building, to be erected at Wells street; to have a stone front, the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, heating, etc. Also four-story store and flat building, 70 by 25 feet in size; to be erected at Franklin street; to be of pressed brick aud stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. For B. V. Theodorson, a four-story store and flat building, to be erected at 23 Milton avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Otto A. Kupfer: For Vincene Shimek, a three-story and basement, stone front and side, flat building, at the northeast corner of California avenue and Twelfth place; all improvements, finished in oak and white pine, have steam or hot-water heating; cost about $8,500; size 25 feet 6 inches by 65 feet. For George Lauterback, a three-story and basement double flat building, 44 feet front, irregular in rear and side, stone front, all improvements, at 49 and 51 West Thirteenth street, southeast corner Blue Island avenue. For Agnes Fuellgraff, a two-story and basement residence, 34 by 65 feet in size; handsome stone front, all modern improvements, furnace heat, mantels, etc.; finished in white oak, bird's-eye maple, ash, sycamore, Georgia pine and white pine, at 1443 and 1445 Harvard street; cost $9,000. For James Curtin, a two-story and basemeut stone front flat building, 22 by 58 feet in size, on Hamlin avenue, between Sixteenth aud Eighteenth streets; all improvements. For James Donlin, a one-story and basement brick residence, on Grenshaw street, east of Homan avenue. Also for Thomas Norton, a two-story and basement brick and stone front flat buildiug, 22 by 54 feet in size, on West Fortieth street, between West Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets; all improvements.

Architects D. H. Burnham & Co.: For the Great Northern Theater and Hotel Company, on Jackson street east of Dearborn, running through to Quincy street, 100 by 165 feet; theater, hotel and office building to cover the entire area and to cost $900,000; the northern half or Quincy street side of the building is to be used as an addition to the Great Northern Hotel, and consequently will be designed to be built of similar material and architecture to the present structure. The southern half will be used for a theater and office building, and will be of original design and treatment. The theater will be first-class in every respect, and it is the intention to have it ready for occupancy by the opening of next year; the office portion of the building to be completed by May 1, 1896. The buildings now occupying the site will be torn down and the work of construction will be commenced at once. Henry George & Son, of Detroit, are mentioned as the general contractors.

Architect Thomas H. Mullay: For J. W. Douohue, a three-story residence, 25 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at 4543 Michigan avenue; it will have a handsome raindrop brownstone front, oak iuterior finish, the best of open plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For John McKearnan, a three-story and basement apartment house, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Indiana avenue and Fifty-third street; the front will be of Bedford cut stone, the interior to be finished in oak and Georgia pine, have the best of modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mosaic floors, heating. For D. F. Bremner, remodeling building on O'Brien street; new plumbing, fireproof partitions, glass, tile, etc.

Architects Diethelm & Man: For N. P. Edman, a three-story and basement flat, 25 by 101 feet; to be erected at South Chicago; stone front, copper bay and cornice, Georgia pine finish, mantels, etc. For Jacob Herman, a three-story and basement store and flat, 35 by 50 feet; to be built at South Chicago avenue; pressed brick and stone front; gas fixtures.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Several changes in the architectural firms of the city have taken place. The firm of Coburn & Barnum, one of the oldest in the city, has been changed to Coburn, Barnum & Beers, by the admission to partnership of Mr. W. S. Beers, who has served the firm in the capacity of foreman ever since the partnership was formed, nearly twenty years ago. The offices of the new firm are at the old place, 40 Blackstone building.

The firm of French & LaChance has been dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. W. W. LaChance opeuiug an office at 614 and 615 Permanent building, and Mr. A. A. French continuing at the old office, 801 Cuyahoga building.

Architect W. H. Dunn has opened an office at 701 Garfield building.

Architect J. N. Richardson, 204 Superior street, has let contracts for the clubhouse of the Cleveland Yacht Club.

Architect A. N. Oviatt, 461 Arcade, reports: A brick, stone and steel four-story store, office and apartment building, 100 by 90 feet, at Horain, Ohio, for Messrs. Baker & Foster, Mr. Heldernerger and Frank Hill, of Elyria, Ohio.

Architects Coburn, Barnum & Beers have prepared plans for the alteration of a summer residence on the lake shore, east of the city, for Mr. H. W. White. They also have plans for a $30,000 Young Men's Christian Association building, for the Broadway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; it will be a three-story pressed brick and terra cotta building, with a two-story gymnasium, steam heat, plunge and shower baths, and all modern improvements.

Architect S. R. Badgley, 1082 Arcade, reports: A $20,000 brick church at Wellington, Ohio, for the Congregationalists; slate roof and all modern church improvements. For the Woodland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, a $10,000 brick church; size, 70 by 83 feet.

Architect George H. Smith, 29 Euclid avenue, is receiving bids upon a $300,000 hospital; the plant will consist of a large number of buildings fitted for the various needs of a hospital.

Architect W. W. LaChance reports: A two-story brick factory building for the Forest City Steel Forge Company, at the corner of Coe and Hamilton streets; size, 80 by 100 feet; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; cost, $10,000. For J. F. Boyd, an alteration of residence on Prospect street.

Architect C. E. Tousley: A small frame Protestant church, to be erected at Brooklyn, Ohio. For Welden Davis, a frame residence, all modern improvements, to be erected on Archwood avenue.

Architect A. H. Granger, 731 Garfield building: For A. C. Dustin, a frame, half timber residence, to be built on Dorchester avenue. For H. G. Dalton, a frame barn, 21 by 40 feet. For Samuel Matter, a coachman's cottage, to be erected in Glenville, Ohio.

Corning, N. Y.—Architects H. G. Luthill & Son: For John Frey, Hammondsport, New York, four three-story stores; brick and stone; size, 72 by 68 feet; cost, $12,000. For Fifth Ward Schoolhouse, a two-story addition; brick and stone; size, 30 by 40 feet; cost, $6,000. For W. F. Bronson, of Painted Post, New York, a two-story frame house; size, 37½ by 52 feet; cost, $5,000.

Delaware, Ohio.—Architect S. R. Badgley: For Ohio Wesleyan University, a three and one-half story pressed brick college library; size, 122 by 120 feet; cost, $50,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Donaldson & Meier: For Trangott Schmidt, an eight-story stone front business building, size, 60 by 100 feet; cost, $80,000.

Architects W. E. Walshe & Son: For Isaac Bosset, a three-story stone and brick double residence on west side of the boulevard near Fort street; cost, $16,000. For Dr. Duncan McLeod, ten cottages to be erected at the corner of Concord and Bellevue avenues; cost, $10,000. For Frank W. Savigny, a two-and-one-half story brick residence, to be erected on Woodward avenue near John R. street; cost, $7,000. For Dr. E. J. Bolio, two-story brick and stone residence, to be erected on Fort street west, near Blod; cost, $6,000.

Architects Rogers & Macfarlane: For Arthur McGraw, a two-story frame residence, to be erected on Jefferson avenue, near Owen Park, size 50 by 50; cost, $12,000. For W. A. C. Miller, foundry building, to be erected on the corner of Trombley and Railroad, size, 60 by 275 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architects John Scott & Co.: For John J. Hart, seven two-story brick residences, to be erected on Leverette street near Twelfth; cost, $25,000.

Architect Gordon W. Lloyd: Three-story brick and stone hospital building, to be erected at Erie, Pennsylvania; cost, $45,000.

Architect Andrew Phillips: For J. H. Smedley, a two-story brick residence, to be erected on Iroquois avenue; cost, $6,000.

Architect W. I. Joy: A thirteen-story office building, to be erected on Fort street West, near Wayne; size 50 by 130 feet; cost, $100,000. For Ira B. Bennett, a four-story addition to the Cass Avenue Hotel; size, 40 by 100; cost, $20,000. For Col. W. G. Latimer, a two-and-one-half-story brick residence, to be erected on Ferry avenue, corner Brush; cost, $8,000. For W. H. Campan, a three-story pressed brick and stone residence on Hendrie avenue near John R. street; cost, $8,000. For S. H. Isenlord, a two-story frame residence in Adrian, Michigan; cost, $5,500.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For Robert M. Zug, a two-story brick and stone residence, to be erected on Elliott between John R. and Brush streets, size 32 by 56 feet; cost, $8,500. For Harry Quinby, a two-and-one-half-story brick and stone residence, to be erected on Ferry avenue near Bush street, size 35 by 54 feet; cost, $9,000.

Architects Malcombson & Higginbotham: For James Gourley & Co., a two-story brick store and flat, to be erected on the corner of Grand avenue and Eighteenth street; cost, $6,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For Mrs. E. B. Pease, five two-story brick residences, to be erected on the corner of Brainard and Second avenues; cost, $15,000. For John Pridgear and Harry Milward, a three-story double brick residence, to be erected on the corner of Woodward and Alfred streets; size 50 by 75 feet; cost, $30,000. For H. D. Hadsall, Owosso, Michigan, a four-story brick and stone business block; size 64 by 122 feet; cost, $35,000. For W. A. Pungs, a four-story brick apartment building, to be erected on Montcalm near Hastings street; cost, $13,000. For James Rhines, three two-story brick residences, to be erected on Willis avenue between Fourth and Greenwood avenues; cost, $8,000. For Thomas A. Wadsworth, a two-story brick store and flats, to be erected on the corner of Joseph Campau and Monroe avenues; cost, $6,000.

Architect F. J. Grenier: For L. Lathrop, a two-story brick terrace, to be erected on the corner of Fourteenth and Antoinette avenues; cost, $12,000.

Architects Mason & Rice: For Hyde, Farwell & Godfrey, a fourteen-story pressed brick and stone business and office building, to be erected on the corner of Woodward and Michigan avenues; size 127 by 161 feet; cost, $700,000.

Architect Joseph E. Mills: For J. W. Niles, a two-story brick residence, to be erected on Trumbull between Hancock and Warren avenues; cost, $6,000.

Architect Gustav A. Mueller: For Joseph J. Halker, a six-story brick and stone business building, to be erected on the corner of Brush and Cliuton streets; size 47 by 105 feet; cost, $50,000.

Architect Harry J. Rill: For Roman Catholic Society Immaculate Conception, Lapeer, Michigan, a brick and stone church; size 111 by 48 feet; cost, $15,000. Detroit Citizens' Street Railway will erect a brick power-house on Atwater street near Riopelle; cost, $50,000.

A. E. French: For Charles Bath, a seven-story pressed brick and stone apartment building, to be erected on Howard street; size 51 by 100 feet; cost, $40,000.

Gahanna, Ohio.—Architects Spielman & Elliott: For Reverend Wiukler, a one and one-half story, pressed brick and brownstone chnrch; size, 60 by 92 feet; cost, $10,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Architects R. P. Daggett & Co.: For J. A. Lemlke, a seven-story, pressed brick, Bedford stone and terra cotta office building; size, 112 by 95 feet; cost, $150,000.

Architect Adolph Scherrer: For the city of Indianapolis, a two-and-one-half story pressed brick schoolhouse; size, 45 by 60 feet; cost, $23,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect Walter C. Root: Has prepared plans for two semi-detached dwellings; to be erected at northeast corner of Fourteenth and Broadway; to be built of pressed and vitrified brick, stone trimmings and slate roof; cost, $10,000.

Architects Shepard & Farrar: For E. Shukert, on Grand avenue, a three-story business block; cost, $60,000. For G. M. Jones, to be erected at Hyde Park, a stone residence; cost, $25,000. For J. J. Norton, a brick residence, to be erected on Park avenne north of Independence; cost, $5,000.

Little Rock, Ark—Architect T. Harding: For Miss E. Shale, a two-story residence; corner Sixth and Main streets; cost, $9,000.

Architects Rickon & Thompson: For I. C. Bossinger, Fifth and Ferry streets, a two-story frame residence; cost, $3,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Architects Maury & Dodd: For Dr. G. W. Lewman, a brick and stone residence; to be erected on Third avenue near Magnolia; cost, $13,000. For E. L. Brown, a brick residence, stone trimmings and slate roof; to be erected on Fonrth avenue near Hill street; cost, $5,500. For J. W. Brown, a brick residence, slate roof; to be erected on Fourth avenne near Hill street; cost, $6,000. For H. Straus, four residences of brick, stone and terra cotta, slate roof; cost, $20,000; three residences, brick and stone, slate roof; to be erected on Third avenue and Burnett; cost, $10,500. For William T. Johnston, a brick and stone residence, slate roof; to be erected on Fourth avenue near Hill; cost, $6,500. For Drs. Holloway, Samuel & Holloway, a flat and office building; of brick and stone, metal roof; to be erected on Fourth avenue near Chestnut; cost, $15,000. For Liederkranz Society, a brick, stone and terra cotta clubhouse; to be erected on corner Sixth and Walnut streets; cost, $12,000. For Thomas Goudy, a brick and stone residence; to be erected on Third avenue near Hill street; cost, $6,000. For E. Stockdale, a brick and terra cotta residence; to be erected on Third avenue near Magnolia; cost, $7,500. For F. H. Higgins, four brick and stone residences; to be erected on First street near Burnett avenue; cost, $16,500. For J. S. Bockee, two brick, stone and terra cotta residences; cost, $12,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Schnetzky & Liebert report the following: For A. Bergenthal, dwelling; Grand avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; $17,000. For Judge Wallber, Galena street between Fifth and Sixth streets, dwelling; cost, $7,000. For Louis Schauss, Prairie street near Twenty-sixth, dwelling; cost, $5,000. For Mrs. A. Lemke, Twelfth street near State, flats; cost, $10,000.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange will open a permanent exhibit of building materials this month (May). All sorts of materials used in the construction of buildings will be displayed.

Architects Ferry & Clas are preparing plaus for a large flat building to be erected on the corner of Jackson street and Juneau avenue at a cost of $40,000.

Architect W. D. Kimball: For J. C. Price, a two-and-one-half story frame residence; 40 by 80 feet; cost, $6,000.

Architects Crane & Barkhausen: For R. A. Johnson, a two-and-one-half story, brick veneer, residence and stable; 45 by 70 feet; cost, $5,000.

Architect J. A. Moller: For the Ivanhoe Commandery, club building; brick and stone; size, 62 by 115 feet; cost, $25,000. For J. B. Kemper, Lafayette and Summit avenues, a two-story residence; size, 44 by 52 feet; cost, $14,000.

Architect Frank E. Gray: For J. G. Martin, a two-story brick and stoue residence, at Ashland, Wiscousin; size, 60 by 100 feet; cost, $12,000.

Architects Koch & Co.: A three-story, brick and stone industrial school for girls; size, 90 by 80 feet: cost, $12,000.

Architect A. C. Eschweiler: For Howard Green, a two-and-one-half story pressed brick and stoue residence; to be erected on Cambridge avenue; size, 72 by 72 feet; cost, $12,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects Long & Kees have plans for a three-story brick store building, size 50 by 150 feet; on the corner of Eighth and Hennepin avenue, with all moderu improvements; cost $15,000.

Architect F. G. Corser: For the state nuiversity, the Histological laboratory, two stories and basement of buff pressed brick and saudstone trimmings; cost $30,000.

Architect C. F. Struck: For the Norwegian Trinity church, red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings; size 80 by 80 feet.

Architect C. R. Aldrich: For the state university farms, a brick and stone dormitory building; cost $30,000.

Albert M. Fish is having plans prepared for a brick residence, to be erected on Lowry hill; cost $10,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect Charles Bickel: For the United Presbyterian Church, a fireproof church, to be erected on Ninth street; electric fixtures, furnace, pews, and modern church improvements.

Architect W. H. Sims: For Doctor Gaertuer, Negley avenue, stone residence; cost $15,000.

Architects Longton, Alden & Harlan: For D. F. Henry, a hotel; to be erected on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street; cost $100,000.

Architect F. H. De Arment: For J. W. Smith, a pressed brick residence, on Stratford aveuue; cost $6,000.

Architect George B. Post: For D. E. aud N. G. Park, a fifteen-story brick and stone store building; size 120 by 120 feet; cost $700,000.

Architect J. S. Stern: For D. H. Hostetter, an eight-story brick and stone office building; cost $500,000.

Architect Charles Bickel: For City of Pittsburgh, Department of Public Safety, eight-stories, brick and stone; size 50 by 150 feet; cost $200,000.

Architects Longfellow, Alden & Harlow: For D. F. Henry, an eight-story brick and stone hotel: size 50 by 120 feet; cost $100,000.

Architects Boyd & Long: A brick school building, to be erected at Pitcairn, Pennsylvania; cost $18,000. For Mrs. Charlotte Sparks, a three-story brick residence; cost $12,000.

Architect E. M. Bentz: For Mrs. Moses Chess and Mrs. J. E. Hill, an eight-story pressed brick warehouse and furniture store; cost $25,000.

Architect L. A. Rosig: For A. Curry, a two-story storeroom and flat building; size 40 by 60 feet; cost 8,000.

Architect Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, is preparing plans for a large hotel to be erected at Bellfield, this city.

Architect W. Ross Proctor: For James B. Stevenson, a four-story pressed brick office building, to be erected on Center and Highland avenue; stone foundations, trimmings and fronts; size, 150 by 50 feet; cost, $75,000.

Architects Alston & Heckert: For W. D. Hamilton, a two-story brick residence, slate trimmings, to be erected on North avenue, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; cost, $10,000.

Architect F. J. Osterling: For Mrs. D. C. Benham, a brick residence, stone trimmings, to be erected on South Negley avenue; cost, $15,000. For John C. McConnell, a colonial residence, to be erected on Dietrick street, E. E.; cost, $7,000.

Architect J. E. Allison has plans for the Morgantown, West Virginia, Church; pressed brick with stone trimmings; seating capacity of 400; there will also be a lecture room seating 200.

Architect W. S. Fraser: For Charles Lockhart, a three-story stone dwelling, to be erected on Fifth avenue; cost, $38,000

Potwin, Kan.—Architect Louis M. Wood: For Stormont Hospital Association, a three-and-one-half-story stone and brick hospital; to be erected on Greenwood avenue; size 40 by 78 feet; cost $11,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect F. C. Bonsack: For the Paoli Mineral Springs Company, Paoli, Indiana, a three-story brick hotel building; size 90 by 120 feet; large basement; electric lights, elevators, heated by steam; cost $25,000.

Architect E. Jungenfeld & Co.: For Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, a one-story office building, pressed brick and stone; size 39 by 87 feet; cost $13,000.

Architects Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, Boston, Massachusetts: For St. Paul Apostle chnrch, a three-story Sunday-school building, Bedford stone and pressed brick, to be erected on St. Louis, Finney and Pendelton avenues; size 42 by 119 feet; cost $25,000.

Architects Wheeler & McLure: For Henry L. Edmunds, a two-and-one-half-story pressed brick and terra cotta residence; to be erected on S. S. Westminster near Boyle avenue; size 39 by 68 feet; cost $10,000.

Architect William Holtkamp: For Mr. Wittheld, a six-story brick residence; to be erected on Eighth street and Lucas avenue; size 60 by 120 feet; cost $40,000.

Architect J. L. Wees: For E. F. Rethwilm, a two-story pressed brick residence, to be erected S. S. Easton avenue between Cardinal and Coupton avenues; size 70 by 70 feet; cost $12,000.

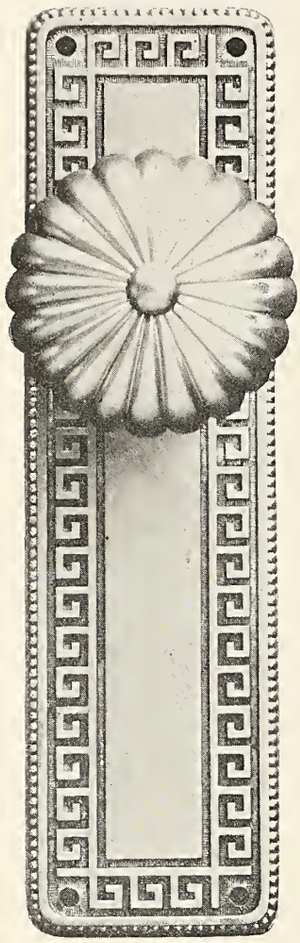
Architect E. P. Bruck: For W. H. Miltenberger, a two-story pressed brick store and flat, to be erected on Elmbank and Newsted; size 60 by 140 feet; cost $18,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect Clarence H. Johnston: For W. and Pierce Butler, a two-and-one-half-story red pressed brick residence, to be erected on Summit avenue near Hamline avenue; size 80 by 80 feet; cost $25,000. For Summit Masonic Lodge, a two-story buff brick and stone building, to be erected on Laurel avenue and Mackubin street; size 48 by 100 feet; cost $15,000.

Architects Reed & Stem: For the Great Western Railway, entire foundation works of shops and buildings, to be erected at Oelwein, Iowa; cost $200,000.

Architect William Kingsley: For William Chalmers, a modern residence, to be erected at Stillwater, Minnesota; cost $6,000.

LATE ADVANCES IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE.



As the matter of builders' hardware is becoming daily of greater importance and demanding more and more attention, we have felt that a brief history of the rapid changes and advaucement in this line could not fail to be of interest to our readers.

To those who are not familiar with the snbject it seems as though the progress had been very rapid. Certainly, when comparing the bnilders' hardware of today with that of thirty years ago there has been a great step in advance, but most of the advance in the line of art has been within the last fifteen or twenty years. Thirty years ago there was practically nothing known except common black japanned cast-iron hinges, dark mineral, white porcelain aud glass knobs, and if anyone desired anything different or better, they were limited to the use of electro or hand plated silver or gold on plain surfaces. There was no such thing as art in hardware.

In 1868, Raukins, of Philadelphia, produced a few knobs and escutcheons in white metal, plated in dark copper. Abont this time P. & F. Corbin put on the market a line of solid bronze metal, and Rnssell & Erwin bronght out their line of compression bronze and lava knobs. In the latter part of 1872, Hopkins & Dickinson Mannfacturing Company, of Newark, New Jersey, started in with a line of what was then called art hardware. In this condition the business remained with various changes until the latter part of 1886, when the late John W. Root conceived the idea that the hardware for a building ought to be made of special designs to harmonize with the character of the building on which it was to be used. Acting on this idea, he designed the hardware for the Pheuix Insurance building which Buruham & Root were then erectiug, and in consultatiou with Mr. Lockett of the Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, of Chicago, this design was made not only with the object of having somethiug special and in perfect harmony with the character of the building, bnt with a view to obtaining as nearly as possible a reproduction of the old statuary bronze. The hardware was executed by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, aud has proved an unqualified success. The designs were complete, extending to the hinges, which were made extra heavy with five knuckles and loose pins instead of loose joints, as experience with the heavy doors of the Board of Trade, the Home Insurance bnilding, and some others, satisfied Mr. Lockett that it was impossible to get mechanics to put on three or more hinges on a door so the weight and wear would be equally distributed. The experience in this building was entirely satisfactory, and they are uow universally accepted as the proper thing.

The following year another departure was decided ou in the hardware for the Rookery office building, when for the first time the now widely used Bower-Barffed black iron bnilders' hardware was introdnced by Orr & Lockett. The desigu for this was also made by the late John W. Root, and was certainly original, entirely unlike anything ever before attempted, and excited cousiderable comment.

For several years there was no radical change made in the finish or quality of the hardware. Numberless different designs were made in these finishes, but no change in material until the years 1890 and 1891, when Orr & Lockett again established a new standard by the introdnction of aluminiuu hardware in special designs for the Monadnock, Venetian and the Isabella buildings, and their last achievement is the hardware which they have just furnished in a special solid silver metal for the Marquette office building. The hardware for the Columbns Memorial building was also made from a special design in a peculiar shade of light copper, which harmonizes beautifully with the mahogany wood on which it is placed. The hardware for the Chicago Herald building, the Hartford Insurance building, the Title and Trnst bnilding, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Champlain bnilding, the Old Colony building, the Woman's Temple, the Auditorium, the Omaha Bee, the Marshall Field building, and the New York Life, all furnished by Orr & Lockett, is all of special designs suited to each particnlar building, bnt they do uot mark as do the others previonsly mentioned, a distinct epoch in the art.

It must not be snpposed, however, that this period has been one of uninterrnpted progress, as would seem to be the case from the foregoing statement, for the fight has been a hard one for those whose hearts, as has been the case with Mr. Lockett, were set ou a real and permaneut advaucement. No sooner was a thoroughly first-class article produced than the market was flooded with imitations of various degrees of worth or worthlessness. It is true as a whole, however, that in spite of all backsets the advance within the past few years has been surprising, and there are now on the market a large number of very excellent designs in almost every conceivable finish.

No one not familiar with the builders' hardware business can form anything like a fair conception of the immense amount of detail work involved in furnishing any really fine residence or office building. The hardware of a quarter of a century ago could be handled by any person of average intelligence. Today it requires a specialist, a man of great patience, exactness, with some knowledge of mechanics, a familiarity with architectnral drawings, an artistic taste, a wide experience, and a knowledge of the immense variety of goods made by the different factories.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Like trouble and business worry, which we have "all the year round," there is its antidote, "a day off," which if taken in season and in proper quantities will either cure the disease or at least so scatter it that it becomes only an incentive to take more of the medicine. All this means that there is a stretch of country reaching from the limits of Chicago northward that is full of this balm of Gilead which is free to those who will go and get it. It is a country of lake and hill and wood, with rolling prairies betweeu, and at all seasons of the year rest and enjoyment can be found. In the early spring when the first wild duck seeks the open water in the ceuter of the innumerable lakes, the hunter renews his health and nervous strength with boat and gun. When the first May-flies skim across the water and the frogs croak in the marshes the jacksnipe enthusiast and the bait-casting fisherman leaves dnst and toil behind him and takes that



"DON'T YOU WISH FOR A FISH?"

panacea for all ills, "a day off," with gnn or rod in the lake country of Illinois or Wisconsin. In summer the summer girl joins the fisher and the camper, and in sunlit days and moonlit nights enjoys a paradise of breezy greenness and coolness beside lily-covered lakes. The fall with its fishing and shooting, and even the winter with its snows has its squirrel and rabbit shooting to draw the thoughts of all who so desire, from business to healthful pleasure. The line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad is the chain that binds all this to Chicago, and as it intersects a country of woods and lakes with stations at every five miles or less from Chicago to Stevens Point, or even to the shores of Lake Snperior, it is indeed the tourist road of the West. Now, that the spring has come and the warm winds tell you that away from the city the grass is green, the blossoms are blowing, and one has what is known as spring fever, then one longs for "a day off." As Frank L. Stanton says:

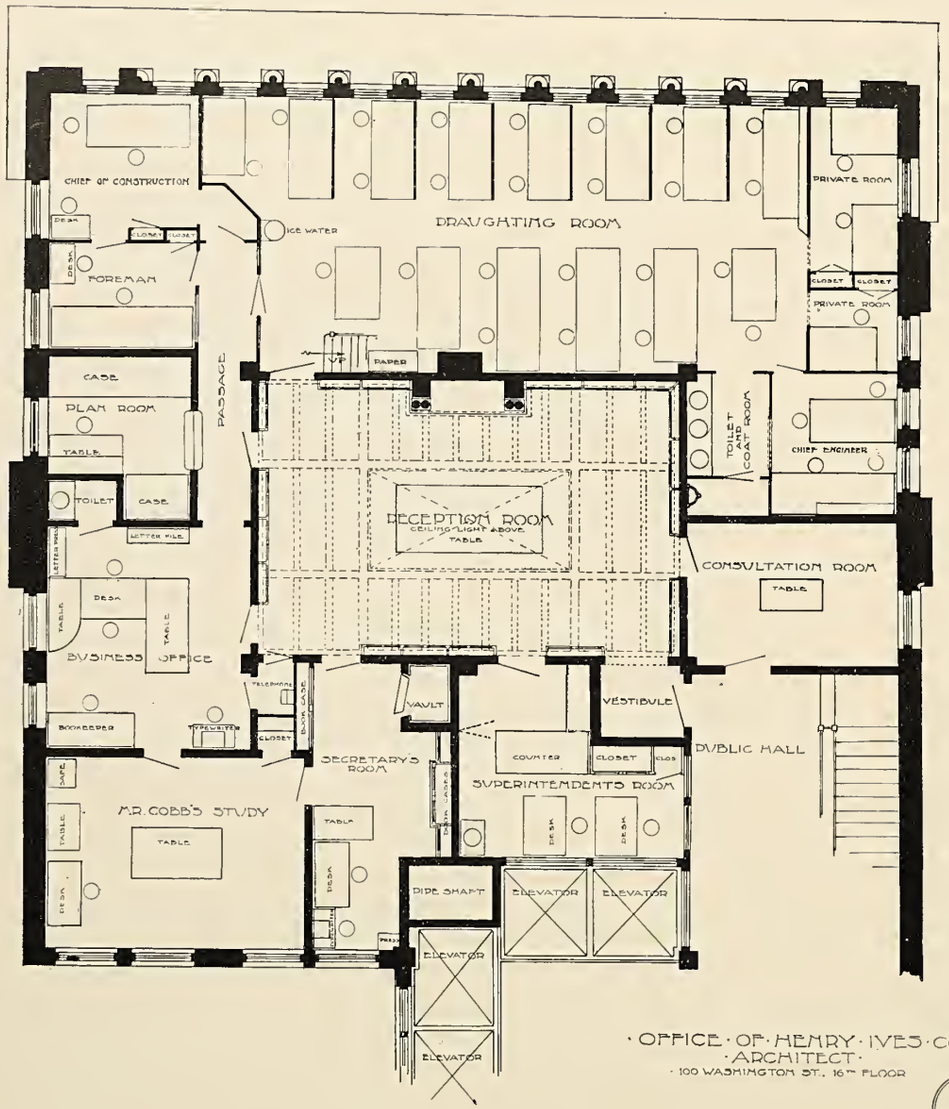
When you see the hills away off,
Lookin' green an' gold an' blue,
It's time to take "a day off"
With the daisies and the dew.

Don't you wish for a fish
When the trees are goin' "swish?"
When you hear the birds a-singin',
An' the cattle bells a-ringin',
An' the honeysnckle's swingiu',
Don't you wish?

When March is headin' May off,
With a rumple in his curls,
It's time to take "a day off"
Huntin' violets with the girls.

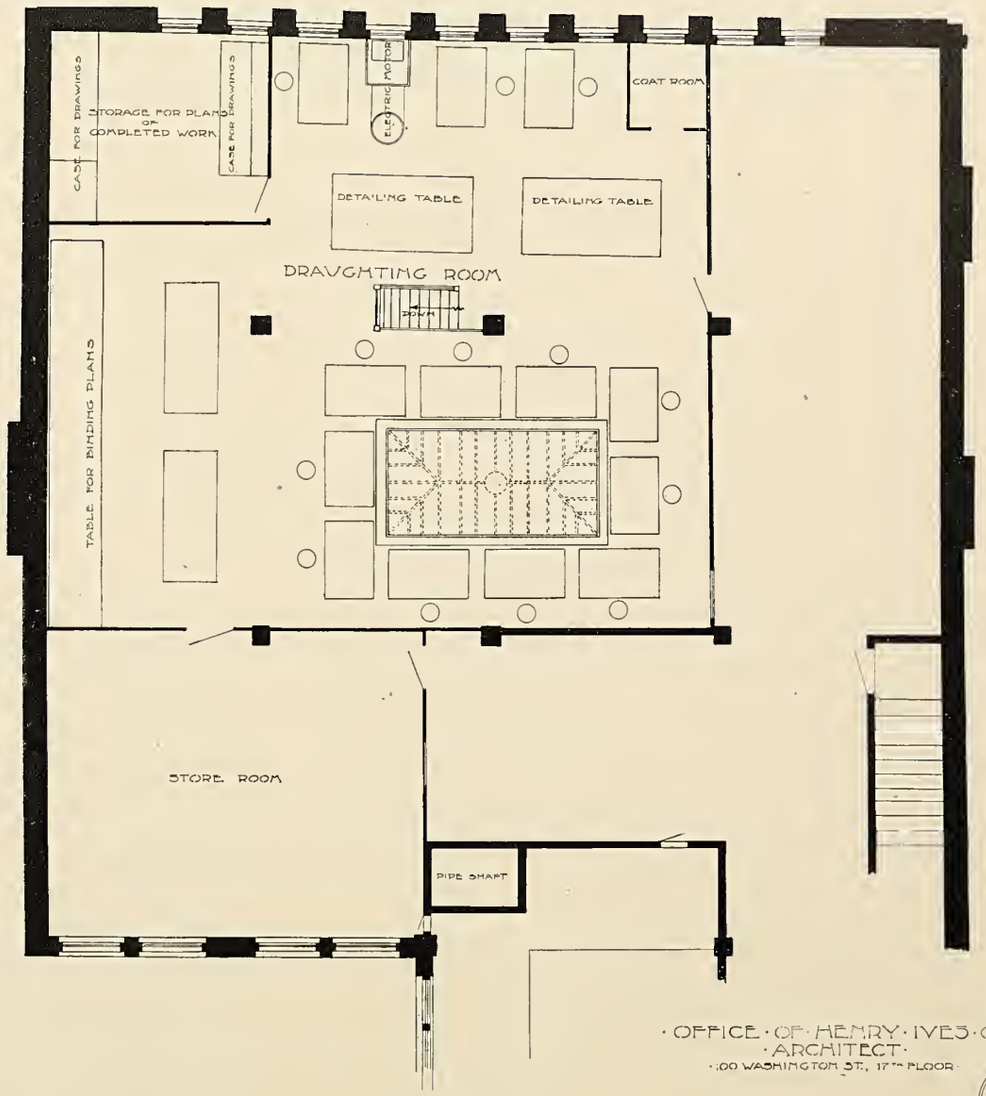
Don't you pine for the shine
Of the meadows fair an' fine,
For the lilied rills a-flowin',
For the woods with blossoms blowin',
For the world with beauty glowin'—
Don't you pine?

All this can be found at this season along the line of the Wiscousin Central. The farmhouses will shelter you, the superb hotels will welcome you, and there is every facility offered by the road for fast and convenient transportation, and lately the passenger agent has published a book full of illustrated and descriptive information regarding this country that always makes the man who takes "a day off" long for a week's or mouth's extensiou.



· OFFICE · OF · HENRY · IVES · COBB ·
· ARCHITECT ·
· 100 WASHINGTON ST., 16TH FLOOR

1

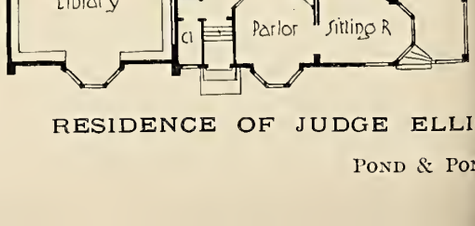


· OFFICE · OF · HENRY · IVES · COBB ·
· ARCHITECT ·
· 100 WASHINGTON ST., 17TH FLOOR ·

2

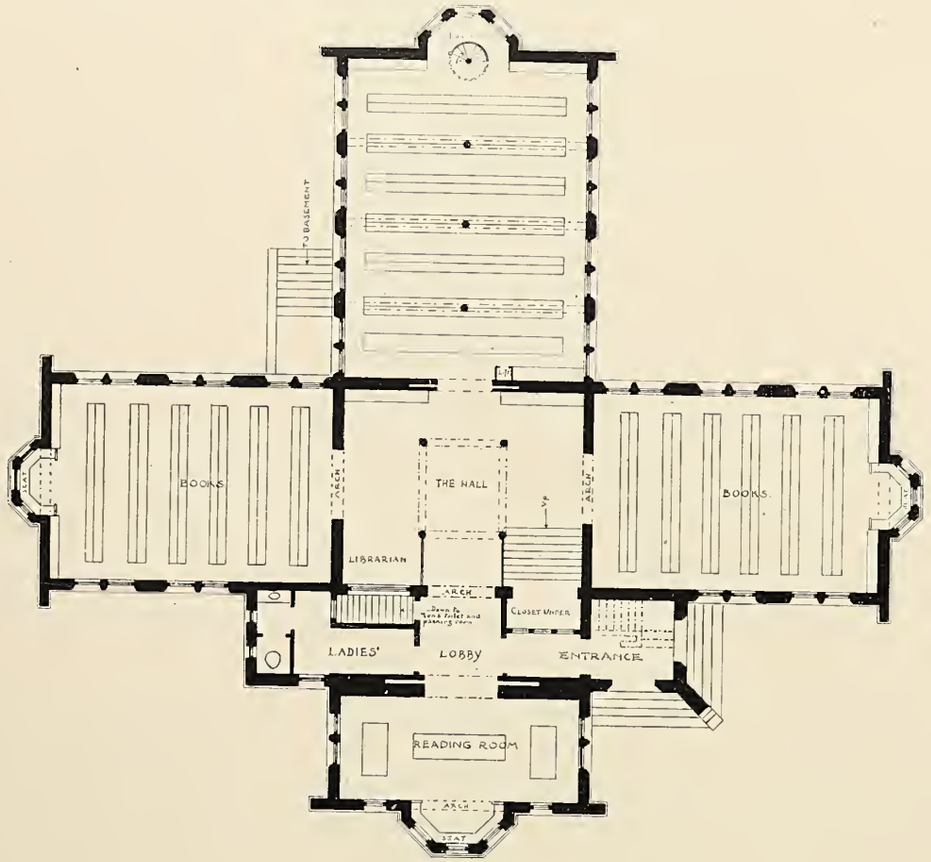




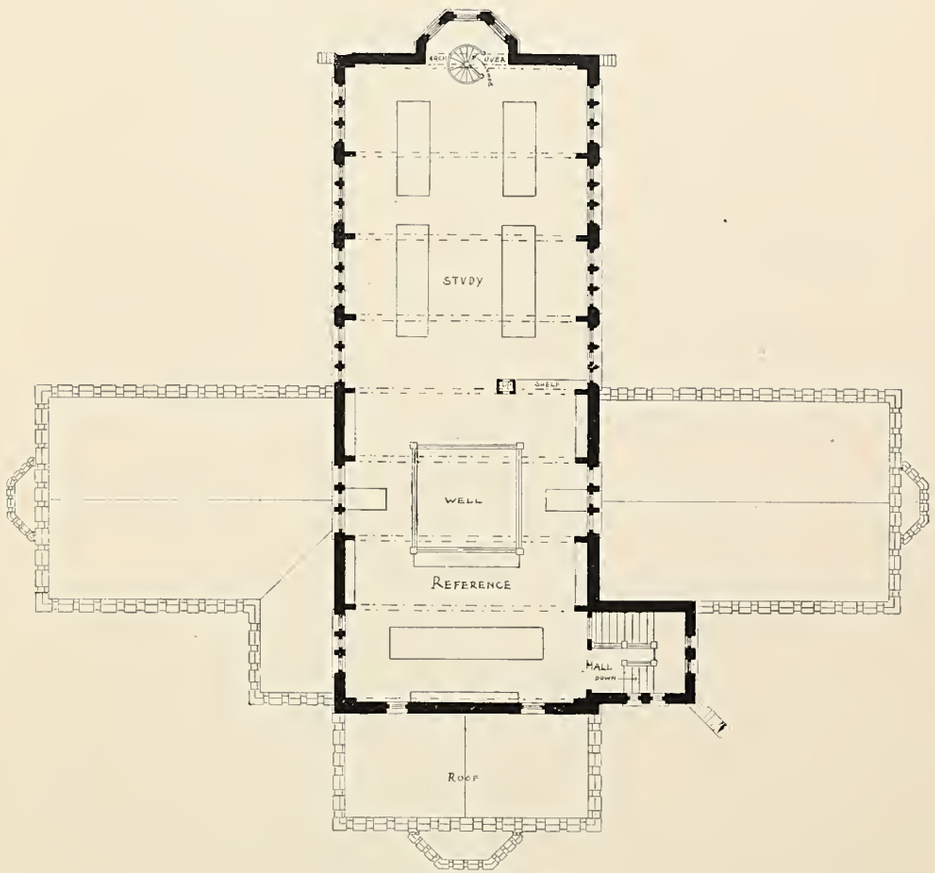


RESIDENCE OF JUDGE ELLIOTT

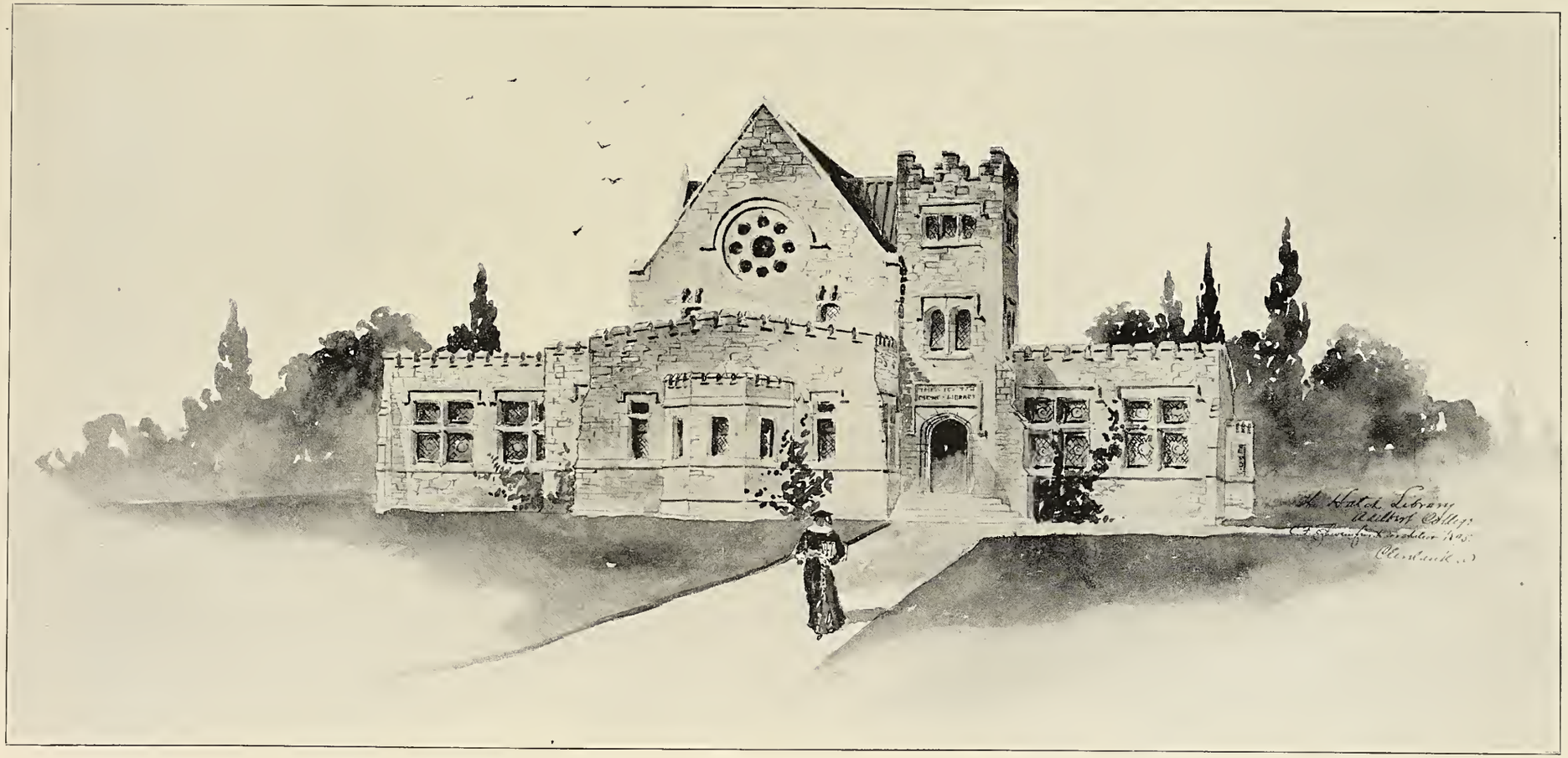
POND & POND, A



FIRST FLOOR
Scale.— ⅛ inch = 1 foot



SECOND FLOOR.
Scale. ⅛ inch = 1 foot



THE HATCH LIBRARY, ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

C. F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT.





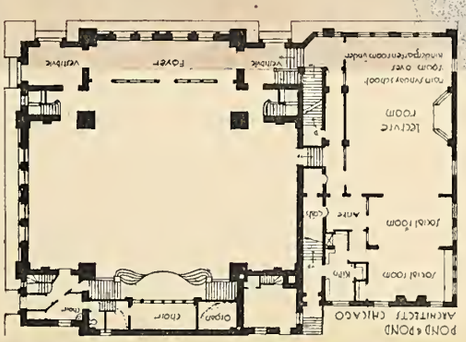
THONY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

ECTS, CHICAGO.



RECEPTION ROOM, OFFICE OF HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.





UNIVERSITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHICAGO.

POND & POND, ARCHITECTS.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.



REPRODUCTION OF GOLD MEDAL DIPLOMA AWARDED "THE INLAND ARCHITECT," CHICAGO, AT THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1894.

For Reproduction of Medal see Text.


VNIVERSITY CONGL CHVRCH. POND & POND ARCHITECTS.



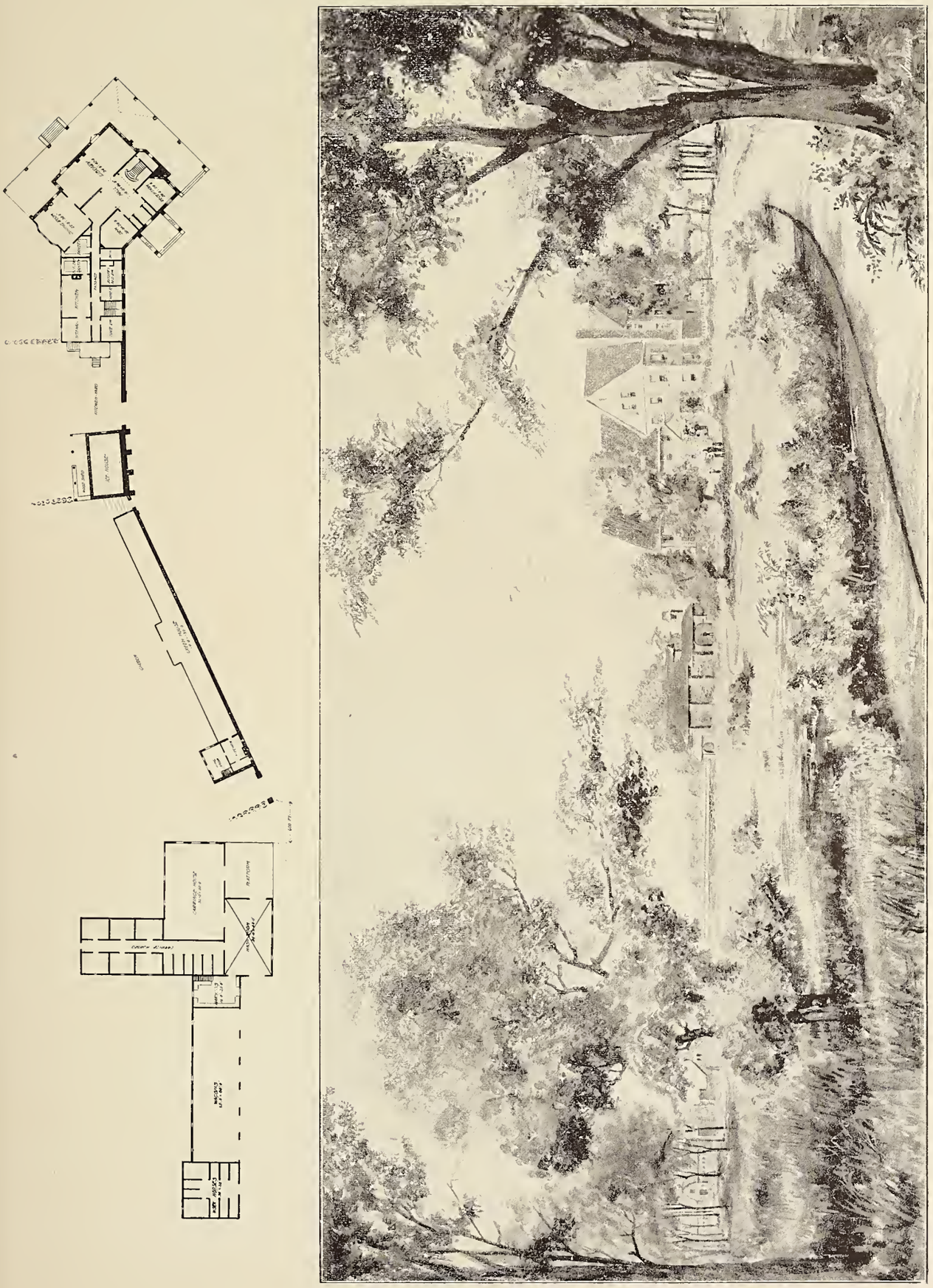
RESIDENCE OF WM. D. BOYCE, CHICAGO.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, ARCHITECT.



STUDIO BUILDING, CHICAGO.

HILL & WOLTERSDORF AND PARFITT BROS., ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS.



ROCKDALE FARM, COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECT HENRY IVES COBB.



WESTBURY HALL, RESIDENCE OF GENERAL JOS

HENRY IVES C



H T. TORRENCE AT WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND.

ARCHITECT.



WESTBURY HALL, RESIDENCE OF GENERAL JOSEPH T. TORRENCE AT WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND.

HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. JUNE, 1895. No. 5



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER,	D. H. BURNHAM,	W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT,	P. B. WIGHT,	IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN,	ALLEN B. POND,	J. R. WILLETT.
	C. E. ILLSLEY.	

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y.	G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio.	Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orauge, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y.	Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa.	Joseph F. Baumann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.	A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill.	C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Baron Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, unless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

Death of Architect James H. Marling.

In the death of Architect James Herbert Marling, of the firm of Marling & Johnson, at Buffalo, the profession loses one of its most honored members. Mr. Marling was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1857, and began his professional career in the offices of Darling & Curry of that city. Later he was engaged with Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Syracuse, and later of Chicago, and for a time was with S. S. Beman during the designing of Pullman, Illinois. In 1882 Mr. Marling formed a partnership with Mr. Silsbee, and opened a branch office at Buffalo. In 1888 the partnership terminated, and he entered into partnership with Herbert C. Burdette, which continued until the death of the latter in 1891. In 1892 the partnership with Mr. James A. Johnson was formed. While Mr. Marling was the architect of buildings for the Buffalo industrial fair of 1889, the Saturn Club, The Gees, and several other business blocks, it was mainly in the line of residence designing that his best work is to be seen. It was noted for its refinement of detail and for its color effects, which were quiet in tone and always in thorough keeping with the surroundings. Mr. Marling died on May 24, of apoplexy, after an illness of a few hours. He was president of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Architectural League of New York, both of which organizations have issued memorials expressive of the loss sustained by the profession in his death and extending sympathy to his family.

A Plan Selected for the Paris Exposition.

A final disposition, according to the press reports, has just been made in regard to a definite plan for the Paris Exposition of 1900. The plan adopted is by Bouvard and is in many respects different from the projects submitted by Ch. Gerault and others. Like the latter he retains the Trocadero and the Eiffel tower, but demolishes the Palais de l'Industrie and makes important changes in the present machinery hall. The main entrance as in M. Gerault's plan will be from the Champs Elysées and the entrance of honor will be by way of the avenue Marigny. On the right in entering the gate of honor will be the Beaux Arts Palace, and on the left the Exposition Art Palace, and these with the monumental bridge 197 feet wide, which will here span the Seine, will be the only permanent features remaining after the exposition. Other features will be much as those outlined by M. Gerault except that the disposition now seems to be to expend a much larger sum than was at first intended and eclipse the Columbian Exposition in every manner possible. The expenses it is closely estimated will exceed 100,000,000 francs or $20,000,000. Of this sum 8,000,000 francs will be paid for officers, workmen, attendants, etc. The buildings are estimated at 73,000,000 francs or about $15,000,000; 12,000,000 francs are to be spent in the landscape department and a fund of 7,000,000 francs will be reserved. Though these figures do not show as large a pro-expenditure as that made at Chicago, they give form to a gigantic undertaking and will probably be added to from time to time as the possibilities for further magnificence develop. In one feature the Columbian Exposition will not be

rivaled, and that is in the architectural effect of the buildings, as the cheapness of lumber here gave the architect a latitude securing massive effect that cannot be accomplished in Paris; but the architect there will, by his superior knowledge of the uses of iron, largely compensate for this by displaying superior constructive methods.

Professional Competitions Versus Hypnotism.

According to published reports hypnotism has not only become recognized by the medical profession and leading scientists have begun to analyze its qualities and purposes, but it has at last reached a practical development in the architectural profession. Its first appearance, it is true, is concerned with a somewhat unrecognized division — that of the "courthouse architect," but who knows how far its influence may extend or how general its practice become when the success which has attended its first appearance is generally known. The story goes that while the hundred and seventy odd architects were competing for a $500 prize in the Minnesota competition and at its close were wondering why Mr. Meyers was not found in the lobby of the hotel discoursing upon architecture and drawing vivid though somewhat fantastic word pictures of the abilities of his competitors, that this well-known figure in the competition field was absent. It seems that a new courthouse was proposed in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and the usual board of commissioners appointed. Enter the hypnotist, and the signing of a contract followed. A cash payment of $10,000 was its first condition with a second $10,000 to follow when plans were completed. This is as far as the matter seems to have progressed because of the trifling fact that no site has been secured and also a spasmodic revolt led by local contractors against the letting of contracts to parties selected by the architect, followed by an investigation not yet completed which has some sensational features. It seems that two of the commissioners and the clerk of the board went to Detroit and there made the contract. The clerk now talks about a division of money of which he secured a portion and makes other charges against his associates that is making the renowned Fort Uma a summer resort in climate to the torrid atmosphere which surrounds all concerned in this remarkable hypnotic exhibition. Of course the matter may end by the commissioners carrying out their agreement with Mr. Meyers, a result that we fear will so influence the profession that its votaries will eschew competitions, become professors of hypnotism, and instead of struggling for a $500 premium (to get) on a $2,000,000 state capitol seek to secure a $10,000 or $20,000 advance upon a $50,000 courthouse and the control of all the contracts.

Architect For Chicago Post Office Proposed.

The evident disposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to deviate from the usual practice of grinding out government buildings from the Supervising Architect's mill and to appoint an architect in private practice as architect of the new government building at Chicago has awakened considerable interest both in the profession and out of it. Although it has taken twelve years to educate the public and its representatives at Washington up to where the value of architecture as an art is recognized it seems that at last this has been accomplished in a degree. The repeated bills and reports relative to the incongruity of the system in vogue for producing government buildings has at last made an impression upon the public. This was no doubt largely aided by the practical illustration given by the buildings of the Columbian Exposition and especially by the direct comparison there of private and government work as seen in the contrast between the government building and those of the exposition. Then the repeated visits of the committees of the Institute to Washington in behalf of the several bills presented have been highly educational if not directly effective. The failure of the most recent and strongest effort to obtain this much sought for reform was a disappointment, but mitigated by the knowledge that while with a strong lobby such as usually supports bills having commercial bearing the McKaig bill would have passed in the last Congress, it was rather indifference than disapproval that caused it to be slighted and which allowed it to be pigeonholed by a venal chairman of committee. Many architects have disagreed with the plan outlined by the McKaig bill because of its competition feature; but the appointment of an architect for the Chicago building may prove a forcible object lesson showing the necessity for this very feature, especially when the appointing power is in the hands of a person of the peculiar character of the present Secretary of the Treasury. With an indifference approaching contempt for art and an abnormal belief in the right to appoint his friends to all positions in his gift without regard to their qualifications, the fate of the greatest local public building in the country hangs upon the thread of policy, and the capabilities of the most competent members of the profession are more than apt to be overlooked in favor of the political influence of lesser practitioners. It is true that the present law confines such appointment to the creating of a department in the Supervising Architect's office, and that the compensation which this will allow is inadequate and the architect appointed may be required to make considerable sacrifice in order to accept the position, all of which might be used as an excuse for appointing an architect of mediocre talent; but the best service can be obtained if sought for, and the Secretary knows where to find it, as no man's talent is so much in evidence as the architect's. It is certain, however, that whoever may be appointed will do all that his ability allows to make the building a success; and no matter in what degree, this deviation from the old method is sure to have a beneficial influence upon the McKaig bill when it is presented to the next Congress for passage.

Important Paper upon Building Ordinances.

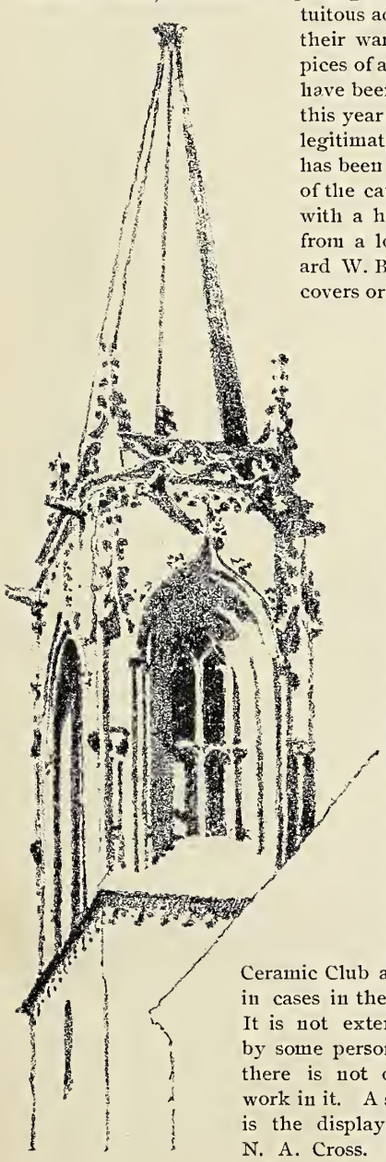
In the May number Mr. Dankmar Adler gave an important review of the present Chicago building ordinances, with observations upon the framing and municipal support of such laws in general. As the Chicago ordinance was almost entirely compiled by Mr. Adler, both in its direct framing and in review, his experience and opinion cannot be other than comprehensive and valuable. The appointment of Mr. Joseph Downey to the office of Commissioner of Buildings gives special emphasis to Mr. Adler's remarks, because in his hands the law will be carried out with absolute honesty and intelligence. It is rare that a city secures so comprehensive and beneficial a building ordinance as that in force in Chicago. It is still more rare to find it carried out without political interference.



ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

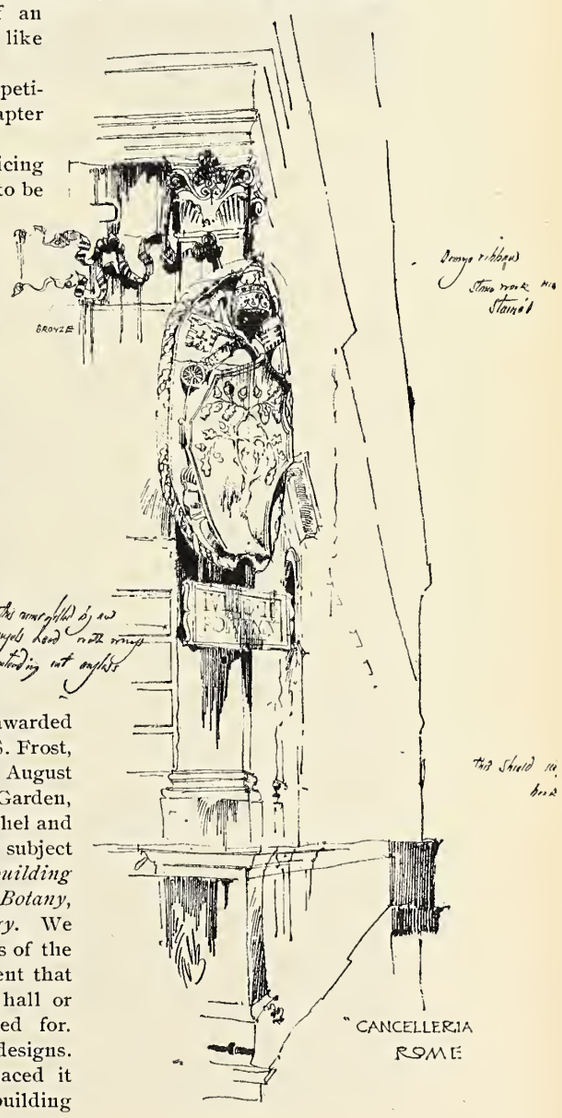
THE eighth annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club was opened to the public May 23, at the Art Institute. The exhibit occupies three skylighted rooms at the southeast end of the second story, and as to lighting and arrangement shows a great improvement over that of last year. Little attempt has been made to show off the exhibits by extraneous decorations. The few manufactured articles exhibited are pieces of genuine artistic value, and the enterprising shopkeepers who got much gratuitous advertising last year by having their wares exhibited under the auspices of an Architectural Sketch Club have been unable to do the same thing this year with a club of architects. A legitimate field for such operations has been found in the advertising part of the catalogue, itself a work of art, with a half-tone cover photographed from a low relief in plaster, by Richard W. Boch, after the manner of the covers originally used on the INLAND ARCHITECT. In this the advertisements are quite as attractive as the more important matter, and have made such an achievement possible from the revenue point of view.



The exhibitions of the club are necessarily of a composite character, and quite in accord with its composite nature. For the club now comprises not only students and draftsmen, but practicing architects and amateurs in the various arts connected with building. Besides architectural designs, sketches, studies, and pictorial renderings, there is much of what may be called decorative exhibits and designs for decoration. In addition to these there is a special exhibit of Ceramic decoration by members of the Chicago Ceramic Club and others. This is grouped in cases in the center of one of the rooms. It is not extensive but carefully selected by some person of critical judgment, for there is not one piece of "amateurish" work in it. A special feature of this exhibit is the display of decorated glass, by Mrs. N. A. Cross. The following is a list of the contributors, all from Chicago: Carol Aus, Frances N. Bond, Helen M. Clark, N. A. Cross, Mary C. Dibblee, Mrs. A. A. Frazee, Mrs. V. B. Jenkins, Florence D. Koehler, Sadie R. Little, Marie McCreery, Grace H. Peck, Mary A. Phillips, E. C. Silberhorn, Grace M. Standish, Mrs. L. M. Swartwout, Katharine Thomas, and Helen M. Topping.

The fault of all previous architectural exhibitions has been in the want of classification. Some attempt has been made in this one to keep sketches and renderings in one room. But this has been departed from to use them for filling wall spaces in other rooms. The decorative exhibits are mostly in the middle room and architectural designs proper are in the large room. But no attempt has been made to classify the exhibits in the catalogue. They would admit of an arrangement somewhat like the following:

1. Designs in competition for the Illinois Chapter Gold Medal for 1895.
2. Works of practicing architects, executed or to be executed.
3. Designs by practicing architects.
4. School and practice designs by students and draftsmen.
5. Renderings by architects' artists exhibited in their name.
6. Sketches and studies from ancient buildings.
7. Decoration by examples and by designs.



Of the first there are exhibited the designs of Elmer C. Jensen (to whom the gold medal has been awarded by the judges, Charles S. Frost, T. O. Fraenkel and August Fiedler), Hugh M. G. Garden, John Johnson, Fred Fischel and Charles E. Birge. The subject for competition was, *A building devoted to the study of Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy.* We have not seen the details of the project. But it is evident that a semicircular lecture hall or amphitheater was called for. This is seen in all the designs. All the competitors placed it in the front of the building

with the semicircle toward the entrance, except Mr. Garden, and from these four the best design was selected by the jury. But Mr. Garden's front elevation showed more originality and artistic detail than any other. and the execution of the drawings was



superior. The treatment of the subject by all the competitors was in the manner of the French school — that is to say: it was made a monumental rather than a practical building, and only plans and elevations were submitted.

The valuable part of any architectural exhibition, though not necessarily the most spectacular or pictorial, is that which shows the contemporaneous progress in the art; and for this we must look to the contributions of practicing architects — showing either work recently executed, in progress, or certain to be carried out. The most prominent of these are Adler & Sullivan, D. H. Burnham & Co., Holabird & Roche, W. A. Otis, Patton & Fisher, D. H. Perkins, Pond & Pond, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Clinton J. Warren and Willett & Pashley, of Chicago, and Richard M. Hunt, of New York. Adler & Sullivan, D. H. Burnham & Co., and Mr. Hunt are the only ones that show what the real work of an architect is.

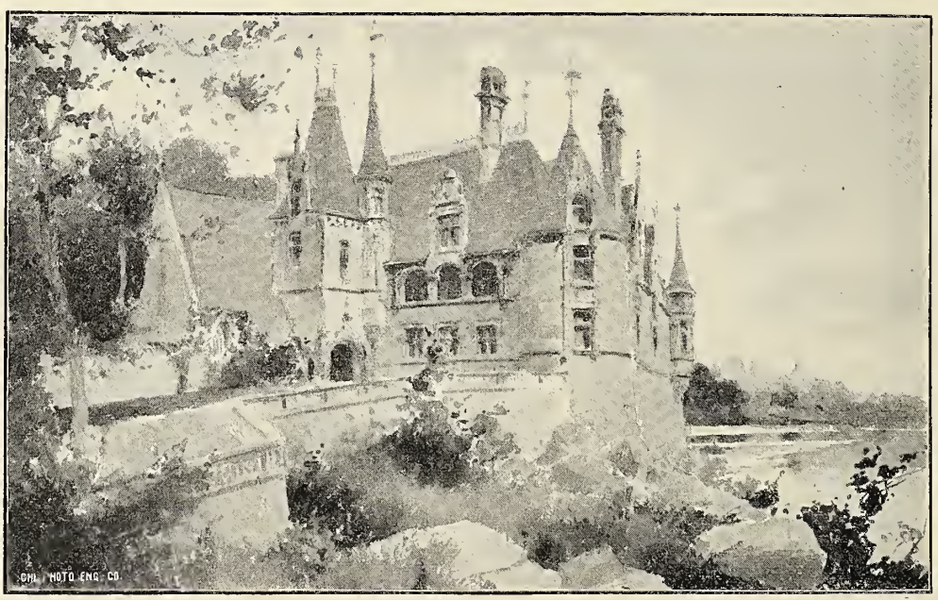
The whole process of exterior designing from the perspective study to the actual materials is exhibited in Mr. Sullivan's drawings, models, and terra cotta work for the Guaranty building at Buffalo. Here is the perspective of the whole building drawn and shaded in ink, and side by side are Mr. Sullivan's pencil drawings of ornament which he furnishes well-trained modelers who understand his motive, and photographs of the executed models. Terra cotta is shown in the unbaked state, and a section of the completed entrance is set up. The blocks have their shop numbers and are ready to be transferred to the building.

D. H. Burnham & Co. show specimens of the working drawings for three buildings about to be commenced. The Ellicott Square building, at Buffalo, the Mabley building, Detroit, and the Winnebago building, Chicago. All are what are generally called skyscrapers, and are of steel frame construction. In these contemporaneous works from one of the most prominent offices in America, we see an illustration of the want of purpose in design which has characterized the works of our leading architects for the past five years or more. Here are three buildings, all for nearly the same purpose and all distinguishable mainly for their great height, designed in three different styles of architecture. The Ellicott Square building is in the modern Renaissance style with Greek details, the Mabley is Romanesque, somewhat after the manner in which it was used by the late H. H. Richardson, and the Winnebago building is late French Gothic adapted to the use of enameled terra cotta. In neither of these designs can we trace the influence of the works of the late John W. Root. Considered as drawings they approach perfection, and show the methods used in the best regulated architects' offices both in drawing and re duplication of copies.

Two drawings from the office of Richard M. Hunt, of New York, are an excellent illustration of the method pursued in his office in the preparation of contract plans. They represent the front and side elevation and first and second story plans of a corner residence to be erected on Fifth Avenue, New York, on a lot 25 by 100 feet in size. The drawings are in outline only, yet as clear as it is possible to make them. The style is late Rouen Gothic in which Mr. Hunt has produced so many examples that it has almost become a fad with his younger imitators. This design is a scholarly reproduction not characterized by originality. While it shows how much can be made of the small city lots of New York in planning, it also demonstrates that the style is unsuitable for such a small building as interpreted in the design before us. As handled by Mr. Hunt this building looks only like one wing of a Gothic chateau.

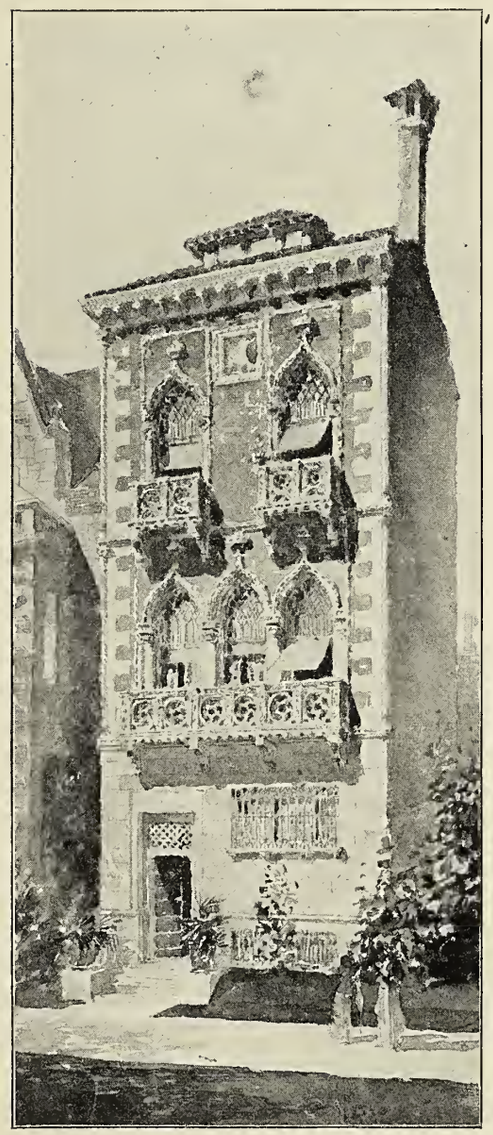
Holabird & Roche exhibit a colored perspective, admirably rendered, of a residence to be built on the Lake Shore drive in the Venetian Gothic style. It is a very pretty reproduction of the details of well known buildings on the Grand Canal.

Among the drawings of buildings in this class may be seen the remarkable coincidence in the designs for the central towers of two churches. No. 232 is a perspective in line shaded of the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. No. 185 is a perspective in color of the First Baptist Church, Hyde Park, by Patton & Fisher. The central towers on these two designs are almost identical in general design and proportion. Each is a sixteen-sided tower, with four corner turrets and four



dormer windows between them. It would not do to say that they are repetitions of Mr. Beman's tower on St. Paul's Universalist church, because the exemplar of them all happens to be hung in the same room, in the original design for Trinity church, Boston, by the late H. H. Richardson, exhibited by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, but not bearing Richardson's name. Nor would it do to

say that the latter firm had copied Richardson's tower, as, having had some part in erecting it they may have a copyright on it. But we think that poetical justice would have been done had the hanging committee procured a good representation of the tower of Saragossa to hang in line with these three others. It is an old story that Richardson copied the Saragossa tower. But it was a very insignificant affair though in very good Gothic, considering that it was in Spain. Richardson enlarged and ennobled it in the eyes of all who have seen his work. He has actually made the Saragossa tower famous while before it was comparatively unknown. But he has not needed. copyists to make *his* work famous.



The ink and pencil perspective of Trinity church as it is to be when completed, exhibited by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, has proved to be the most attractive thing in the exhibition. Every visitor, professional or otherwise, stops before it, and it is a veritable shrine for the younger architects. We hope it is only through an oversight that the name of Richardson has failed to appear on either the picture or catalogue. It is well known that Richardson did not originally design the west front of Trinity as it was built, but as we see it in this perspective with a slight change in details. Like many others he had his differences with the building committee. He conceded to make his west end ugly and then leave it unfinished to save his tower and interior. He often told his friends what he had intended to do and what he expected to do if he should live to complete it. Then why not let posterity believe that *all* of Trinity is Richardson's work and that it is being completed *under the direction* of his pupils and successors?

In the next class of exhibits, designs of practicing architects, not certainly executed or to to be executed, we find contributions from G. R. & A. R. Dean, Wilson Eyre, Jr., Ferry & Clas, Ernest Flagg, Flanders & Zimmerman, Guenzel & Hibbard, James Lord Brown, Geo. W. Maher, Oliver W. Marble, Louis Mullgardt, Frederick W. Perkins, John Sutcliffe, John M. Van Osdel, H. H. Waterman, and P. J. Weber's competitive design for the Washington State Capitol.

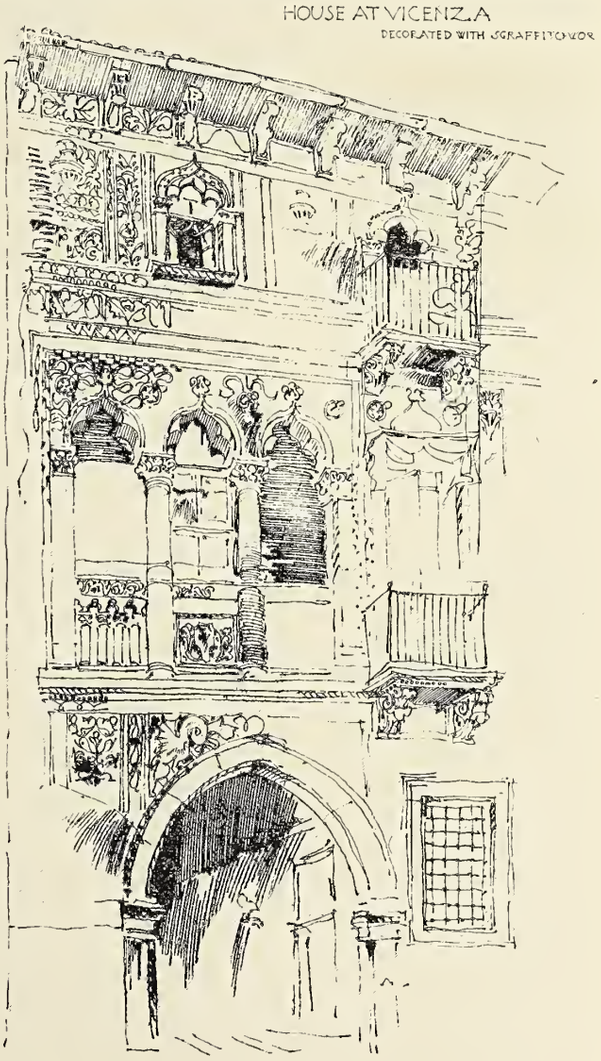
The largest display is made by Ernest Flagg, of New York, one of the apostles of the modern French school in all its purity; or impurity if you like. But he is a great designer in his way and his drawings are models of the best work of the French school. Were he a Frenchman and in France, such work would put him in the front rank. But we are not in France.

Of school and practice designs by students and draftsmen, we here have contributions which fairly show the present condition of the several architectural schools and their influence upon the younger practitioners, from John Comes, Cudell & Herz, T. O. Fraenkel, J. Friedlander, Paris, H. Hornbostel, Fred M. Mann, Gold Medalist of the *Beaux Arts* Society Competition, L. Henry Morgan, Paris, O. C. Rixson, Schmid & Schieden, R. E. Schmidt, John Van Pelt, Paris, and Frank L. Wright.

Of the class of renderings by architects' artists exhibited in their name we here have drawings by Lawrence Buch, E. Bell Crockett, Henry F. Griesbach, Ernest F. Guilbert, Herbert Hale, Paris, and Harry Dodge Jenkins. The most artistic of these are water colors from the brush of Ernest F. Guilbert.

The greatest interest attaches to the sketches and studies from ancient buildings. Here is a list of those contributing to the most interesting part of the exhibition: Wm. Jean Beauly, of Joliet, Illinois, Chas. E. Birge, Chas. Francis Browne, Dudley C. Chaffee, Chas. F. Eppinghausen, Elmer Gray, Morris Grant Holmes, Myron H. Hunt, W. B. Mundie, W. T. Partridge, Albert R. Ross, C. H. B. Schaefer, R. C. Spencer, Jr., and Edward T. Wilder.

The following contribute either decorative or actual examples. The Geo. E. Androvette Company, stained glass; Carl Beil, plaster casts; Oliver D. Grover, mural paintings; Fred Hahn, carving; J. & R. Lamb, church decorations; Frank L. Linden, decorated glass; Christina M. Reade, designs for stained glass and wall decoration; A. H. Revell & Co., chandeliers; George L. Schreiber, mural decoration; The Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company,



drawings by J. A. Holzer; William Watson, carving; and the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, the latter being the most prominent among the exhibits of artistic design applied to manufactures, and illustrated by a photogravure plate in this number.

Those in this exhibit of greatest value from the artist's point of view are the models in plaster, direct from the modeler's hand, for hardware to be cast in bronze or silver, and in some cases electroplated with gold. Here also are exhibited samples of

bronze casting direct from the molds showing the precision with which the design is reproduced for commercial purposes, so that anyone can see how little of handwork and polishing is required to prepare them for the subsequent processes of coloring and lacquering, after which they are ready for use. There is a beautiful specimen of finished bronze casting designed for a small drinking fountain recessed in a wall. The water issues from the mouth of a fish who is just rising from the water which is divided in tiny waves falling from his shiny back. The conventionalism is sufficient to atone for the apparent inconsistency of representing water in a vertical plane.

That which most attracts the eye is the large collection of illustrations of the new art called "Yale Stylo-Chiselry," which is an improved process of etching on metallic plates, invented by John Baynes, of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, under whose supervision they have been prepared. This is a very old art as originally practiced by covering the metal with wax and removing the parts which are to be cut with acid. Some years ago it was revived by Miss Louise McLaughlin of Cincinnati, of whose work many beautiful examples were exhibited in the Ohio room of the Woman's Building, at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. But the "Yale Stylo-Chiselry" process admits of indefinite reproduction, and even of reduction. The delicacy of the process is shown by a small sample in the Persian style of perforated brass from a very thin sheet mounted on a velvet background. This deceived many persons into supposing either that it was made of interlaced brass wire, or was an electro-deposit on lace. The method is applicable either to shallow or deep cutting for decorating the surface or to complete perforation in the production of grille work. The best work done thus far consists in the production of memorial brasses, inscriptions and pictorial tablets. The process admits of producing relief as well as incised lettering, and the deeply bitten grounds can be toned down by artificial coloring with acids, producing such striking effects as are seen in "The Angel of Death," and "Napoleon Bonaparte."

The perforated tablets exhibited are wonderfully striking. They are backed in some cases with velvet and in others with dark polished woods. No inlays have yet been made, but it is intended to use the perforated brass for inlaying marble. The two materials will receive a polish at the same time and the effect of damascened work will be obtained. In this a great field will be opened for the architects in decorative design, and the different applications will be numerous.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company are entitled to the greatest credit for the encouragement they have given to the best artists that can be obtained. In designing their various products, they employ women as well as men, and all the work is subjected to a severe critical judgment. They have found that artists must be versed in all the practical processes employed in order to produce the best results, and hence they are employed constantly, so that their works are really a school of design. They are among the few manufacturers who have encouraged art for art's sake, and not alone for profit.

The exhibition will close about the time this is in print, yet it is a pleasure to record words of encouragement for the enthusiastic young club which may well be proud to assume the responsibility for it. It has dropped the word "sketch" from its title during the past year, and many of the older architects have joined it. Still its Bohemianism is the ruling element. May it ever be young in spirit if not in years.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF NINETEEN HUNDRED.

BY JOHN E. YOUNGBERG.

THE traveler who by chance or arrangement spent the last Christmas holidays in Paris, and particularly that child of fortune who had seen the World's Fair at Chicago, had here the pleasure of examining the competitive plans for the distribution of the groups of exhibits or buildings, for the modification or removal of the existing buildings left over from other expositions and the transportation facilities, and of making a mental calculation upon how the architects of France proposed to inclose and embellish this exposition of expositions. And viewing the "Kilometres of Architecture" as the vast number of drawings were sarcastically referred to by *Le Petite Journal*, the traveler was surprised at the extent these conservative promulgators had been influenced by certain striking successes of the World's Columbian Exposition. About 150 architects or firms submitted plans, but only 107 were numbered, entitling them to be judged. A large room was devoted to the "Hors de Concours" and among them were some of the most ridiculous and grotesque ideas imaginable. About the most insane of these was a scheme to reproduce Mt. Vesuvius with the exhibit inside and the constant discharge of fire from the crater. It reminded the Chicagoan of the scheme to fill in the lake front and house the World's Fair under one gigantic tent.

Of the 107 competitors 18 were awarded places. There were 3 firsts, 3 seconds, and 2 thirds, etc. The three individual firsts were Messrs. Ch. Girault, Paulin and Henard. The administration did not agree to accept any awarded project. The architects for the various buildings will be chosen, as was the case in the World's Fair.

The majority of competitors contemplate a free use of the river Seine and its quays for attractions corresponding to our Midway Plaisance — and to make the river offset our lake and lagoons. The architect, Mr. Ch. Girault, whose project was one of the first three premiated and whose plan I have in mind during this article, and which occupies a page in this number, made a study of the main artery between the four awkward divisons of the area to be filled, namely, the Palace of Industry and ground to the river, the Esplanade des Invalides on the opposite bank. Then the Champ-de-Mars and to cross the Seine again for the Trocadero.

M. Girault proposes to demolish all existing exposition buildings except the Trocadero and the Palace of Industry. The latter fronting the Champs-Elysées has been the scene of the annual salons, and here is proposed the Grand Entrée d'Honneur to the exposition, and to be further embellished with an exterior colonnade and galleries.

A domed structure is placed on the river side of the palace, and the two not having a parallel frontage are cleverly connected with a circular vestibule.

The domed structure is flanked by peristyles to the river, across which is shown a wide and handsome bridge of two spans with pavilions in the center. These buildings to contain the Retrospective Arts, Groups I, II, III. A curious tower also adorns this side with outside spiral staircases, elevators, cafés, etc., and the Belt line elevated road crosses the river at this boundary. Opposite this new bridge on the left bank of the Seine is the Esplanade des Invalides, in the center of which is placed the Electrical building approached by long peristyles.

It was surprising to note the emphasis made by the majority with reference to the proper exhibition of this industry as it occupies the place of honor. (In this connection I overheard a Yankee from "Down East" somewhere remark sarcastically, "Yes, and they'll have to call on Uncle Sam for the whole gol darned apparatus." Here was an American.) Behind the electrical groups IV and V is the Hotel des Invalides, where rests Napoleon I.

A short cut from here to the "Champ-de-Mars" is by Avenue Motte Piquet, and it is proposed to make this by an elevated walk and the Belt line. The other way is by the river or quays, in distance about a mile. The proposition to place the foreign attractions here is well studied, as it would develop a main artery between the two great divisions, and like at Chicago the multitude would be found here — notwithstanding that Paris without the Exposition is quite a "Midway."

In the Champ-de-Mars, M. Girault proposes to demolish all present buildings, leaving the Eiffel tower to which he proposes the addition of wings to the right and left to extend above the main arch of the base, and to be constructed of glass and iron destined for the conservatories for the horticultural display. In the Champ-de-Mars are placed the exhibitions of Machinery, Liberal Arts, Agriculture, Mines, Transportation, Horticulture, etc., and on the Quai the War and Marine, including groups VI to XVI inclusive, and a separate building is proposed for each exhibit.

On the right bank of the Seine, opposite the Champ-de-Mars is the Trocadero above the park which remains. The inclined approach from the Quai is to be embellished with a peristyle similar to the ones flanking St. Peter's at Rome, and in which connection at either axis will be the Colonization exhibit XVII. The Quai connecting the Trocadero with the Palace of Industry is also lined with foreign buildings and minor exhibits, cafés, concerts, etc. The Belt line elevated also passes here.

Up to the time of my departure from Paris four weeks since nothing definite had been given out regarding the final disposition of the buildings. The only work commenced for the exposition is the tunnel to the station of the underground railroad which will land visitors on the Quai of the Esplanade des Invalides.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN auswer to a request by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a report upon the collection and disposal of garbage, Health Officer Woodard submitted the following report, which was prepared by Harry C. McLean, chief clerk of the health department.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

This department, pursuant to your instructions, undertook months ago a special investigation as to the best method of collecting and disposing of garbage and dead animals within the limits of the District of Columbia, with the view of submitting its findings to you for use in the preparation of the report that, by direction of an act approved August 7, 1894, you are to make to Congress at its present session.

It is with regret that I am compelled to state that this all-important question has not received such attention and consideration as it deserves, because the unexpected outbreak of smallpox within the District has for mouths engrossed the time and attention of myself and chief clerk.

This problem cannot receive too careful consideration, or too thorough investigatiou. The greatest amount of study and labor devoted to a research into the fullest and most comprehensive scientific views on this subject would be no more than its gravity calls for.

The various methods for the disposal of garbage already in vogue should, too, receive personal examination and study, that the results attained both from an economic and an hygienic standpoint might be properly stated. Without such study and examination no conclusions worthy of serious consideration can be advanced.

The current work of this department, augmented by the unremitting labor entailed in the suppression of smallpox, has precluded the possibility of any personal examination of the respective garbage plants beyond the most hurried one that was made at Philadelphia and Atlantic City, and have therefore been compelled to content myself with the collection of such data as could be obtained by correspondence with the municipal authorities of the largest cities in this country. Communications were sent soliciting information on this subject to the mayors of over one hundred of the largest cities in the country. Most of them replied at length, while a few made no answer to the queries.

Of the reports received, the only ones giving information or data of any value are:

Atlantic City, N. J., and Muncie, Ind.—Disposing of garbage by the M. V. Smith system of cremation.

Atlanta, Ga.—By the Dixon cremation system.

Augusta, Ga.—Burned in open air.

Boston, Mass.—By the New England system of reductiou.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—By dumping at sea.

Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich., aud Milwaukee, Wis.—By the Merz system of reduction.

Baltimore, Md.—By hauling into the country for fertilizing purposes.

Columbus, Ga.—By dumping into ravines in suburbs of city.

Columbus, Ohio.—By dumping outside of the city and covering with ashes.

Cleveland, Ohio.—By dumping into the lake.

Harrisburg, Pa.—By dumping into swamp outside of city.

Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., and Lowell, Mass.—By the Engle system of cremation.

Kansas City, Mo.—By dumping part in river, and delivering part at the desiccating works.

Lincoln, Neb.—By dumping in salt meadows.

Los Angeles, Cal.—By the Donegan system of cremation.

Louisville, Ky.—By dumping on lots at the outskirts of the city.

Manchester, N. H.—By hauling into country for fertilizing purposes, and food for hogs.

Minneapolis, Minn.—By dumping in ravines outside of city limits, and hauling away for fertilizing purposes.

Newark, N. J.—By dumping in salt meadows.

Nashville, Tenn.—By dumping in the river.

Omaha, Neb.—By dumping on sandy soil outside city.

Portland, Maine.—By hauling to the country and feeding to swine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—By the Arnold system of reduction; also the M. V. Smith and Dowling systems of cremation.

Pensacola, Fla.—By burning in open air.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—By the Rider system of cremation.

Portland, Oregon.—By cremation, a local invention; no name given; a total failure so pronounced.

Providence, R. I.—By hauling to the country and feeding to swine. The Simonin system was in use, but now abandoned.

Rochester, N. Y.—By hauling to the country and feeding to swine; also for fertilizing purposes.

Richmond, Va.—Savannah, Ga., aud Salt Lake City, Utah.—By the Engle system of cremation.

St. Louis, Mo.—By the Merz system of reduction.

San Francisco, Cal.—By burning in open air, covering with ashes and chloride of lime.

St. Paul, Minn.—By hauling into the country for fertilizing purposes.

Scranton, Pa.—By the Vivartas system of cremation.

Toledo, Ohio.—By hauling into the country for fertilizing purposes.

Wheeling, W. Va.—By the M. V. Smith system of cremation.

Wilmington, Del.—By the Brown system of cremation. Exhibits are filed from each of these cities.

The exhibits give the population of the respective cities, amount of garbage handled, cost, whether executed under contract or by the city aud other information of interest, all in concise form, rendering it unnecessary to embody in this report the several details.

There are many patented systems in vogue for the destruction, etc., of garbage, yet it will be seen that out of the forty-four large cities named herein but twenty have availed themselves of auy of said systems.

The systems best known to the public, the practical workings of which have, with the exception of a few, been thoroughly tested, are: Cremation—Anderson, C. A. Ball, M. V. Smith, Brown, G. H. Warner, Douegan, Vivartas, Dixon, Rider, Dowling, Philadelphia Chemical Incinerating Company, Engle and McKay; reduction—Holthaus, Arnold, Mechalski, Merz, New England Construction Company, Simoni, Sanitation Fertilizing Company, Sanitary and Economic Company and Chemical Garbage Reduction Company.

Exhibits giving explanations of the differeut systems were appended to this most concise report, and the suggestion was offered that a number of the cities named be persoually visited, so that the best system may be claimed for operation in the national capitol.

AN ARCHITECT'S ADVICE TO CHURCH COMMITTEES.

IN a pamphlet entitled "How to Build a Church," architect S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, outlines a course of procedure in his dealiugs with church committees which is so worthy of imitation that it merits publication. In this attempt to educate in architectural procedure, this most "difficult" class, the church committee, Mr. Badgley says:

"Having decided to build, almost the first step toward the enterprise should be the selection of an architect. Many think their first need to be plans and specifications; but an architect is required before plans and specifications are obtaiued; aud after they are obtaiued, an architect is needed. Plans are but instruments of service. The first requisite is the architect. Consequently, the best method of selecting an architect is among the first questions that present themselves to the individual or committee who coutemplate the erection of a building.

"I would answer this question by sayiug, select your architect just as you would your physician, lawyer, artist, sculptor or dentist. Men of these professions are selected on the basis of their professional merit and iutegrity of character. You would not think of passing judgment ou the professional merit of a physician by examining his prescription, uor of a lawyer by reading his brief; and yet the average man who has never studied medicine or law, is quite as competent to pass judgment on such a basis as to determine the merits of an architect by examining his sketches. Supposing a case in hand in which the best professional skill in any of the above named lines is required. How many doctors, lawyers, artists, etc., would enter a 'free-for-all' competitiou, and submit a prescription, brief, portrait, statue or set of teeth, to be judged by a committee of non-professionals along these lines, and returned with or without a thank-you, if it did not please? What class of men in these professions would enter such a race? Would you want the services of such a class? The best architects are to be had on the same terms as the best men in other professions. A resolution to select architecture by free competition is a resolve to use inferior talent.

"There are other objections to the competition method of selecting an architect. The fees paid for architecture are not based ou the supposition that a large percentage of the work should be done free. The architect who serves his client well has no time to devote to free competitions.

"Au architect, to get the best results, should be in closer touch with his client than is possible iu the case of competitions. In the very nature of the case, competitions are largely guessing-matches, but they have a still worse feature in that they offer a premium on deception, and too often result iu the work being awarded to the most unscrupulous rather than the most efficient competitor.

"You are not selecting a picture, uor a man because he can draw a picture. What you want is a mau who is most likely to get you the best results for the money you propose to invest in a building. To decide on such a man you need other evidence than a sketch or promise made for the occasiou.

"For the above reasons I believe that the so-called free-competition method is the very poorest one for selectiug an architect or architectural services.

"Having selected and appointed your architect, what next?

"Be honest with him, as you expect him to be with you. Do not uame to him as the cost of your proposed building about twenty-five per cent less than you really expect to spend; this is both unfair and unwise.

"Do not ask your architect to guarantee that the cost of your building shall not exceed any fixed amount. You may want to get the most possible building for the least possible iuvestment—most people do—but you do not want to put your architect in a positiou where he must omit something of a vital importance to your building or lose his comuission.

"It is often quite impossible for an architect to say with any degree of certainty what a building he has designed may cost, even though he may be ever so sure what it ought to cost. Location, lack of bidders, and other local causes beyoud the control of an architect, may affect the cost.

"An architect may design a building which he knows could be built with a reasonable profit to the contractor for, say $20,000; aud yet, if some responsible contractor cannot be secured to undertake the work for that amouut, the buildiug will cost more than it ought to, and the architect is uot to blame for it.

"The architect who has been commissioned to do your work is removed from all temptation to misrepresent matters. If you ask for more building than your appropriatiou would erect, he will tell you so. He is at once your confidential adviser and agent, whose duty it is to work out your problem, taking iuto account fully all the necessities of your case, the various requirements of your building, etc.; and if it requires preliminuary sketches by the dozeu to reach a decisiou as to these matters, he will make theui cheerfully, knowing that he is uot working on au uncertainty.

"Having by a full aud free interchange of thought, preliminary sketches, etc., decided on the nature of your proposed building, let your architect have free scope; that is, let him be the architect. It generally takes three parties to erect a building: the owner, the architect and the contractor. You will find plenty to occupy your atteution as the "party of the first part." It is often the case, especially in building churches and other public buildings, that no one takes an owner's interest in the enterprise, and the buildings suffer in consequeuce.

"Lend all the assistance you can in your capacity, but do not dictate every line and detail to your architect, who will, of course, always concede your wishes within the limits of professional restrictions, and will generally either give you what you want, or convince you that you do not want it.

"Have your plans, specifications and detail drawings carefully studied and prepared before submitting them for bids, so that contractors may thoroughly understand what they are biddiug on, and, if possible, there may be no changes after the contracts are let. Time spent ou plans is not wasted, as many seem to think.

"Never let a contract to any but a reliable mechanic. No

amount of watching or supervision will make a dishonest man honest, or a poor mechanic do good work.

"Always have architectural supervision of the work where practicable.

"Good architecture saves more than its cost, and adds many times its cost to the value of a building.

"Twenty years of practical experience and careful observation have led me to reach the above conclusions and adopt the methods herein outlined as a basis of operation.

"I am in receipt of so many letters which, while honest in their intent, give evidence of a misunderstanding of what I believe to be the correct method of procedure, that I take the opportunity of stating what I believe to be a correct creed for both owners and architects."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, Chicago. Patton & Fisher, architects.

House for J. L. Cochran, N. Edgewater, Chicago. Geo. W. Maher, architect.

Residence of J. C. Scales, Buena Park, Chicago. Geo. W. Maher, architect.

Residence of J. C. Brocklebank, N. Edgewater, Chicago. Geo. W. Maher, architect.

Residence of R. J. Morrow, N. Edgewater, Chicago. Geo. W. Maher, architect.

Main Building for Puget Sound University, Tacoma, Wash. Geo. Wesley Bullard, architect.

Young Men's Hall, Puget Sound University, Tacoma, Wash. Geo. Wesley Bullard, architect.

Double Residence for Frank T. Dwyer, Detroit, Mich. Edw. C. Van Leyen, architect.

Residence for Frank I. Bennett, Chicago. Fraenkel & Schmidt, architects.

Residence for J. L. Cochran, Edgewater, Chicago. E. D. Heinemann, architect.

Premiated Design for General Plan, Paris Exposition of 1900.

An English Entrance.

A French Entrance.

Photogravure Plate: Residence of John T. Davis, St. Louis, Mo. Peabody & Stearns, architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition..

Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., gift of N. P. Coburn, Newton, Mass. Peabody & Stearns, architects, Boston; also interior view of same.

Whitin Library for Doane College, Crete, Neb. G. R. and A. R. Dean, architects, Chicago.

Chicago Historical Society Building, Chicago. Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

Residence of William McMillan, St. Louis, Mo. Eames & Young, architects. Residence in May number stated to be that of Mr. McMillan was residence of W. H. Thornburgh.

Residence of J. G. Chapman, Van Deventer Place, St. Louis, Mo. Eames & Young, architects.

Residence at Indianapolis, Ind. Vonnegut & Bohn, architects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING FOR ART STUDENTS. By J. H. Morriss. London: Longman's. Chicago: McClurg. 60 cents.

Though it does not so state, yet this work is, in the main, an abridgment of the same author's "Practical Plane and Solid Geometry." The writer has used the larger work for years. The subject of the work permits of little originality, but it is well arranged so that little time is taken in finding such information as may be desired. The definitions, descriptions and statements are well and clearly expressed; the diagrams to which they refer are usually on the pages opposite to them which is quite convenient. Anyone in need of such a book will find it helpful. We know of none of its kind that is more so.

LETTERING OF WORKING DRAWINGS. By J. C. L. Fish, C.E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. D. Van Nostrand Company: New York, 1894. A. C. McClurg & Co.: Chicago.

This is the first book that has been published in a new field of architectural and engineering literature. Mr. Fish proposes to show draftsmen how to letter all kinds of drawings to best advantage. There have been many publications of "Alphabet Books," which have been of little practical utility to architects, for they have only shown the different styles of letters as used in printing and illumination. It is well known that engineers' drawings are distinguishable by the clean and clear lettering seen on them, while architects' drawings are generally very carelessly lettered. The custom of elaborate lettering seems to have grown up with engineers through the preciseness of their occupation; but much time is wasted in their offices by lettering drawings in imitation of type printing. It seems as if the education of engineers' draftsmen was commenced with learning how to print, just as drug clerks commence by learning how to put up neat parcels, neither of which have any direct relation to these professions except as accessories. Much time could be saved in engineers' offices by adopting Mr. Fish's system, which is a mean between the over-nicety of engineers and the carelessness of architects, and architects have much to learn from this book. Most of the styles of lettering explained can be executed free hand with different kinds of pens, and none of them are in imitation of type printing. Plainness and perspicacity are the essential elements of all good lettering on drawings. The engineers generally attain these qualities and the architects do not. Of late years if their plans were not lettered in the old careless and clumsy way they have been illustrations of the flights of fancy of romantically disposed young men, who have put so much art into their letters that few can read them. We have seen drawings that appeared to be covered with undecipherable hieroglyphics, and word puzzles. These might be very fine for the virtuosi who attend sketch club meetings, but are wormwood and gall to the plain mechanics who do most of the reading in working drawings. A much-needed reform would be effected by following some of the plain and clear types of letters, easily made with a pen, which Mr. Fish says are good things for engineers to use. He does not give any special advice to architects, but gives three plates of "Styles Taken from Working Drawings" at the end of the book, which he says are mainly used for architectural drawings. As he does not say that they are examples to follow, we presume they are illustrations of "how not to do it," for they show much of the spasmodic aberrations which we have just referred to, and are the latest *mode* of the drafting rooms.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA — SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Professor Laird, of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, announces that the Traveling Scholarship in architecture of the University of Pennsylvania was awarded Saturday, April 20, by the jury appointed for that purpose, to Percy Ash, of Philadelphia. H. L. Duhring, Jr., of the senior class of the School of Architecture, attained second place. This scholarship yields $1,000 annually for travel and study in Europe, and is awarded upon the terms of the competition, one portion of which requires examinations in the history of architecture, in practical building construction, in French reading and in freehand drawing; while the other part is based on an elaborate programme in design. This year there were six competitors, two of whom were draftsmen in Philadelphia architects' offices, this being permitted under the scholarship regulations. The drawings were sent to New York and exposed in the rooms of the Architectural League, where they were viewed by a jury consisting of Messrs. Napoleon Le Brun, Stanford White, Thomas Hastings, Edward H. Kendall and John Galen Howard, of New York, and C. Howard Walker, of Boston. Mr. Ash is a graduate of the University, and has been a draftsman in the offices of Messrs. Cope & Stewardson and other prominent architects of Philadelphia.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

Office of the Inland Architect,
Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1895.

The expansion of trade, manufacturing, building and general industrial activity is slow, but on the whole, gratifying. The best bird's-eye view of the situation can be obtained by a comparison of the deposits and loans by the national banks between now and two years ago in the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In round millions the deposits in the cities named last week were 572 millions as against 556 millions two years ago, and the loans for corresponding dates were 670 millions and 641 millions respectively. Within the past thirty days the evidences of increasing thrift have been multiplying. The railroads have begun to buy and equip. The agricultural communities are more liberal buyers. Manufacturing establishments are absorbing considerably more material and in numerous instances orders are being placed for supplies for three to six months in advance. Car and engine and bridge builders are getting busier. Building material continues very near the level of last year. Brick yards are, as a rule, crowded with work. Lumber dealers report fair activity for all kinds of lumber. Yet there is not that rush and vim we have seen in past years. Capital is abundant, as is exhibited in low rates of interest and in the haste with which it returns to New York for employment at almost nominal rates. Builders report in a general way more work in hand and in sight than a year ago. The momentum of accumulating needs will carry us into measurable activity, but there is a something wanting to impart old time vigor and dash. Better urban traveling facilities are helping in several cities. The pressing problem now is to provide quick and cheap transit to and from suburban districts. Engineers have been stumbling with the difficulties involved for a long time but they begin to see their way clear. Chicago is leading the way. New York thinks it has virtually answered the question. Philadelphia's several hundred miles of trolley lines have opened up a wider field for builders. In smaller cities and towns quite an impetus is being given to building from this cause and also from the good returns secured to capital from house building. Architects are doing much where they are permitted to improve and elevate architecture as applied to house construction inside and out. The prospects are favorable for a very busy half year in all building lines. Iron and steel are hardening in price. Builders' hardware is active. The nail factories have had a fairly prosperous year, but with prices at a very low point. Lumber manufacturers and planing mill people all speak in a more encourging but not altogether confident or satisfied tone. The assurance of good crops will do much to help along. The days of big margins have gone, but old time prosperity is no doubt on its way back to us, and when it comes it will be under healthier conditions. The bitter experiences of the past two years have helped us to eradicate some evils and reduce others. The foundations have been laid for broader and surer prosperity. Productive capacity has been enlarged. The power of combined capital has been somewhat defined and prescribed. The individual feels there is a broader and freer field for him. It is probable that there will be quite an improvement during the next six months in railroad building and in railroad equipment. It is also probable that no serious labor disturbances will arise to check or frighten enterprise. The improving agencies at work will probably act uninterruptedly during the balance of the year.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect George Grussing: For F. Sawyer, a double two-story residence, 50 feet front, to be erected at 103 to 105 Park avenue; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. Also for W. M. Reid: Six two-story residences, 125 feet front, to be erected at near Central Park avenue; they will have handsome stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, the open sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes.

Architects Bright & Burfeind: For H. Rensnow, a two-story, basement and attic double residence, 40 by 65 feet in size, to be erected at Fifty-eighth street and Washington avenue; to be of stone front, have the best of modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, quartered oak interior finish, electric light, furnaces, etc.

Architect Francis J. Norton: For C. Herland and Charles Ritteskamp, a three-story residence and two-story flat, to be erected at Avondale; will put in the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architects Curtis & McDonald: For Dr. H. H. Maddock and J. H. Burkaw, two two-story flats, to be erected on Fullerton avenue near Hoyne; to be of pressed brick and stone fronts, have hardwood interior finish and mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Cowles & Ohrenstein: For Messrs. Barry & Bailey, four two-story residences, 98 feet front and 68 deep, to be erected at the corner of Forestville avenue and Forty-ninth street; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta front, have the interior finished in oak, birch, bird's-eye maple, mahogany; have all the sanitary specialties, cousoles, gas and electric fixtures, electric light, laundry fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, etc. Also for L. G. Guion, a three story residence, 28 by 69 feet in size, to be erected at West Fortieth and Chester streets; the front will be of pressed brick and terra cotta, the interior to be finished up in hard woods; have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, furnace, etc. For J. E. Mahoney, a two-story flat building, to be erected at Jackson boulevard and Fortieth street; to be of stone and pressed brick front; have all the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For John Peterson, a three-story and basement flat building, 46 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Abbott court near Diversey avenue; to be of stone front, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, marble and tile work, laundry fixtures, heating. For J. N. Hills, a three-story residence, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Belden avenue near Halsted street; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, heating, etc. For August Alm, a three-story flat, to be erected at Sixty-sixth street near Wright street; to be of stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc

Architects Schroeder & Koster: For H. Schullenburg, a two-story residence remodeling at 3623 Forest avenue; pressed brick and stone; sanitary plumbing, mantels, heating, etc. For M. Morganthaler, a three-story and basement store and flats, 25 by 85 feet in size; to be built at Wallace street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth; pressed brick and stone front.

Architect W. L. Klewer: For Antonio Rosz, a three-story flat, 24 by 69 feet in size; to be erected at Carl street near LaSalle avenue; to have a stone front, hardwood interior finish, gas fixtures, mantels, ranges, etc. For G. Thomas, a three-story residence, 25 by 51 feet in size; to be built at Leland avenue and Dover street, Ravenswood; to be of buff pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For William Mooney, a three-story flat, 23 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 630 Seminary avenue; to be of stone front, have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, ranges, etc.

Architect H. C. Hoffman: For M. C. Hayes, a three-story flat, 22 by 54 feet in size; to be built at Worthern avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets. To have a buff Bedford stone front, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, ranges, heating, etc.

Architects Ostling Brothers: For M. Krause, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Clark street near Newport avenue; to have a buff Bedford stone front, the sanitary plumbing, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For M. Russell, a four-story flat building, 27 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Wells and Whiting streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architects Pridmore & Stanhope: For Richard Nash, a three-story residence, 35 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at 4841 Greenwood avenue; it will be of Roman mottled brick with Bedford stone trimmings, stone porch, the Dunham system of plumbing, marble vestibule and hall, curly birch and quarter sawed oak interior finish, etc.; cost, $25,000.

Architect S. S. Beman: Made plans for the Coliseum to be erected at Sixty-third and Hope avenue; it will be 770 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 110 feet high; to be constructed principally of iron and glass; work begun. Also made drawings for the Chicago & Alton railroad station at Springfield, Illinois; size box, 341 feet; cost, $40,000; to be of stone and pressed brick and enameled brick, and have a tile roof, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect H. H. Richards: For Dr. Joseph Reese, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Fiftieth street and Halsted; to have a stone front, the modern plumbing, mantels, etc. For William Cowles, a three-story residence, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-second street and Grand boulevard; it will have a stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge: For John A. Spoor, a three-story residence, 35 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at 596 North State street; to be of pressed brick and Georgia marble front, have hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heat, etc.

Architect John E. Voss: For George W. Riggs, four two-story and basement residences, 96 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 213 to 221 Sixty-first street; stone fronts, stone porches and cornices, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, heating, etc.

Architects Jones & Stoddard: For H. A. Williams, a two-story and basement residence, 25 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Adams street near Central Park avenue; to be of buff pressed brick and stone front, with copper bay and cornice, hardwood interior, mantels, consoles, gas fixtures, ranges, etc.

Architect J. M. Hoskins: For J. J. Collins and E. W. Newman, two two-story and basement residences; to be erected at 2177 to 2179 Washington boulevard; stone fronts, hardwood finish, mantels, the sanitary plumbing. For C. R. Bennett, a two-story flat building, at 295 South Central Park avenue; to have a stone front, hardwood interior, the modern sanitary improvements.

Architect A. F. Hassander: For J. A. Miller, a three-story flat building, 22 by 52 feet in size; to be built at Roscoe street, near Clark; stone front, hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. Also two-story residence at Austin for A. B. Hartman; frame, stone basement, etc. plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, hardwood finish, etc.

Architect M. W. Boehm: For Albert Fuchs, a four-story apartment house, 75 by 142 feet in size; to be erected at Halsted street near Grace; to be of Roman pressed brick, stone and terra cotta front, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr: For Mrs. Ida Yochem, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 50 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-sixth street; to have a stone front, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, the modern sanitary plumbing; cost about $15,000.

Architect Frederick Foehringer: For Charles Branch and Daniel Delaney, two two-story flats, 50 by 57 feet in size; to be erected at Sheffield avenue near Grace street; to be of stone fronts, have sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For John Foley, a two-story flat building, 25 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Cougress street, near Sacramento avenue; stone front, sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. For William Beissdenger, a three-story flat building, to be erected at 478 Larrabee street; pressed brick and stone front.

Architect Robert C. Berlin: For S. T. Jones, a three-story residence; to be built at Osgood street near Centre; to be of stone front, have all improvements. For A. DeLand, two three-story residences to be erected on Sheridan avenue, near Sixtieth street; stone fronts, hardwood finish, etc. For H. G. Davis, two two-story residences to be erected at Vincennes avenue, south of Forty-fifth; stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect J. J. Egan: For St. Ignatius College, a five-story and basement school, 125 by 67 feet in size; to be erected at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue; to be of common brick with stone trimmings, have galvanized iron work, steel ceilings, fire proof partitions, plumbing, electric light, steam heating; cost about $40,000. Also for Boston Store, State street warehouse, a two-story addition at Fifteenth and State, size 90 by 120 feet, to be of pressed brick and stone; cost $20,000.

Architect H. C. Koll: For Max Voeckel, a two-story residence, 24 by 42 feet in size; to be built at Ravenswood; frame, brick basement, plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, etc. Also for William Fouk, a two-story residence, 27 by 45 feet in size; to be built at Paulina street near Graceland avenue, Ravenswood; frame, stone basement, mantels, gas fixtures, hardwood finish. For C. T. Walker, a three-story flat building, 22 by 80 feet in size; to be built at Floreuce avenue, near Wrightwood avenue; pressed brick and stone front, mantels, etc.

Architect George Beaumont: For B. Harris, a three-story and basement flat building, 30 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at 450 Marshfield avenue; stone front, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. For John McConnell, a two-story addition to warehouse: common brick.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For B. & D. Wolff, a six-story apartment house, 57 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at Lake avenue south of Fortieth street; pressed brick, stone and terra cotta front, sanitary improvements, hardwood finish, steam heating, etc.

Architect A. G. Ferree: For W. E. Powell, three two-story residences; to be erected at Sixty-sixth street and Stewart avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone fronts, have all the sanitary improvements, heating, etc.

Architect F. S. Raudak: Four-story gymnasium and hall, 72 by 125 feet in size, at Ashland avenue near Eighteenth street; stone and terra cotta front, hardwood finish, etc.; it is a handsome buildiug in the Italian renaissance, and will be the finest building of its kind in Chicago; there will be a swimming bath in the basement, a bowling alley, billiard room, library, large hall, club rooms, etc.; fine plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc., will be put in.

Architect L. T. Shipley: For R. S. Martin, a three-story store and flat building, 50 by 112 feet in size; to be erected at West Pullman; it will have a neatly designed buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect George W. Maher: For J. L. Cochrane, six two-story residences; to be erected at Edgewater; to be of frame and stone basement, and some pressed brick and stone and plaster; will put in the best of sanitary plumbing, electric light fixtures, hardwood interior finish, and mantels, furnaces, hot water heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement basements, consoles, etc. For Charles N. Stevens, remodeling residence at Tiskilwa, Illinois; plumbing, mantels, etc. For E. G. Barrett, a two-story residence at Kenilworth; stone basement, frame and plaster, shingle roof, hardwood interior, mantels, heating, etc. Also made plans for the Eleventh Presbyterian church at Washtenaw avenue and Humboldt Park; pressed brick and stone, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect H. M. Hansen: For Justus Loehr, a four-story store and flat building, 26 by 105 feet in size; to be erected at La Salle avenue and Superior street; pressed brick and stone, hardwood interior finish, gas fixtures, hot water supply, steam heating, gas ranges, stoves and fireplaces; cost $25,000.

Architects Lapointe & Hickok: For E. J. Lewis, a three-story apartment building, 50 by 106 feet in size; to be erected at Washington boulevard and California avenue; to have a handsome stone front, oak interior finish, the best of modern plumbing, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, laundry driers, terra cotta cornice, Spanish tile roof, etc. Also a pretty two-story and basement residence, 22 by 58 feet in size; to have a stone front, porch and balcony; the interior to be finished in oak throughout, have the best of sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, ranges, fireplaces, hot water heating, etc. For John Connell, a two-story store and flat building, 22 by 62 feet in size; to be built at Diversey avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. For Rev. F. Flood, a two-story and basement parochial residence, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Walnut street near Francisco; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, gas fixtures, ranges, fireplaces, and heating. For Mrs. Mary J. Heiuekamp, a three-story flat building, 22 by 62 feet in size; to be built at Harrison street near Kedzie avenue; to have a blue Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, modern plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architect Oscar Cobb: For Charles E. Churchill, two two-story residences 37 by 45 feet in size; to be built at the corner of Leland avenue and Leavitt street, Ravenswood; they will have fronts of chocolate-colored pressed brick, with stone trimmings, oak finish for the interior, the best of modern sanitary conveniences, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc. Also made plans for a two-story flat building, 40 feet front; to be erected at Leland avenue, between Ashland avenue and Clark street, Ravenswood; the front will be of Roman pressed brick, with stone trimmings, the interior to be hardwood finish, have the modern conveuiences, steam heating, etc.

Architects Hessenmuelly & Meldahl: For Dr. Martins, a three-story apartment house, 60 feet front; to be erected at Adams street and Hoyne avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, the necessary plumbing, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, mantels, electric bells, speaking tubes, laundry fixtures, steam heating. For F. B. Williams, a four-story apartment house; to be erected at Vincenues avenue near Thirty-eighth street; it will have a handsomely designed front of buff Bedford stone, interior to be finished in hardwood, have the best of modern improvements, steam heating, etc.; cost, $20,000.

Architects Dinwiddie & Newberry: For E. P. Darby, a four-story apartment house, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 16 Pearson street; the front will be of pressed brick and terra cotta, the interior to be finished in oak and Georgia pine, have the best of plumbing, gas fixtures and electric, steam heat.

Architect Gregory Vigeant: Made plans for a five-story apartment house, 30 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 16 Astor street; the front will be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in hardwood, have the best of moderu sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect J. T. Fortin: For Mrs. C. Newman, a three-story flat building, 50 by 80 feet; to be erected at 134 and 136 Peoria street; pressed brick and stone front, galvanized iron bays, etc.; cost, $13,000. For S. Q. Perry, remodeling three-story apartment house, at the corner of Washington boulevard and Sangamon street; pressed brick with carved stone caps, Roman brick and copper and brick cornice, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc. For the same owner at same location as above, a two-story store and flat building; pressed brick and stone front, mantels, plumbing, etc. For Moses Brennan, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 22 by 76 feet; to be erected at 115 Johnson street; basement and first story of stone and the rest of pressed brick and stone; cost, $10,000. For B. Silverman, a four-story and basement store and flat building; to be erected at 138 West Taylor street; pressed brick and stone front. For John Sheehan, a three-story flat building, at 1417 West Polk street; stone front, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect Dwight H. Perkins: For C. H. Mallory, a two-story and attic residence, 33 by 50 feet; to be erected at Kenilworth; stone foundation, Roman brick first story and the rest metal lath and plaster; cost, $7,500. Also for Arthur J. Eaton, at Austin, a two-story and attic residence, 27 by 45 feet; to have a cement front; it will be of fireproof construction in the same manner as an office building, iron beams, steel columns, fireproof tile, etc.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Western Electric Company, au eight-story and basement building, 180 by 50 feet; to be of fireproof steel construction. Also four-story buildings, 50 by 60 and 55 by 60 feet; pressed brick and stone fronts; cost, $150,000. For R. D. McDonald, a four-story and basement bank and hotel building, 26 by 105 feet; to be erected at Danville, Illinois; stone up to the second-story window sills, pressed brick and terra cotta above, to be of fireproof construction, have electric light, elevators, etc.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Meudenhall: There has been an architectural drought, as it were, but we are beginning to enjoy the "showers of blessings." Our architects, as a rule, feel encouraged over the outlook, and in many offices the boards are full of plans not yet ready for publication. This nature of the improvements is general in character, for we find residences, flats, stores, and alterations making up the aggregate.

The largest improvement in contemplation is the remodeling of the historic Burnet House, according to plans prepared by Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago. If arrangements are perfected, the alterations will be quite extensive.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report the following: For the congregation of the Second Presbyterian church, Bloomington, Illinois, a church edifice; materials: stone, tile roof, furnace, stained glass, hardwood finish, organ, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, $45,000. For the Ninth Street Methodist church, at Lafayette, Indiana, a house of worship; materials: brick and stone, slate roof, stained glass, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, $30,000. For the Methodist Congregation, at Xenia, Ohio, a remodeling of their present edifice; it will be quite general in character, and when the repairs are completed, they will cost $15,000.

Architect James W. McLaughlin has drawn plans for a store building for John C. Davis, Vine street, near Fourth, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, skeleton construction, five stories high, with elevators, etc.; cost, $15,000.

Architect S. S. Godley reports the following: For J. Stacey Hill, Cincinnati, a residence; materials: frame and brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost not given. For Julius Freiberg, Esq., Cincinnati, a residence; material: stone, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, mosaic floors, etc.; cost, $17,000. For Rice Brothers, Blanchester, Ohio, a store building; materials: brick and iron, furnace, tin roof, plate glass, etc.; cost not given; size, 34 by 103 feet. For Dr. H. C. Watkins of same place, a store of same character and size; cost not given. For W. H. Rannells, Wilmington, Ohio, a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not given.

Architects Des Jardins & Haywood report for M. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, a residence; materials: stone, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, hardwood finish, etc.; cost, $35,000.

Architects Sweeney & Robinson report as follows: for F. K. Ransom, Covington, Kentucky, a residence; materials: pressed brick, iron roof, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost, $4,000. For G. F. Potter, Madisonville, Ohio, a residence; materials: brick and frame, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, etc.; cost, $4,000. For Bofinger & Hopkins, Cincinnati, a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, etc.; cost, $3,500. For Simon Strauss, Seymour, Indiana, a store and factory; materials: brick, tin roof, steam heat, elevators, etc.; size, 60 by 130 feet; four stories; cost, $25,000. School house, at Norwood, Ohio; size, 80 by 90 feet; three stories; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, blackboards, furniture, etc.; cost, $20,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner reports for A. Plant (Fourth, near Rose), Cincinnati, a fine residence; materials: brick and plaster, tile roof, furnace, stained glass, mantels, grates, hardwood, etc.; cost, $7,500. For E. Besuden, Riverside, Ohio, a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc; cost, $6,000. For Hon. D. Theo. Wright, Jr., Riverside, Ohio, a residence of similar construction and materials; cost, $7,000.

Architects S. Hannaford & Sons are to remodel the elegant Hooper residence, for J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; the alterations are to be quite extensive, but particulars are not yet ready.

Architect G. W. Drach has prepared plans for a double house for Prescott Smith, in Avondale, Ohio; materials: brick, frame and cement, shingle roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, $10,000.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Architect M. F. Bell, Fulton, Missouri: For State Industrial Home for Girls, a three-story and basement brick residence; to be erected on Third street; size 35 by 50 feet; cost, $20,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architect G. M. Huntington: For Mrs. S. S. Tallant, a two-story brick residence, size 31 by 50 feet; cost, $7,000.

Architect J. B. Phillips: For C. H. Benedict, a two-story brick residence, size 26 by 42 feet; cost, $10,000.

Architect William Inayle: For A. A. Higinbotham, a two-story brick residence, size 37 by 49 feet; cost, $5,000. For Silvin Lonstaum, a two-story brick business block, size 25 by 122 feet; cost, $7,000.

Architects Gove & Walsh: For C. A. Armstrong, a two-story brick dwelling, size 26 by 46 feet; cost, $5,000. For C. S. Morey, a three-story brick residence, size 44 by 56 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architects Mareon & Norton: For School District No. 2, a two-story brick addition; cost, $18,000. For James C. Haileg, a two-story brick residence, size 45 by 62 feet; cost, $16,000.

Architects Varian & Sterner: For George W. Baxter, a three-story brick residence, size 38 by 68 feet; cost, $25,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For Hancock & Thurber, a three-story frame apartment building; to be erected on the corner of Custer and Beaubein streets; size 60 by 70 feet; cost, $14,000. For Charles W. Chidsey, a two-and-one-half story frame residence; to be erected on the corner of John R. and Alger avennes; cost, $5,000. For W. G. Yates, a three-story frame hotel; to be erected at Bay View, Michigan; size 60 by 130 feet; cost, $10,000. For James Blackney, Ishpeming, Michigan, a two and one-half story brick and stone residence, size 36 by 60 feet; cost $8,500. For Edgar S. Dean, a two and one-half story frame residence, size 32 by 50 feet; cost, $5,000. For William S. Jackson, a two-story brick and stone residence; to be erected on Warren avenue; size 30 by 52 feet; cost, $7,200.

Architect William S. Joy: For Mr. Wilson, a six-story apartment building; to be erected on the corner of Bogg and Park streets; to have elevators and all modern improvements; size 60 by 105 feet; cost, $76,000. For Dr M. Wilson, of Huron, Michigan, a two-story stone and frame residence; cost $12,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For Baydell Brothers, an addition to brick manufactory on Fort street, size 53 by 63 feet; cost, $8,000. For D. Van Aken, three two-story brick residences; to be erected on northeast corner Trumbell avenue and Butternut street; cost, $8,000. For M. Eberts, a two-and-one-half story brick and stone and stone-trimmed residence; cost, $5,000. For Anderson Manufacturing Company, a two-story brick manufactory; size 90 by 300 feet; cost, $15,000.

Architects A. E. Walsh & Son: For Isaac Bosset, a two-and-one-half story brick and stone residence; cost, $14,200.

Architect John W. Coughlin: For Mrs. Ferraud, a two-story brick double residence; to be erected on Third street, between Lewis and Jones streets; cost, $5,500.

Architect Gordon W. Lloyd: For Emanuel Schloss, a two-story brick and stone-trimmed residence; to be erected on Winden street; cost, $7,600.

The Detroit Railway Company's engineer has plans for a two-story brick car house; to be erected on south side of Warren avenue; size 80 by 300 feet; cost, $15,000. Also a brick power house; to be erected on north side of Atwater street; size 122 by 130 feet; cost, $40,000.

Architect Harry L. Stevens: For Michael Sullivan, a two-and-one-half story brick and stone residence; to be erected on north side of Woodward avenue terrace; cost, $6,700.

Architects Rogers & McFarlane: For George O. Begg, a three-story brick and stone double residence; to be erected on Davenport avenue, near Cass; cost, $8,500.

Duluth, Minn.—Architect Charles McMillin has plans for the Masonic Temple to be erected at Ashland, Wisconsin; common and pressed brick and stone; size, 50 by 140 feet; cost, $30,000.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Architect S. C. Wherry: For I. Garmoe, a three-story pressed brick store; size, 50 by 100 feet; cost, $20,000. For Andrew Hower, a pressed brick and Bedford stone three-story store; size, 22 by 80 feet; cost, $8,000.

Joliet, Ill.—Architect F. S. Allen: For O. J. Gorman & Co., a three-story and basement brick and terra cotta business block; size, 40 by 60 feet; cost, $25,000.

Menominee Falls, Wis.—Architect J. G. Chandler, of Racine, has plans for a $10,000 brick schoolhouse; size, 40 by 80 feet.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Schnetzky & Liebert: For August Bergenthal, a Bedford stone, granite gray pressed brick and terra cotta residence; cost, $25,000. For the Sisters de Notre Dame, at Grand View, St. Louis, a four-story brick mother house. For C. F. Kindt, a three-story red brick flat, brown stone ornaments, to be erected on the corner of Sherman and Fifth streets; size, 50 by 75 feet; cost, $15,000. For E. Pommer, a brick veneered residence, to be erected on Cedar street, at the foot of Thirty-first; cost, $10,000. For James Bodden, nine three-story brick veneered flats, to be erected on First avenue between Mineral and Walker streets; size, 50 by 70 feet; cost, $10,000. Solid brick hotel, for a summer resort, to be erected in New Mexico; size, 180 by 190 feet; cost, $25,000. For the West Side High School, a three-story and basement stone, brick and terra cotta building; will have twenty-one recitation rooms three laboratories, an assembly room 70 by 100 feet, gymnasium, etc.; size, 206 by 168 feet; cost, $80,000.

Architect C. Fitzgerald: For Charles Brann, four two-story and basement pressed brick flats; cost, $14,000.

Architects Marshall & Ryder are planning the $30,000 Methodist church at Antigo, Wisconsin; also have charge of putting in steam heating apparatus in the Bijon theater.

Architects Van Ryn & Lesser: For the $45,000 school building in the Ninth Ward, and the $30,000 building in the Thirteenth Ward.

Architect Carl Frotsche: For H. Kroeger, a two-story frame and brick residence, to be erected on the corner of Nineteenth avenue and Washington street; size, 36 by 63 feet; cost, $6,000.

Architect W. D. Kimball has plans for the Westminster Presbyterian church, to be erected at Farwell and Belleview place; it will have 400 seating capacity, with Sunday-school rooms of 200 capacity.

Architects Marshall & Ryder: For Antigo, Wisconsin, a Methodist church; cost, $12,000. For H. Stearn, Jr., & Bro., remodeled store: pressed brick, new roof, etc.; cost, $14,000. For George Hiles, three-story flats, composition roof and all modern improvements; size, 148 by 60 feet; cost, $27,000.

Architects H. C. Koch & Co.: For Mrs. R. Nunnemacher, a brick and stone barn; cost, $10,000.

Architect W. D. Kimball: For John Barth, a residence to be erected on Astor street; cost, $15,000. For Dr. Joseph Schneider, residence to be erected on Knapp street; cost, $10,000

Architect C. F. Ringer: For Charles Lange, a two-story brick and stone store, to be erected on West Water street near Wells street; size, 40 by 116 feet; cost, $15,000.

Architects Schnetzky & Liebert: For Board of Public Works, a three-story and basement high school, to be erected on Prairie street; size, 168 by 206 feet; cost, $80,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects Orff & Joralemon have plans for a Baptist church, to be erected at Mason City, Iowa; it will be of St. Louis granite brick and Dunville (Wis.) stone trimmings; seating will be 800, including lecture room and parlor; interior finish of quartered oak throughout; size, 78 by 84 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architect F. A. Clarke has plans completed for the Emery flat building, two-story and basement, of pressed brick and stone trimmings, to be erected on Seventh avenue South, from Seventh to Eighth streets; size, 66 by 330 feet; cost, $50,000.

Architect W. B. Dunnell: For a new building at the Soldier's Home, two-stories and basement of red pressed brick, brown stone trimmings, and slate roof; size, 70 by 78 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architect Harry W. Jones: For Erick Lund, the "Emerson Court," a four-story and basement flat building, containing forty-eight apartments; fireproof throughout; size, 100 by 165 feet; cost, $25,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Architects Richardson & Salter: The Public Library, three-and-one-half story and basement, brick and stone; size, 78 by 135 feet; cost, $75,000.

Sedalia, Mo.—Architect F. S. Allen, Joliet, Illinois: For City of Sedalia, a three-story and basement Warrensburg sandstone High School building; size, 50 by 60 feet; cost, $35,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect S. S. Beman, Pullman building, Chicago: For Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, a one-story and basement pressed brick and terra cotta depot; size, 64 by 330 feet; cost, $100,000.

St. Anna, Wis.—Architect H. Messmer: For St. Anna's congregation, a church; size, 50 by 140 feet; cost, $13,200.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect Charles K. Ramsey: For Ellis Wainright, a one-story and basement brick and stone store; to be erected on the northwest corner Seventh and Chestnut streets; size, 22 by 50 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architect Isaac Taylor: For W. H. Thompson, remodeling interior Masonic Temple, to be of marble; cost $150,000.

Architect G. Dallmann: For Thomas Warren, a four-story pressed brick flat; to be erected on the northwest corner Eleventh and Monroe streets; size, 40 by 75 feet; cost, $11,000.

Architect E. G. Remmers: For Lindell Railroad Company, a two-story and basement store and office building; pressed brick and stone; to be erected on corner Park and Vandeventer avennes; size, 123 by 55 feet; cost, $13,000.

Architect F. J. Heimberger: For Samuel D. Roser, a two-story pressed brick flat; to be erected between Vandeventer and Sarah streets: size, 50 by 67 feet; cost, $7,000.

Architects Schnetzky & Liebert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For Sancta Marie in Ripa III, mother house of the school sisters de Notre Dame, at Graudview, St. Louis, Missouri; a four-story brick and stone convent; size, 176 by 210 feet; cost, $180,000.

Architects Barnett & Co.: For Dr. S. S. Porter, a three-story brick and stone residence; to be erected on south side Westminster, between Boyle and Newstead avenues; size, 46 by 38 feet; cost, $16,000.

Architect P. Thompson: For H. Griesidieck, a two-and-one-half story brick and stone residence; to be erected on south side Hawthorne, between Compton and Grand avenues; size, 52 by 68 feet; cost, $16,000.

Architect D. Evans: For J. P. Jones, a two-and-one-half story brick residence; to be erected on north side Lafayette, between Virginia and Compton avennes; size, 38 by 56 feet; cost, $9,500.

Architect O. J. Boehmer: For John Kay & Son, a two-and-one-half story brick residence; to be erected on south side Bremen avenue, between Twenty-first street and Florissant avenne; size, 47 by 112 feet; cost, $11,000.

Architect Charles K. Ramsey: For Ellis Wainright, a one-story brick and stone restaurant; to be erected on the northwest corner Seventh and Chestnut streets; size, 25 by 50 feet; cost, $20,000.

Architect Carl S. Hoffman: For H. Elliott, Jr., a three-story brick residence; to be erected on the east side Newstead avenue, between Maryland and Lindell avennes; size, 100 by 60 feet; cost, $20,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect J. W. Stevens: For Noyes Brothers & Cutter, a six-story pressed brick and stone building; size, 100 by 150 feet; cost, $80,000.

Architects Buechner & Jacobsen have plans for a two-story and basement, six-room school house; pressed brick with stone trimmings; to be erected at White Bear Lake; cost, $10,000.

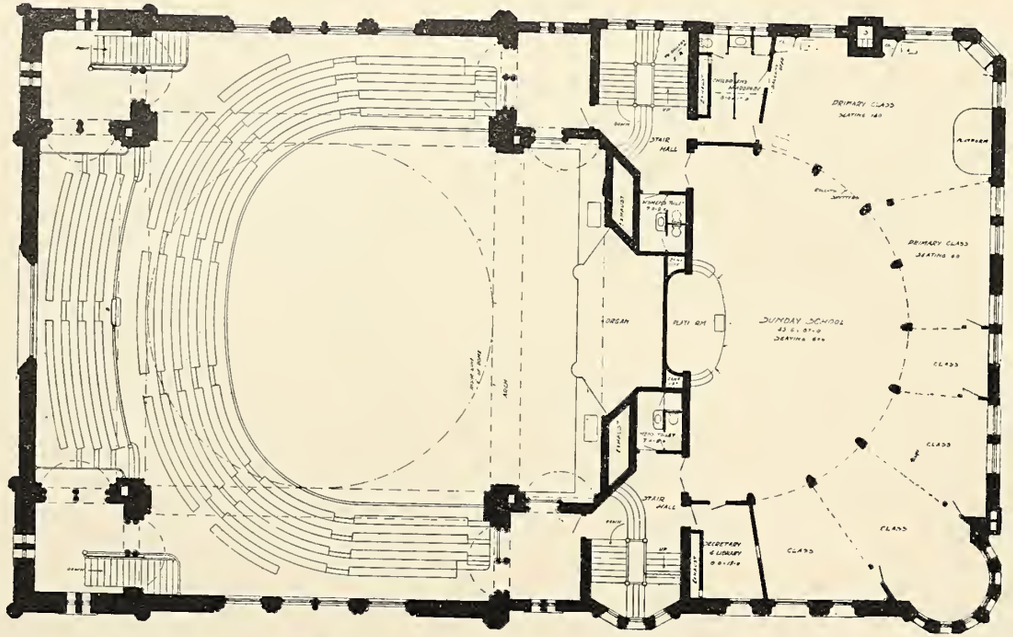
Architect Clarence H. Johnston has plans for the Avon Street School, two-story and basement, light sand, moldbrick, shingle roof, slate blackboards, and all modern school improvements; size, 50 by 100 feet; cost, $18,000.

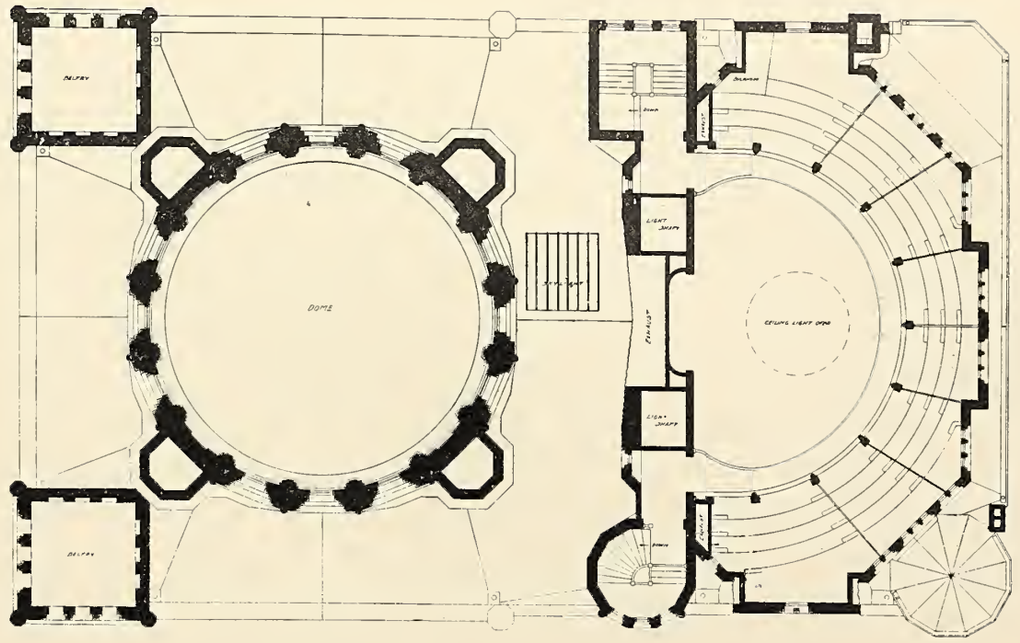
Architect J. M. Crosby: For Dr. Charles Wheaton, a modern brick residence; to be erected on Summit avenue, near Virginia; cost $15,000.

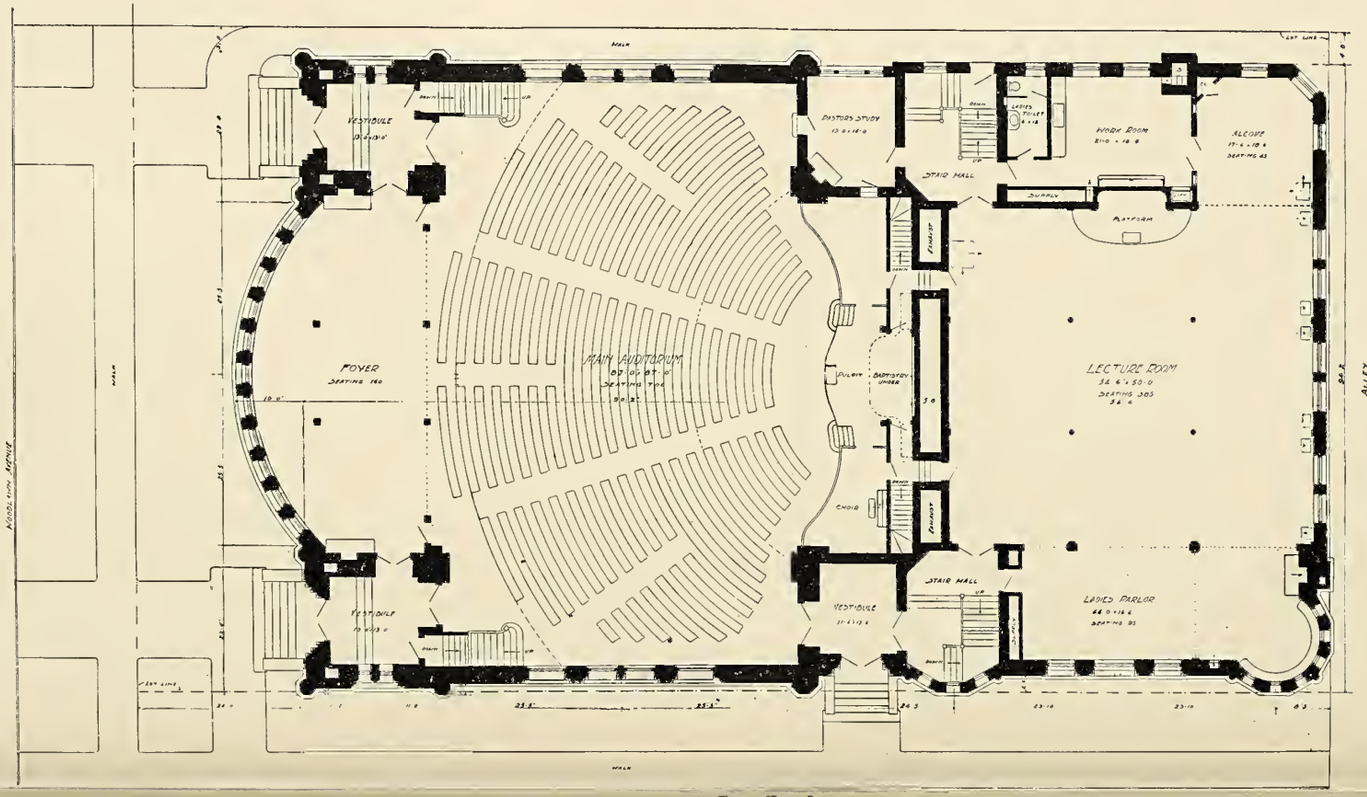
Urbana, Ill.—Architect Stanford Hall: For the Trustees' Baptist church, a one-and-one-half story and basement brick and terra cotta church; size, 114 by 71 feet; cost $15,000.

Belvidere, Ill.—Architect C. K. Shand, Rockford, Illinois: For the city of Belvidere, a two-story and basement brick school; size 105 by 60 feet; cost, $15,000.

Charleston, Ill.—Architect Will Hauker, Toledo, Illinois: For Trustees of M. E. Church, a one-and-one-half story and basement pressed brick church, with stone trimmings; size 80 by 80 feet; cost, $18,000.


PRIMARY CLASS
SEATING 140
STAIR HALL
PRIMARY CLASS
SEATING 60
ORGAN
PLATFORM
SUNDAY SCHOOL
SEATING 600
CLASS
CLASS
STAIR HALL
SECRETARY & LIBRARY
CLASS
CLASS
GALLERY
SEATING 450


BELFRY
DOME
BELFRY
SKYLIGHT
LIGHT SHAFT
PARLOR
CEILING LIGHT OPEN
LIGHT SHAFT

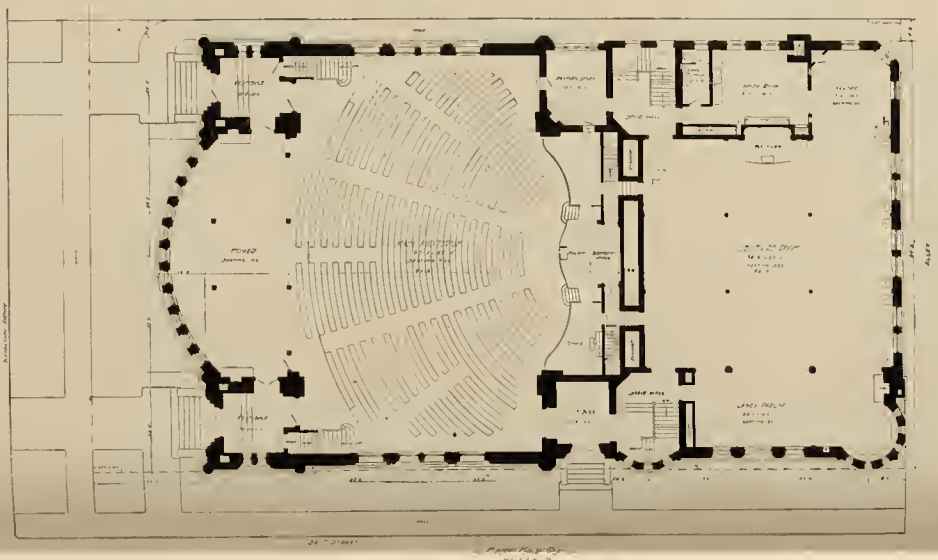

WALK
LOT LINE
VESTIBULE
PASTOR'S STUDY
LADIES TOILET
WORK ROOM
ALCOVE
SEATING 45
STAIR HALL
SUPPLY
PLATFORM
PARLOR
CHOIR
FOYER
SEATING 160
MAIN AUDITORIUM
SEATING 700
SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS
LECTURE ROOM
SEATING 300
VESTIBULE
STAIR HALL
LADIES PARLOR
SEATING 90
WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALLEY



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, CHICAGO.

Patton & Fisher, Architects.

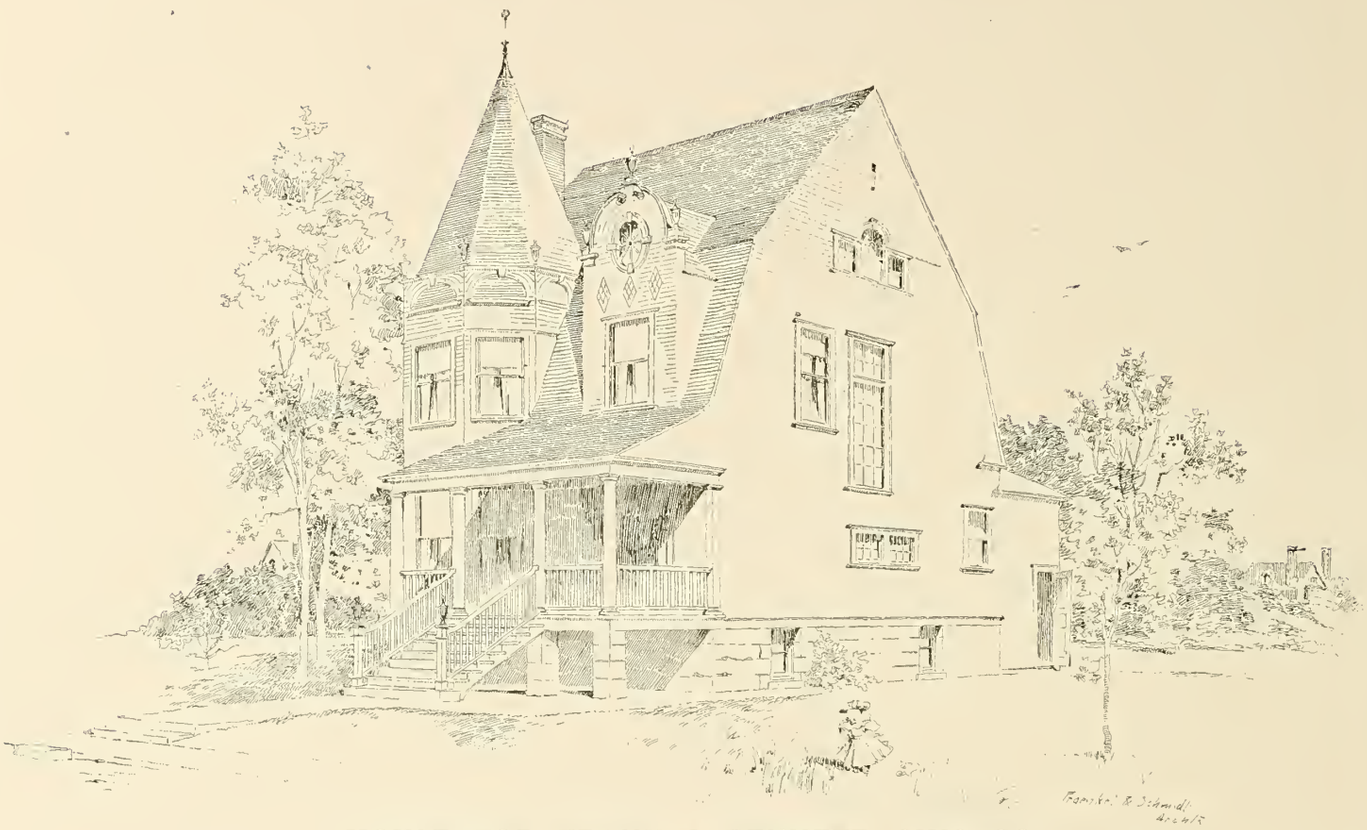






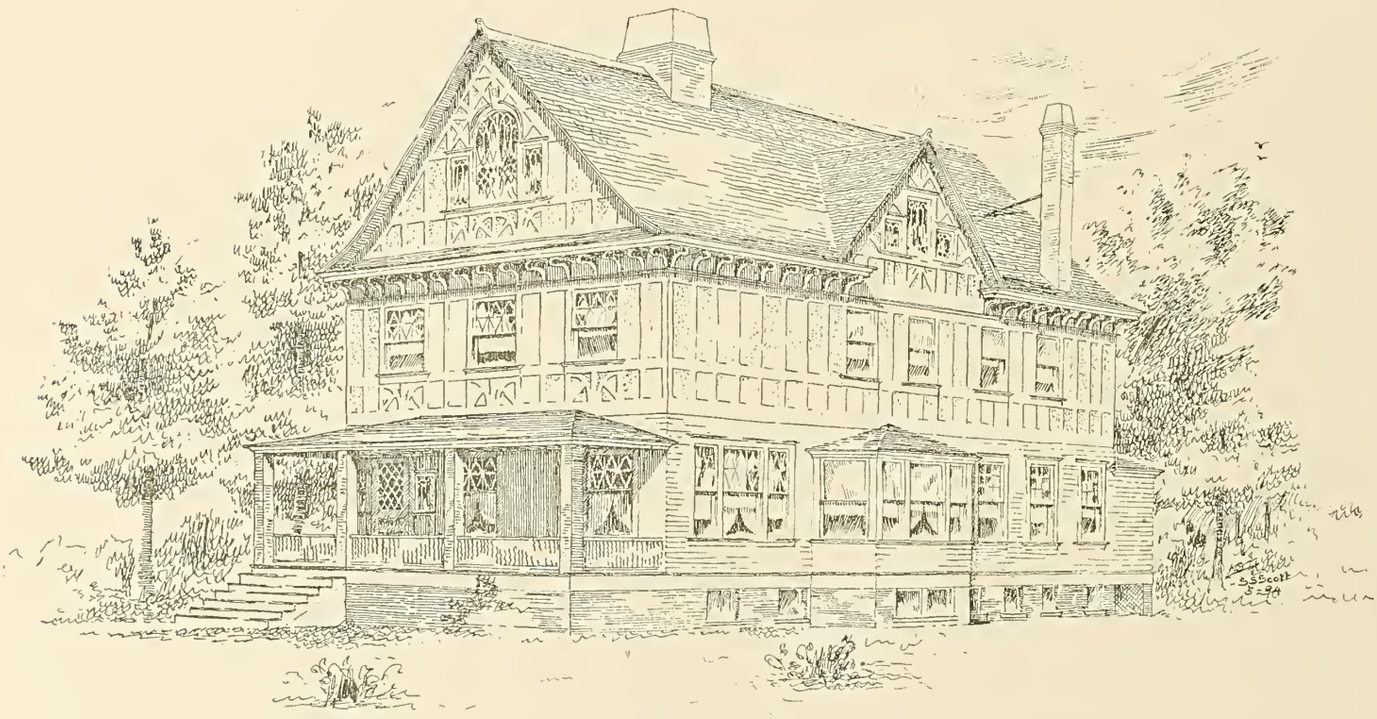
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, CHICAGO.

Patton & Fisher, Architects.



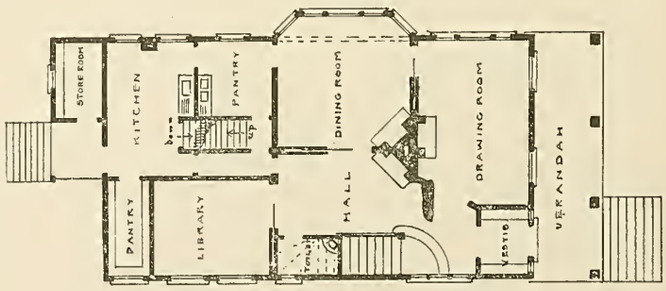
HOUSE FOR FRANK I. BENNETT, CHICAGO.

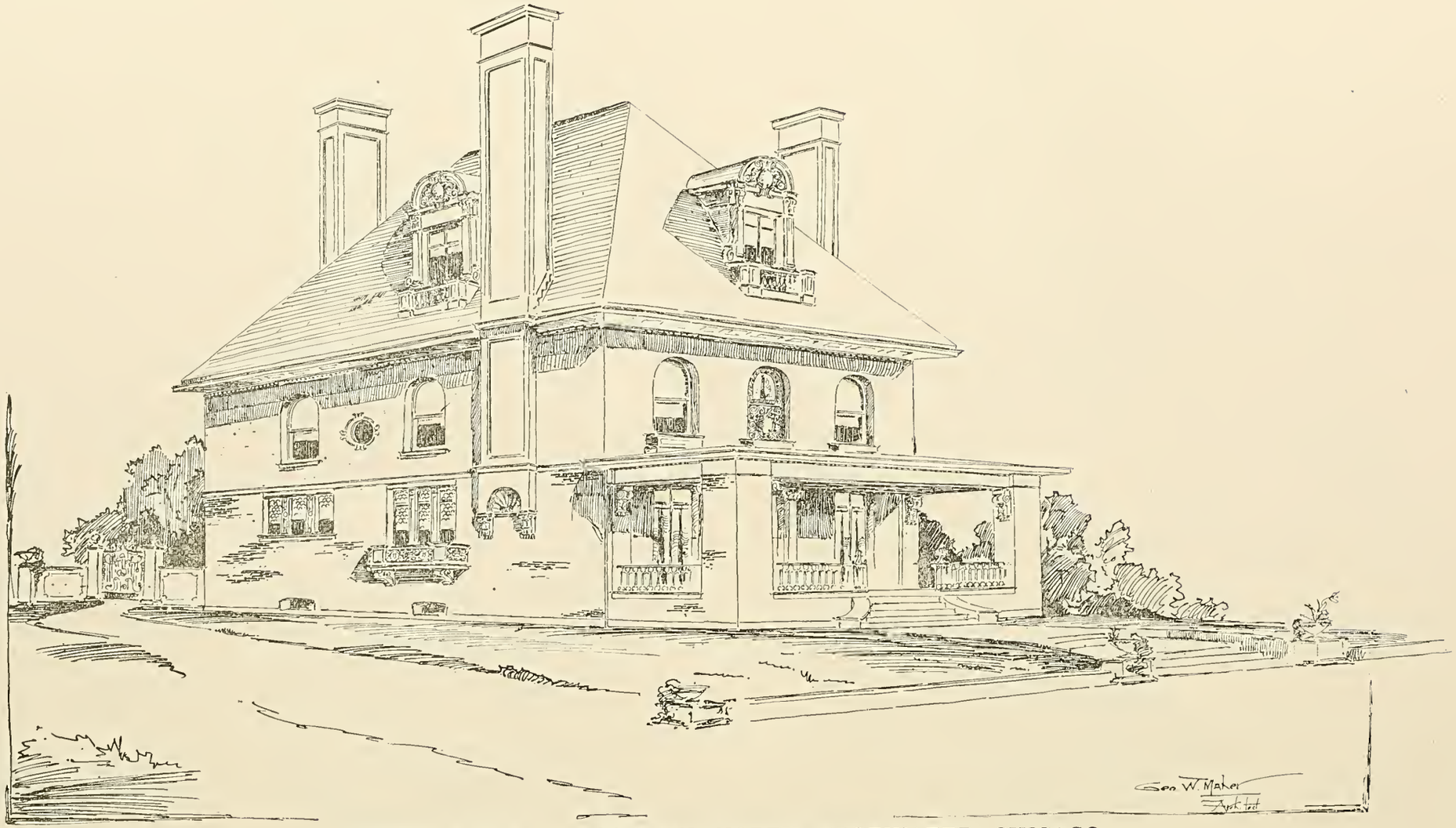
FRAENKEL & SCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS.



HOUSE FOR J. L. COCHRAN.
EDGEWATER ILL.

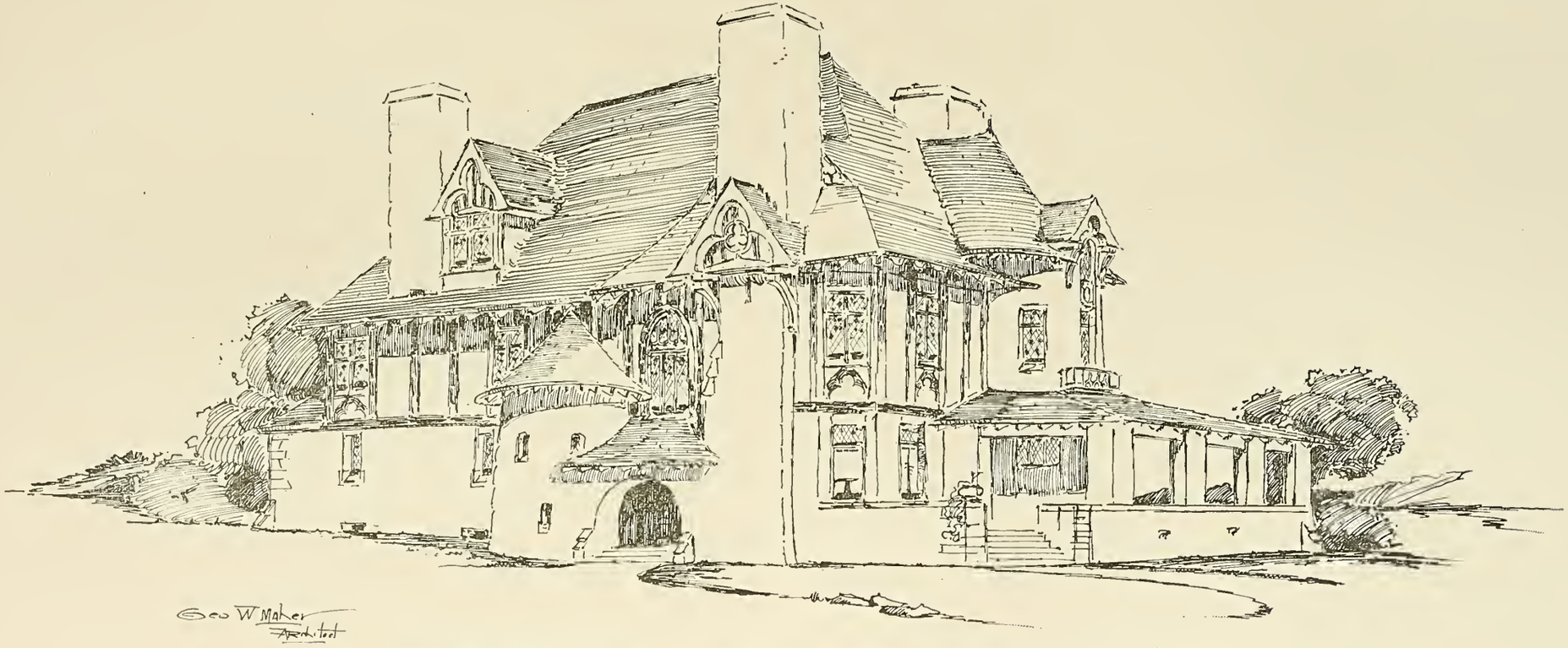
E. D. MEINEMANN ARCHITECT
119 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO





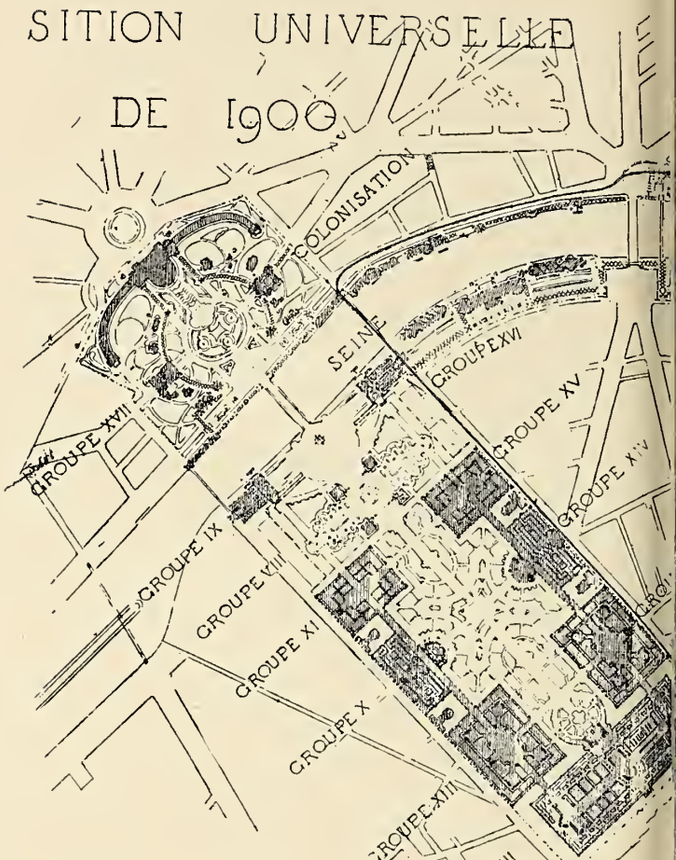
HOUSE FOR J. L. COCHRAN, NORTH EDGEWATER, CHICAGO.

GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.

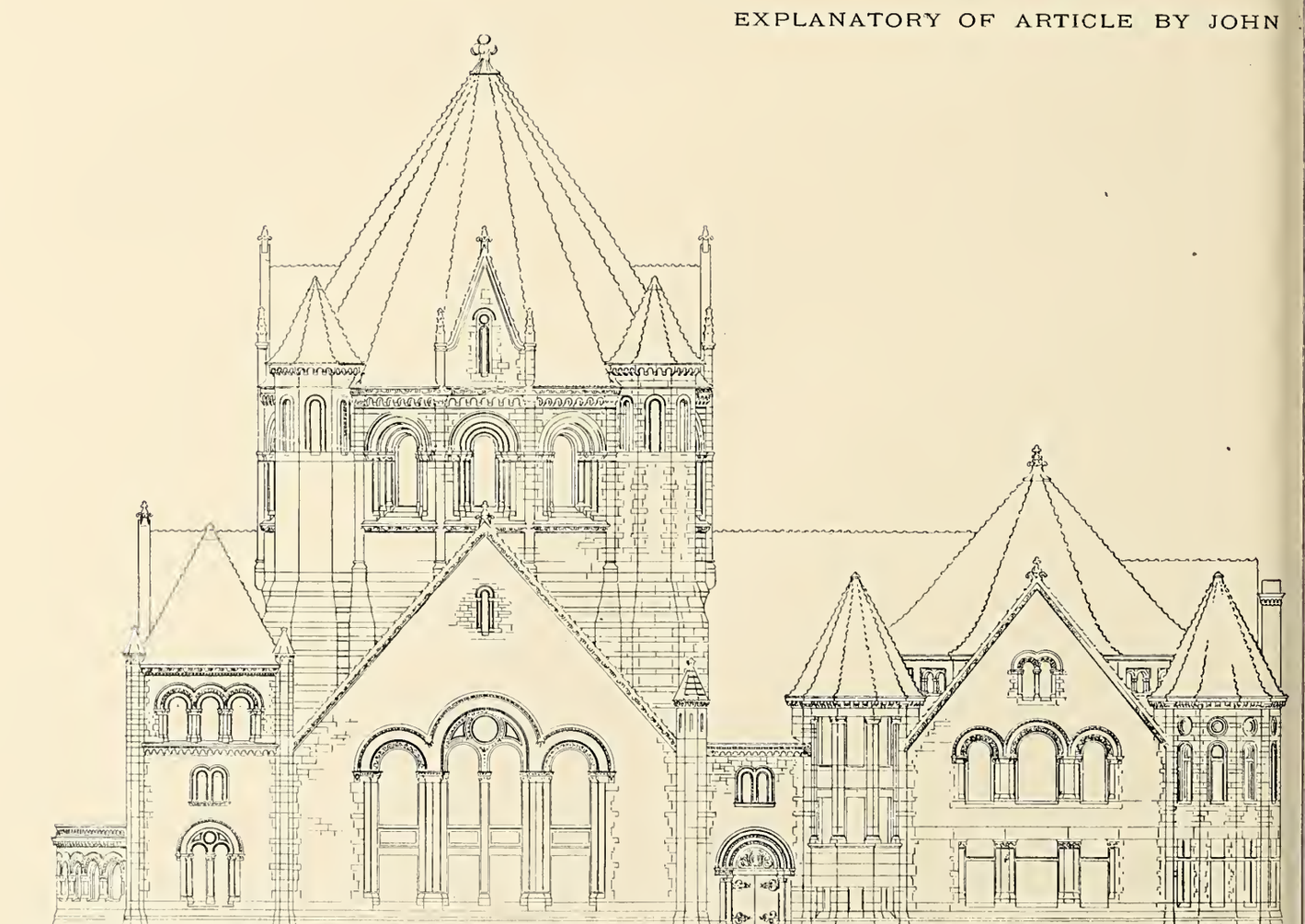


RESIDENCE FOR J. C. SCALES, BUENA PARK, CHICAGO.

GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.

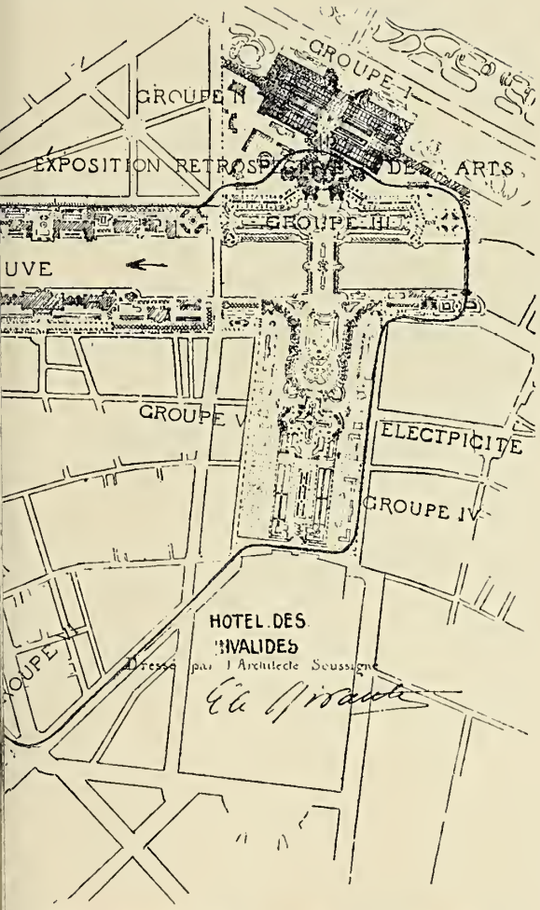


EXPLANATORY OF ARTICLE BY JOHN

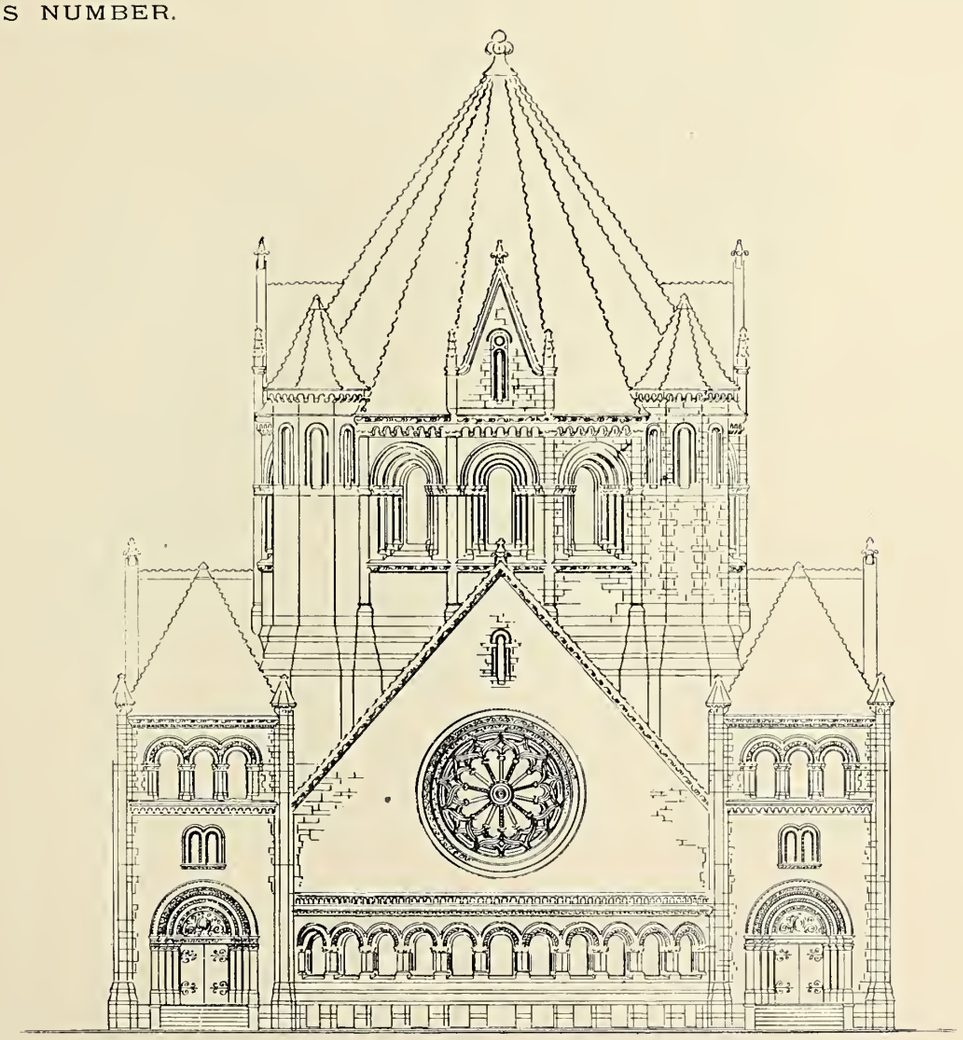


ELEVATIONS, FIRST BAPTIST CHURC

PATTON & FISHER, A

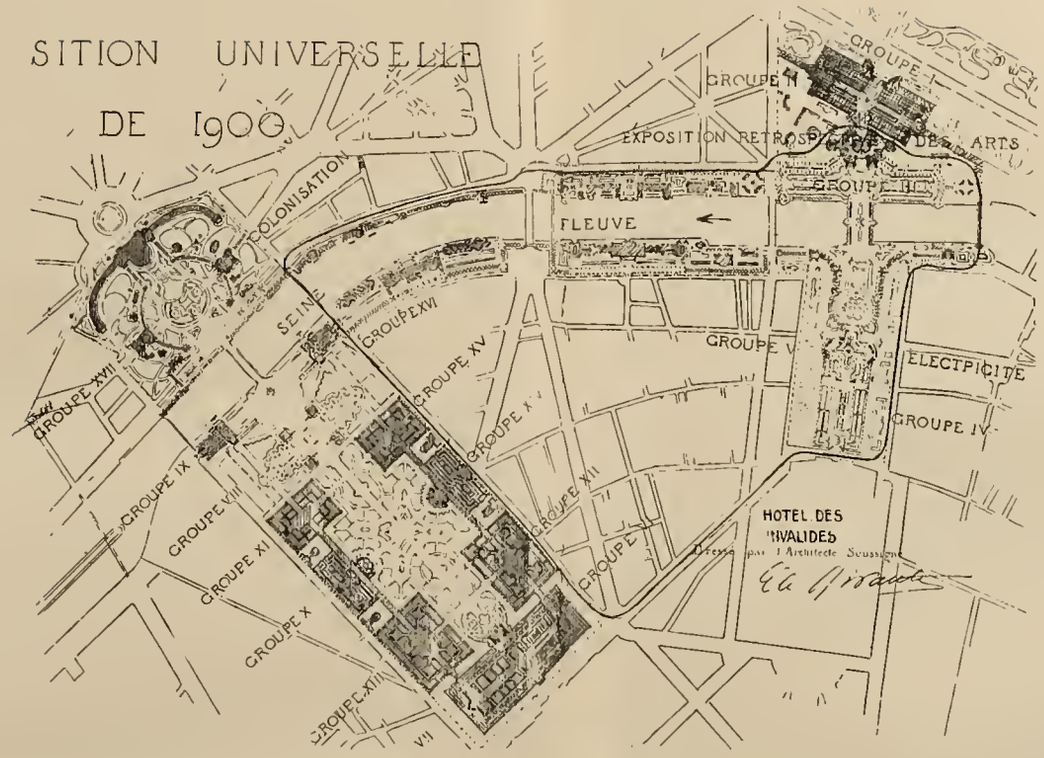


YOUNGBERG, IN THIS NUMBER.



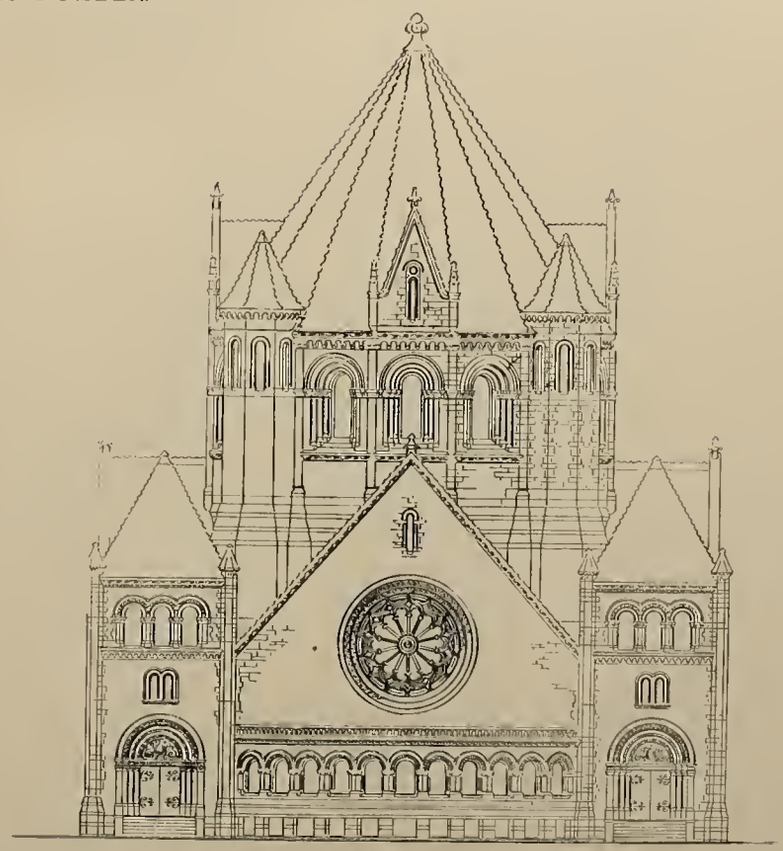
F OF HYDE PARK, CHICAGO.

RHITECTS.



EXPLANATORY OF ARTICLE BY JOHN E. YOUNGBERG, IN THIS NUMBER.





ELEVATIONS, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, CHICAGO.

PATTON & FISHER, ARCHITECTS.

BRICK DOUBLE RESIDENCE ~
FOR ~ FRANK J. LOWER ESQ ~
JEFFERSON AVENUE ~
DETROIT MICH ~

EDW C. VAN LEYEN
ARCHITECT ~
DETROIT ~ MICH ~

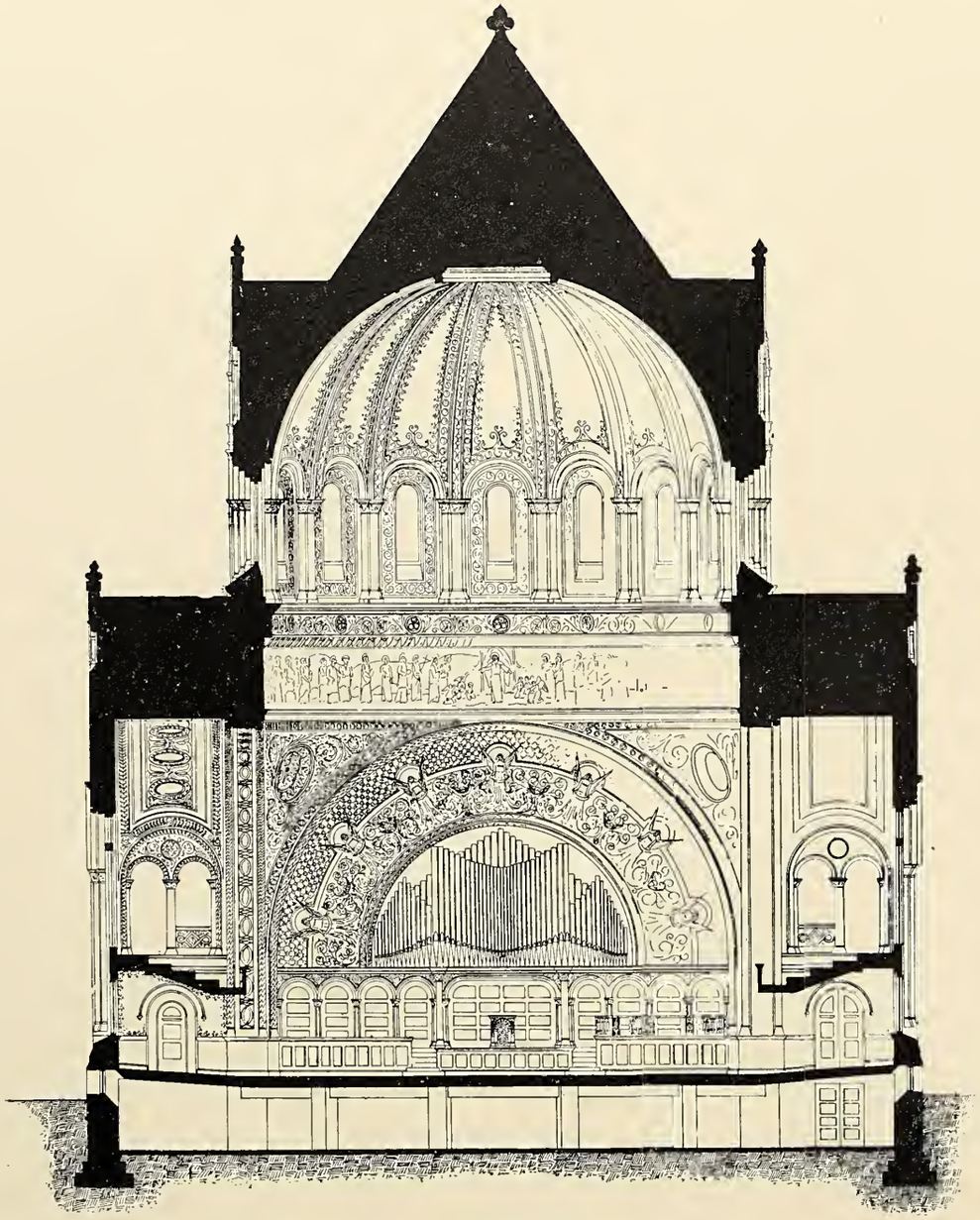


Inland Architect Press.

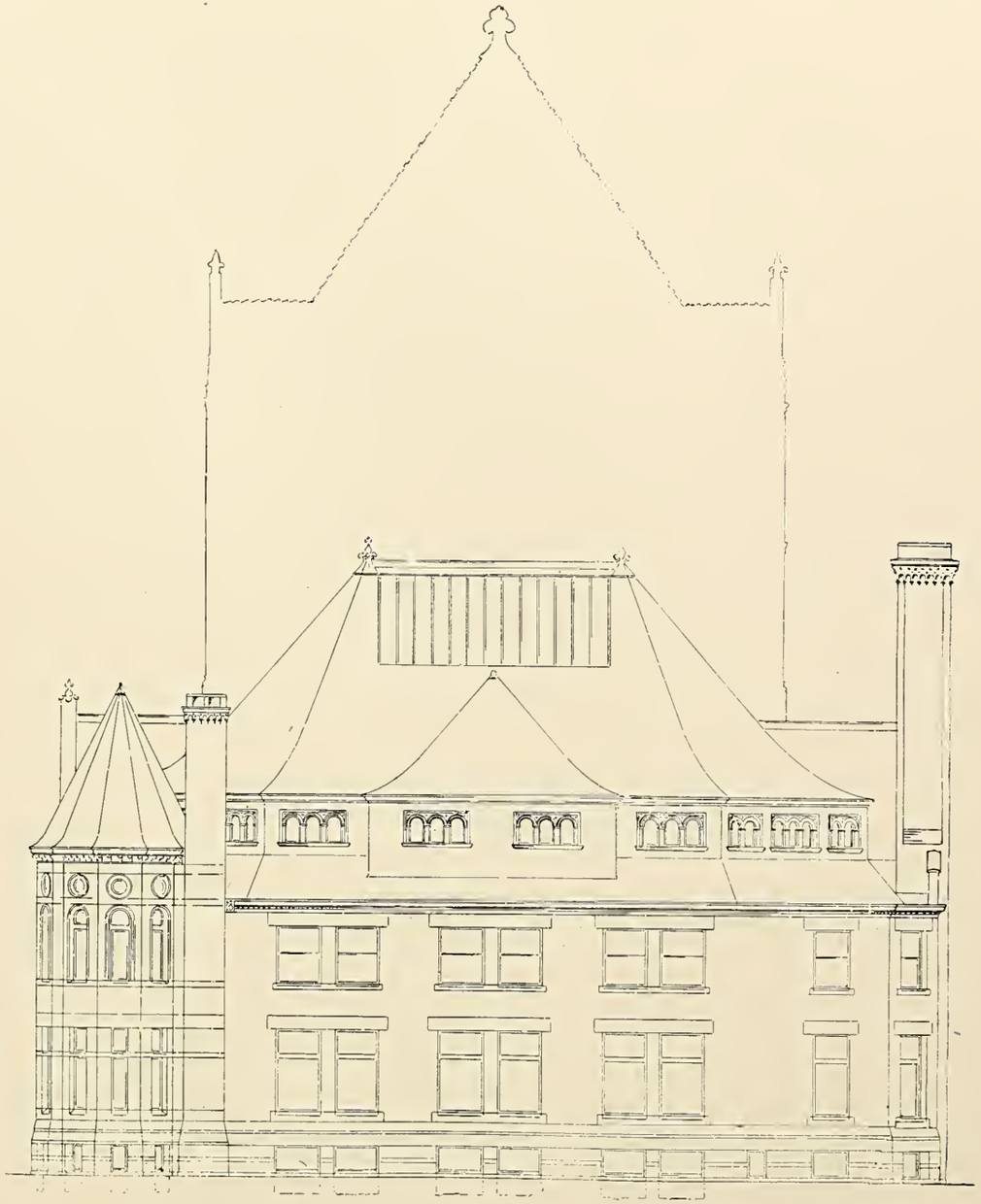
RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. DAVIS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Peabody & Stearns, Architects.

DISPLAY OF THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT THE EXHIBITION OF 1895 OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.



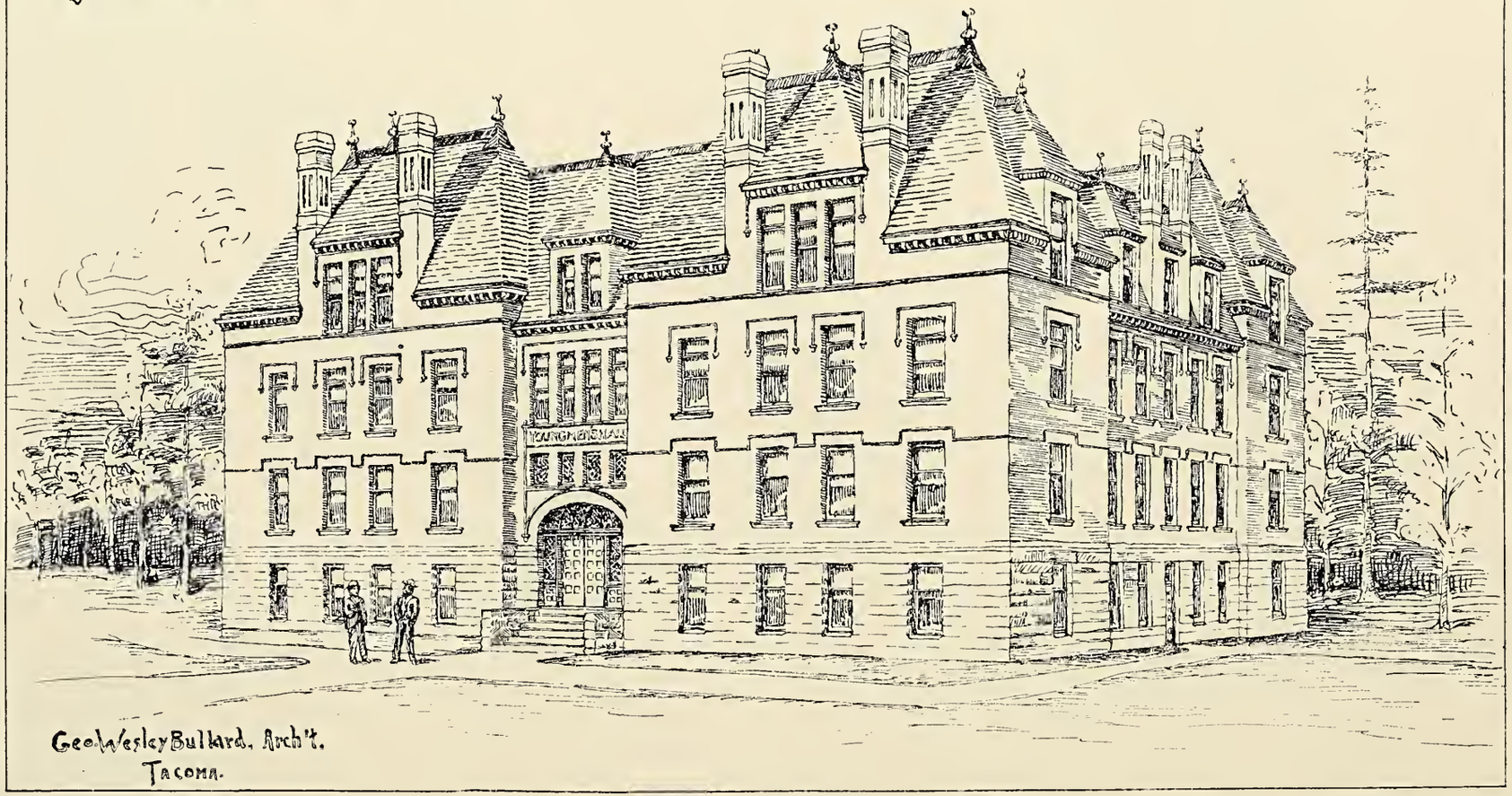
CROSS SECTION looking WEST ORGAN FRONT





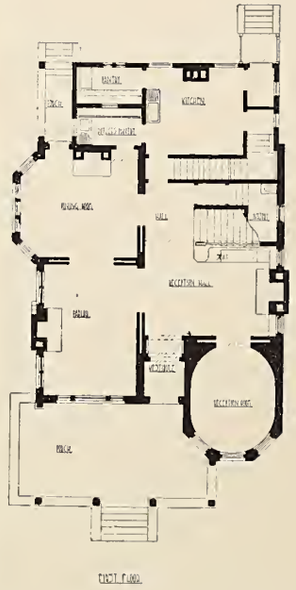
AN ENGLISH ENTRANCE.

YOUNG-MEN'S-HALL.
PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY.
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.



Geo. Wesley Bullard, Arch't.
TACOMA.





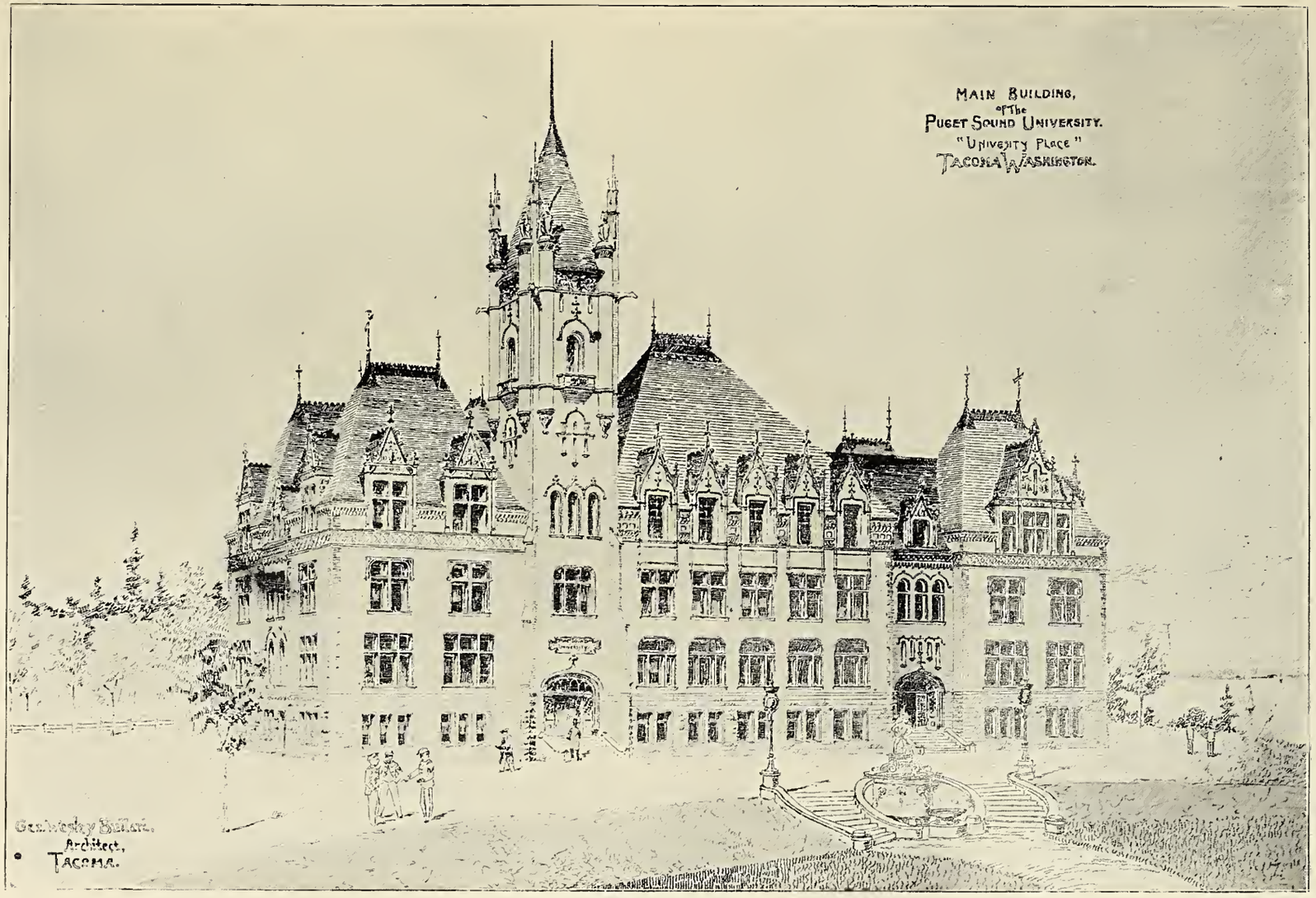
RESIDENCE OF J. C. BROCKLEBANK, NORTH EDGEWATER, CHICAGO.

GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.



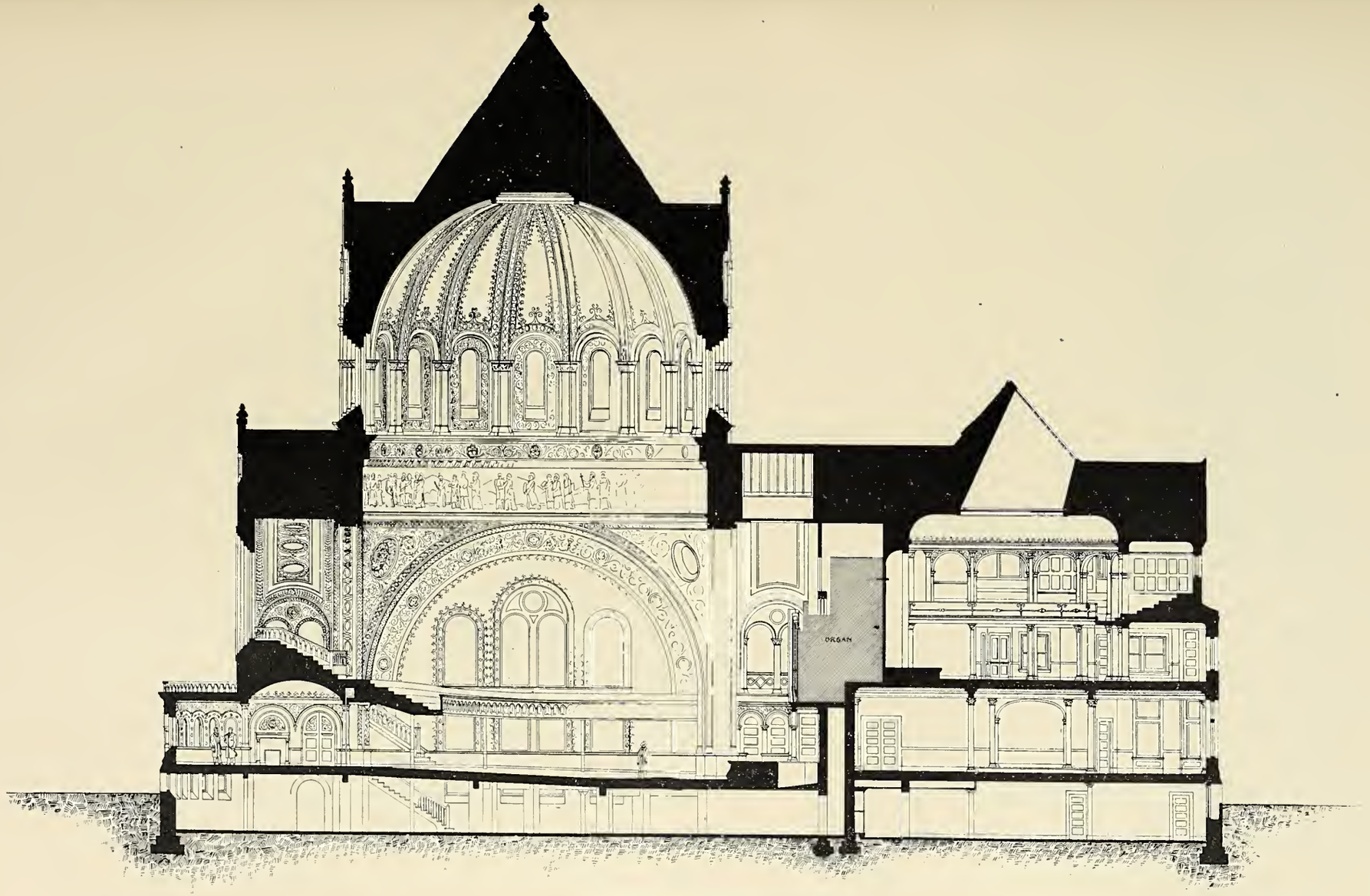
RESIDENCE OF R. J. MORROW, NORTH EDGEWATER, CHICAGO.

GEO. W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.


MAIN BUILDING,
of The
PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY.
"UNIVERSITY PLACE"
TACOMA WASHINGTON.
Architect,
TACOMA.



A FRENCH ENTRANCE.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING SOUTH

SECTIONS AND ELEVATION, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, CHICAGO.

PATTON & FISHER, ARCHITECTS.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV. JULY, 1895. No. 6



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER, D. H. BURNHAM, W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT, P. B. WIGHT, IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, ALLEN B. POND, J. R. WILLETT.
C. E. ILLSLEY.

TERMS: Regular number, $5 a year; Photogravure edition, $10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), $1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1895:

PRESIDENT . . . . DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY . . . . ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER . . . . SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT . . *GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT . . *WILLIAM S. EAMES, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

*Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilson Eyre, Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years.

E. H. Kendall, New York, N. Y.	G. A. Frederick, Baltimore, Md.
Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio.	Jeremiah O'Rourke, Orange, N. J.
*Thomas Hastings, New York, N. Y.	Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

For one year.

Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Phila., Pa.	Joseph F. Baumann, Knoxville, Tenn.
George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.	A. F. Rosenheim, St. Louis, Mo.
William G. Preston, Boston, Mass.	R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Clay, Chicago, Ill.	C. H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—Richard M. Hunt, chairman, New York, N. Y.; William Le Baron Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; C. F. McKim, New York, N. Y.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.

Committee on Education.—Henry Van Brunt, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.; Professor N. Clifford Ricker, Champaign, Ill.; A. W. Longfellow, Boston, Mass.; Theophilus P. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Uniform Contract.—Samuel A. Treat, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; Presidents of the several Chapters.

Committee on Publication and Library.—W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; Theo. C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—Officers elected enter upon their term of office January 1, and continue until December 31, unless reëlected, except in the case of Directors for two and three years.

Death of an Old New York Architect.

On June 24, in the city of New York, James Renwick, one of the most prominent characters of the metropolis, died after a fatal attack of pneumonia. Mr. Renwick was an active practitioner through two generations, and has left his impress on the nineteenth century architecture of America in the shape of numerous buildings of prominence and renown. He was a son of James Renwick, one of the famous scientists of the first half of the century, who was professor of chemistry in Columbia College and lived to a ripe old age, dying full of honors. It was often a subject of wonder that the son should retain the affix of junior to his name after he had so long attained a venerable aspect. For James Renwick, Jr., always appeared much older than he was even to those who knew him thirty years ago. This was probably due to the fact that he was a precocious student and a hard worker at a time when most men are only in tutelage. We have no knowledge that he was other than a self-taught architect. He had the advantage of a good social connection which brought business to him early in life. He had high aspirations from the start. His ambition was to build cathedrals, and it was satisfied almost at the commencement of his career when he was so fortunate as to be engaged to design Grace Church, in New York, which is even today one of the most prominent church edifices of that city. He must have been very young when he commenced it, for it is at least fifty years old now. In fact, Mr. Renwick lived to see its spire decay (for it was unfortunately of wood) and to rebuild it, as well as to see several of his prominent works replaced by newer ones. This church is the work of youthful enthusiasm, embodying the ideals of cathedral architecture, which are usually formed by untrained minds. It is of the "frozen music" order. It has the cathedral form and environment, but is largely imitative in its design and construction. When built it was considered to be an innovation and was the architectural sensation of New York. It proved to be a valuable experience for its architect, who surmounted many unusual difficulties in its construction. It is not generally known that the marble from which it was built was all quarried and worked by convict labor.

Renwick's Influence upon Church Architecture.

Mr. Renwick's reputation, however, rests upon his later works, which are perhaps more varied in their character than those of any other contemporaneous architect. That by which he is best known is St. Patrick's Cathedral, which he fortunately lived to see completed. Both of these buildings were evidently inspired by Cologne Cathedral, which was approaching completion at the time that his career commenced. St. Patrick's represents Mr. Renwick's ideal of cathedral architecture at a time when he had arrived at maturity. But it has had very little influence upon contemporaneous American architecture. The main fault in his work was indifference to details. Through such a long and active career it would be a great task to recount even the prominent buildings that have emanated from Mr. Renwick's office. He built the Church of the Puritans on Union square, New York, a white marble Romanesque building that was long since

torn down to make room for the Tiffany store. Among other churches may be mentioned St. Stephen's, where Dr. McGlynn was afterward pastor; Calvary, St. Bartholomew's and the Church of the Covenant, all in New York. He also designed the original Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and the new one erected after the great fire. Among public buildings are the Smithsonian Institution, the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, Vassar College, the College of the City of New York, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Booth's Theater in New York, the last of which was torn down ten years ago to be replaced by mercantile buildings of the ordinary type. Mr. Renwick was always ready to encourage any valuable improvement in building construction or the use of any new material. He was the first to use white marble for church buildings, and the first to use ornamental terra cotta in any American building. It may be seen now in the old St. Denis Hotel in New York. He had many partners at different times, among them the late Mr. Sands, with whose collaboration he designed the new Gothic residence of D. Willis James and the brownstone church on Park avenue, New York. He was married early in life to a daughter of the late William H. Aspinwall, of the old firm of Howland & Aspinwall, the old-time New York shipping merchants. His last partner was grandson of Mr. Aspinwall. Mr. Renwick was one of the most kind-hearted of men, and was admired and loved by all the young men who came in contact with him. The late John W. Root worked for a short time in his office.

How the Cathedral was Designed and Built.

In designing St. Patrick's Cathedral Mr. Renwick gave his services to the late Bishop Hughes, by whom it was projected, and the late Cardinal McCloskey, without charge. He was assisted in preparing the original design by Mr. Rodrigues, a brother-in-law of Archbishop Hughes. The complete plans, elevations and sections were made to a large scale and traced. They were then turned over to the archbishop, and there Mr. Renwick's services as a designer ended. No detail drawings were furnished. No complicated questions as to the strength of foundations arose, for it was founded on the rock, which only had to be leveled off to the street grade. The first superintendent was Mr. Joice, a veteran stonecutter of New York, who gave his entire time to it until his death. He made all the detail drawings as they were required, simply enlarging the quarter-scale general drawings. The carving was executed under the direction of Mr. Dwyer as foreman. He was one of the carvers who had worked on the Academy of Design building. On the death of Mr. Joice, Mr. Dwyer was made superintendent, took charge of the whole work, made all the detail drawings, and saw it completed. About twenty-five years elapsed between the commencement of the work and the completion of the two spires. During all this time Mr. Renwick was a frequent visitor, and gave advice to the superintendent whenever it was needed, so that in one sense he was the supervising architect. But this generous gift of his services for so many years in the erection of the most costly church edifice ever built in America — this gift of a Protestant to a Roman Catholic bishop — is one of those occurrences more rare than the building of cathedrals in the nineteenth century. He did not need to do it to advertise himself, for he had already designed a large number of Catholic churches. The magnitude of the undertaking was such, and the prospect of its successful completion so remote, if not doubtful, that the tender of his services was the greatest encouragement to the archbishop that the scheme would receive the generous support necessary to carry it to a successful end. Renwick was the only one of the original projectors to see it finished. The above facts may serve to show why this great building is so deficient in its details.

D. Adler Resigns from the Profession.

As announced in the letter published in this number, Architect Dankmar Adler, of Chicago, of the firm of Adler & Sullivan, has resigned from the active practice of his profession. The causes therefor are so clearly stated that further explanation is unnecessary except that it was not through any distrust of the business outlook of the profession for the future, though from a financial standpoint the offer made for Mr. Adler's services was much greater than a more than hopeful forecast of professional remuneration could predict. But the one point to be considered was that of severance from professional work and associations. To an architect who had led in his profession for so many years, and had reached a point in honors and reputation equal to the greatest, there must have been an entire rejection of the offer had sentiment been allowed to claim an unreasonable weight in the decision. Fortunately this entire abandonment of professional relations was not necessary, as Mr. Adler will through his office as consulting architect still retain a practice, and as the active representative of the concern of which he has become an integral part will meet his professional friends more frequently than ever before. His writing will be more frequent than the stress of professional work and responsibility has allowed, and but for the fact that one great competitor for professional honors has dropped from the ranks the architectural world is as rich in the possession of his abilities and personality as before. It is the first time such an event has occurred in architectural history in this country, and indicates how thoroughly the training of an architect fits him for many other fields of usefulness and honor. Mr. Sullivan will continue the work of the firm.

Institute Asked to Recover Lost Drawings.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects there were two separate appeals to the Institute for aid in securing the return of competition drawings — one from an American who had not received his New York City Hall drawings, and one from Bruno Schmitz, of Germany, whose drawings in the Grant Monument competition seems to have been lost in the shuffle. If architects will enter competitions of the character of those mentioned they must take the risk of any kind of treatment they may receive, and consider themselves very fortunate when they receive their drawings back and not be surprised if they do not. Both of these competitions were notoriously mismanaged, but the proposals presented to the profession should have been sufficient indication in advance of the treatment competitors could expect to prevent architects from entering drawings that would be not only slighted but lost by a careless committee. Until architects refuse to make drawings, unless paid for them, such complaints as these will be common.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PRE-CONQUEST ARCHITECTURE.*

BY GERALD BALDWIN BROWN [H.A.], M.A.

THE term "Saxon," as applied to certain architectural monuments in England, has passed through some vicissitudes. A century ago the word was commonly applied in a loose sense to denote all round-arched mediæval structures, including those of Norman origin. Such misusage ceased on the publication of Thomas Rickman's "Studies of the Styles of English Architecture," which first saw the light in 1813. In Rickman's epoch-making essay the Norman is made the first of the styles which are there described and discriminated; while, with respect to earlier work, the author notes that "though many writers speak of Saxon buildings, those which they describe as such are either known to be Norman, or are so like them that there is no real distinction." He admits, at the same time, the probability that "in some obscure country church some *real* Saxon work of a much earlier date may exist," though "we have no remains *really known* to be more than a very few years older" than the Conquest. At the same time, though these words appeared in the text, Rickman added in an appendix a very good description of some of the outstanding features of pre-Norman work, and a notice of twenty characteristic examples. The successive later editions of the "Attempt to Discriminate," issued under the care of Mr. John Henry Parker, contain an ever-increasing list of examples, which, in the edition of 1862, the last but one that has appeared, number 123. It need hardly be said that this list is not authoritative. It is both redundant and defective, and is only useful as a starting-point for investigation. It is somewhat unfortunate that in the latest and current edition of Rickman, issued in 1881, the sections on Saxon architecture are withdrawn in view of a separate publication on the subject, which was to form a companion volume and to treat systematically the whole period in question. This volume has, however, never seen the light. Meanwhile, Bloxam's well-known "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture" had contained a chapter "Of the Anglo-Saxon Style," with a list of 130 examples, and good descriptions and illustrations, which, however, apply rather to details than to the general form and character of the monuments. This chapter in Bloxam and the notes in the various editions of Rickman up to 1862 form the only general dissertations on this subject available for the student of our architectural history. There is no subject, however, which has in recent years attracted to itself more attention among local antiquaries and investigators. The pages of the published reports of our numerous county and district architectural and antiquarian societies bear evidence of the work which is in progress in this special department of inquiry. The number of examples in which the eyes of local experts discern some remnants of pre-Conquest masonry steadily increases, while from time to time there are published papers, like those by Mr. Clement Hodges on the "Pre-Conquest Churches of the Ancient Northumbria,"† which, dealing in a scientific manner with a considerable group of monuments, add much to the general stock of knowledge. It may be noted, in illustration of this, that in the two counties of Northumberland and Durham alone Mr. Hodges numbers eighteen sites on which there are still to be seen some examples of pre-Conquest architecture. Of these nine, or just one-half, are not mentioned in either of the general lists quoted above. Again, at the other extremity of the country, in that most archæologically interesting county of Sussex, while Rickman and Bloxam only name eight examples, the writers of "Papers" in the Sussex archæological collections mention more than twenty; though one must say that some of these, like Ovingdean and Hangleton, near Brighton, are in appearance rather early Norman than Saxon.

The investigations of local experts are the primary conditions of advance in the study of this interesting epoch in our national architecture. No one explorer can make the needful minute examinations of sites and fabrics all over the country, though the number is not so great as to preclude the possibility of one person visiting them all. The more general student finds his place and function when the time comes for the task of bringing together and coördinating the results of local research, with a view to the establishment of canons of criticism. Such a task might well occupy the attention of the Royal Institute of British Architects. As the center of architectural study and practice, the Institute would be fulfilling one of its functions if it could render generally accessible such information as can be verified as to the earliest group of English monuments. What is required first is what the French would call the *statistique monumentale* of pre-Conquest architecture, such as would be furnished by a verified list of sites, with a brief indication in each case of the character of existing remains, or a map giving the names and geographical distribution of places where pre-Conquest work is to be found. If this idea commended itself to the Council, some consideration might be given to it by those specially interested in the more antiquarian side of architecture.

The monuments which are ascribed, with some good show of reason, to pre-Conquest times are distributed fairly even over the eastern and midland districts of England, and are perhaps more specially abundant than elsewhere in the districts about the Tyne and the Wear in the north, in Lincolnshire and North Hants, in Hampshire and Sussex. Their comparative infrequency in the west generally (except in Shropshire), and their absence from the Lothians, from Strathclyde with Lancashire and Cheshire, and from Dorsetshire and Devon, may be partly due to the fact that these counties have not been so thoroughly searched as the others; but it must have in large measure an explanation in history, and depend upon the manner in which the country was seized and settled by its Teutonic conquerors.

A list of examples of Saxon masonry presupposes the existence of certain criteria by which work of the kind can be, with some assurance, identified. Appearing as it does in the architectural history of the country between the Roman and the Norman periods, Saxon work might seem at first sight very easy of identification. The styles of building of both the Romans and the Normans are particularly well marked. Their materials, forms, processes, all obey certain well-understood, unvarying formulæ. No builders were more consistent in their procedure and more faithful to tradition. Roman work, one would say, and Norman work are alike unmistakable. Whatever was produced after the Romans left, and before the arrival of the Normans, will be at any rate readily recognized as neither Roman nor Norman. This mode of argument may apply in the case of Roman work, though even here it is not always quite convincing. In the case of Norman work, on the other hand, the idea that this unmistakable character belongs to it throughout, and at all its periods, may be a very misleading one. Before about 1100 the Norman style exhibits these special features in important buildings, but in small and unpretending structures it shows itself still uncertain and tentative. Thus, at Bernay, in Normandy, in the first half of the eleventh century, and in Edward the Confessor's buildings at Westminster, the masonry and details have the pronounced Norman character; while country churches in Normandy contemporary with Bernay, and those erected in Britain in the first generation after the Conquest, are often built irregularly of small materials, and are destitute of those special constructive and ornamental features by which the style is generally recognized. Between such unpretending, characterless Norman masonry of the close of the eleventh century, and Saxon work of its middle decades, it is not always easy to decide. A good illustration of what is meant may be found in the small church of St. Oswald, at Paddlesworth, on the downs above Hythe, in Kent. From its historical associations, it is one of the most interesting little churches in the southern counties, especially to a denizen of the north; while architecturally it is so plain, and in construction so rude, that it is generally pronounced a work of pre-Conquest times. There is only one marked feature, a curiously low south doorway, and this has Norman characteristics; but putting this apart, the general style of construction would suit an early Norman just as well as a Saxon date, and this is just a type of many churches, especially numerous in the south, that are certainly of the eleventh century, but may equally likely be of Norman as of Saxon origin.

The same may be said about a class of structures, usually claimed as Saxon, which exhibit in many cases such strong Norman affinities that their origin is sometimes doubtful. I refer to some of the numerous belfry towers which form, perhaps, the most outstanding feature of the pre-Conquest work in general. Saxon towers are one of the many problems which meet the student of this subject. They vary doubtless in date; but at what period and under what circumstances they first came into use it seems impossible at present to decide. However old the most ancient of them may be, the style of a considerable number, indeed the majority, of them is such as to point to a date in the eleventh century. They have their own special non-Norman features, but, in the case of a certain number of them, these are blended with elements of Norman character, and leave us in doubt as to what period of the century saw their erection. The tower at Appleton-le-Street, Yorkshire, claimed by Mr. Clement Hodges as pre-Conquest, possesses these Norman elements; so does Jevington, in Sussex, as well as some of the Lincolnshire towers. For examples of this kind I would suggest the term "transition Saxon." As was pointed out by the late Professor Freeman, the Conquest need not be supposed to have made an absolute break in the building traditions of the countryside. If Norman master builders and workmen came over to superintend and carry out important commissions in the rebuilding of cathedrals and abbeys, in other parts of the land Saxon masons may have been carrying out in their native style the more modest orders of Norman lairds and priests.

Although it may not be possible in every case to separate Saxon work from Norman, or even from Roman, yet it possesses its own distinctive features, which entitle it to a position apart in architectural history. We may demand, in the first place, What are the more general characteristics in which may be held to consist the individuality of the style? Is it possible, it may be asked, to describe in a few words the general appearance of a Saxon building? One would note here, first of all, a certain air of simple and severe massiveness which is a common, though not universal characteristic of these monuments. The tower of Clapham church, near Bedford, is a capital illustration of this characteristic. There is generally a considerable rudeness in the masonry, but this is so often the noble rudeness of primitive stonework that it becomes a mark of distinction; while not seldom the use of blocks of abnormal size lends to the structure a certain megalithic aspect. This last trait is to some extent Roman, but it is opposed to Norman practice. The use of large material is rare in Norman work. Though in certain examples, such as

* Paper read at the general meeting of the R. I. B. A., Monday, May 20, 1895, and registered at Stationers' Hall as the property of the Royal Institute, printed in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, May 25, 1895.

† See "*The Reliquary*" for 1893-4. Bemrose & Sons.

Bernay, the stones are of substantial bulk — some two feet by eighteen inches — yet, as a rule, Norman stones are of moderate dimensions, and we do not find specially large blocks singled out, as is the case in Saxon work, for particular positions, such as quoins.

Simplicity, however, is not the unfailing character of Saxon buildings. In sundry examples this quality is obscured by considerable effort after enrichment. The enrichment is, however, of such a kind that it strengthens rather than reduces the impression of rudeness, for, though at times elaborate, it is tentative, illogical, bizarre, and seems to bring before us craftsmen working, not according to a living tradition of style, but from imperfect remembrance or hearsay. Accordingly, we may describe pre-Conquest architecture in general terms as presenting a decidedly primitive aspect; but it is primitive, partly because it is simple and rude and massive, and partly because it is somewhat childish and uncivilized in its enrichment and its details.

There is no space within the limits of a single paper to notice all the various characteristic marks of pre-Conquest buildings. They are, moreover, tolerably well known, and many of them are described in Rickman and in other text-books. The following notes refer to points that are of some special significance, or have been made matters of controversy.

Saxon masonry has, in regard to its facing, no special consistent character, and the various forms may be paralleled in early Norman work in France and in England. It varies from the well-cut and dressed ashlar of Bradford-on-Avon, whose builders had the advantage of the fine Bath oölite, to rubble work of various degrees of rudeness. Masonry of stones, squared, indeed, but not accurately squared, and laid in level courses that are not consistently leveled, is very characteristic of Saxon work of the better kind, and is well represented at Bosham, near Chichester, and Billingham, County Durham. It may be worth noting that herring-bone work, which used at one time to be regarded as something specially Saxon, does, in fact, hardly occur at all in the style. One would venture almost to exclude it from the list of Saxon forms. It is used, of course, by the Romans, and is very common in Norman work of the eleventh century. Country churches in Calvados exhibit it in profusion. In our own country where is it that we find it? Chiefly in early Norman walling, such as the enceintes — not the keeps — of Lincoln and Rochester; in Gundulph's tower at West Malling; in the early Norman — not Saxon — church tower of Saint Peter's at Bedford. Where it occurs in pre-Conquest work it can often be explained as a restoration. Thus it appears in the much-patched tower of St. Mary Bishophill junior, York; and there are courses of it at the summit — but only there — of the tower of Bolam, Northumberland, which is one of the examples best termed "transitional Saxon."

Commending this point to future observers, we may go on to note that the external use of plaster is proved in many cases by the setting back of the wall-face half an inch behind the quoins; but it would be rash to say that where this does not occur plaster was still originally used. In many instances, as at Sompting, the plaster still remains; in others, such as St. Benet's, Cambridge, it has been removed in quite recent times. There is, indeed, a rage just now for stripping these old walls of their clothing of stucco. The process leaves them often shiveringly naked and rather ashamed. The effect, for instance, in the interior of the church at Lyminge, Kent, is hardly decent. It is of course a great advantage to the archæologist to be able thus to study his buildings in the nude; but plaster is often an obvious artistic necessity. On the other hand, one cannot imagine that masonry like that at Bradford-on-Avon, which Mr. Parker, when he thought it twelfth-century work, pronounced "remarkably good, clean, and fine-jointed," was ever plastered.

The absence of buttresses is a noteworthy feature of Saxon as distinct from Norman walling; but the chief peculiarity is to be found in the quoining. The corners, whether of tower, or nave, or chancel, are often constructed of the familiar so-called long-and-short work, but in many examples they are formed of very large and massive blocks, contrasting with the smaller material of the rest of the fabric; and it is from this feature that Saxon buildings derive that semi-megalithic character already spoken of. It need not be pointed out that the quoins both of Roman and of Norman buildings are not specially remarkable in construction or material. Norman corner-stones are, as a rule, all of the same size and shape, and are bonded alternately north and south, and east and west, into the walls whose juncture they effect. Though carefully chosen and dressed, they do not differ much from the material in the rest of the wall. This difference is specially accentuated, on the other hand, by the pre-Conquest builders; and a Saxon quoin, appearing as it often does in a late mediæval fabric as the sole relic of an earlier age, is always unmistakable, and always impressive in its look of rugged strength. The south-west corner of the nave of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, is an excellent example.

Although not buttressed, the walls of many Saxon buildings are treated with a composition of pilaster strips, joined above by round or straight-sided arches. In the case of some of the towers, notably Earls Barton and Barton-on-Humber, this strip work is a most prominent feature, and the constructors have taken immense pains with it. No characteristic of Saxon architecture is better known than this one, and it is generally explained as a reminiscence of timber construction. This, however, with other similar questions of origin, must be discussed at a later stage.

Of the fabric, as distinct from the facing, of the wall, there falls to be noted a very important and far-reaching difference between the work in question and that of the Romans and the Normans. The Saxon wall is a single thing; the Roman and the Norman wall — at any rate in the twelfth century — is a threefold affair, consisting of two carefully constructed outer faces and an interior filling of rougher material. Partly in consequence of this mode of construction, the Norman wall is generally thicker than the Saxon, and it is to the credit of Saxon builders that their comparatively thin walls, often less than three feet in thickness, have stood as well as has been the case. In the one ruined pre-Conquest wall I have examined — that at Sockburn, on the Tees, where Mr. Hodges identified some early Saxon work — there is a thickness of about two feet four inches, and the stones forming the two faces nearly meet in the middle. The difference between the two systems comes out in the case of the belfry openings and other double or multiform apertures, where the drop of the wall between two arches has to be supported from below. The Saxons, dealing with the wall as a simple thing, cut their apertures straight through its thickness, and adjusted under the drop a long slab or beam of stone, under which, again, in the middle of its length, they set an upright stone shaft. This shaft often takes the form of a turned baluster, and, as such, is one of the most familiar features of Saxon architecture. As it stands half-way through the thickness of the masonry, it is often termed a mid-wall shaft.

It is interesting to see how this same point of construction is dealt with in other styles. The solution of the problem by the Normans is very logical and highly characteristic of their procedure. As their wall is threefold, consisting of two faces and an interval core of rubblework, they construct undergirding arches beneath the central third of the thickness of the masonry, and carry these in the middle on a shaft with a properly designed base and capital. This "recessing" is a specially Norman trait; and, as the Saxons never resorted to it, it forms an excellent mark of division between the styles. Elsewhere we find the same problem somewhat differently solved. In the early Italian campaniles, and in the arcaded openings of cloister walks, such as the very ancient examples at the Tre Fontane, near Rome, the double or triple openings are cut straight through the wall, and the support is provided by a mid-wall shaft, the capital of which spreads out in the required direction so as to overlap the suspended masonry. This arrangement is in accordance with the established grammar of architecture. The column is equipped with base and capital in the recognized classical manner, only the latter receives a special shape to suit its position and function. In the Saxon work there is nothing organic. The shaft may in itself be elaborately enriched with turnery forms, but in this case it has neither capital nor base. It may be plain, but supplied with a rude apology for base and cap, or it may be a simple upright post under the middle of the transverse stone. It just serves as a prop and nothing more, whereas the Italian column has a part of itself — the capital — growing outward into a form specially designed to enable it to do its work in an intelligible as well as effective manner. This is a good illustration of the crudities and makeshifts which occur throughout pre-Conquest work, and make us feel that it was carried on a little apart from the main thoroughfare, so to speak, along which the art was progressing in Western Europe generally from its classical to its mediæval phase.

Door and window openings present some of the most characteristic features of the work we are dealing with. The appearance of sloping jambs, which reduce the width of the aperture at the top of the opening, is a very special trait, and does not occur in Norman masonry. On the other hand, there is no true test to be derived from the splaying of the window openings or from the particular construction of their heads. The so-called straight-sided arch, composed of two flat slabs leaning against each other at an angle, and the window or door-head cut in round form out of a single stone, have been accounted specially Saxon; but, as a fact, they occur also both in Roman and in Norman work.

The curious moldings and incidental carved details of pre-Conquest buildings in their number and strangeness almost defy classification. At first sight we might take them to be the merely fanciful creations of an artificer who desires to enrich his work, but has no stock of traditional patterns, nor any knowledge of recognized principles or methods of ornament. Looking a little more closely, however, we discern in a great number of cases a pronounced, though clumsy, copying of Roman features; while in other cases there is an approximation to the regular Romanesque forms which were becoming established in the different European centers during the eleventh century. It is an obvious criterion of date to place those buildings earliest which make the most conspicuous use of Roman motives, while affinities with Norman or other recognized Romanesque styles suggest a comparatively late epoch. The application of this criterion is not, however, so easy as it seems, for there are cases in which we note a curious mixture of forms, apparently Roman, with others that have a marked mediæval character. Nor is it the actual forms themselves that are so noteworthy, as the curiously ungrammatical way in which they are employed. They are used with very little sense of their connection with each other and with the general scheme of construction. In the tower arch at Stow, in Lincolnshire, one of the finest pieces of pre-Conquest work in the country, the half-round and the square pilasters that flank the opening start from formless blocks, serving as bases, which rest on the edge of a lofty plinth. The plinth is, however, of so shallow a projection that the blocks hang helplessly suspended, for the greater portion of their bulk, in the air two or three feet above the ground. In the extraordinary chancel-arch at Bosham we find an elaborate base of many members, exceedingly massive in construction, and

some three feet high. This forms a very suitable point of departure for the arch-pier. But what is our surprise when we follow this upward and find ourselves confronted by the same forms repeated exactly, only in reversed order, and made to serve as a capital! The obvious differences to be observed in treating a base and a capital seem to have troubled the architect at Bosham as little as did the natural connection between an architectural base and the ground give concern to his brother builder at Stow. This chancel-arch at Bosham is a good illustration of what has just been remarked about the apparent mixture of forms. Taking it as a single feature independent of the rest of the church, we should say the base and capital were Roman, but the pier itself Romanesque. It is recessed, and has angle-shafts, and though angle-shafts occur as early as about 500 A. D., they are characteristically mediæval, just as are the large roll mouldings on the archivolt.

It would be tedious to dwell more at length on the details of pre-Conquest churches. To judge from those features of Saxon work at which we have been glancing, we might pronounce it too crude and tentative for the notice of the practical architect, who has to study the old monuments of his country with an eye to hints for his own professional procedure. It may seem stuff rather for the antiquary than the artist — a sort of accidental product of a semi-barbarous period of our national existence, with no real interest for the modern worker — and it is true, no doubt, that we fail to find in pre-Conquest architecture any consistent working-out of a style, in which constructive and decorative features are molded into harmony; or any principle of development, of unfolding, by which we are led on from period to period, and observe how the forms of each epoch grow out of those that went before. We may talk for convenience' sake, as in this paper, of the Saxon style; but there is, strictly speaking, no Saxon style, in the sense in which we speak of a Norman or Perpendicular style; nor is there any connected history of Saxon architecture as there is of Gothic or of Renaissance. But, after all, architecture is not an affair only of "mouldings, features and ornaments," or even of ground plans and elevations. An architectural monument is the creation of an age, and is the outward expression of its ideas, the practical response to its aspirations and its needs. The interest of a social and historical kind that becomes in this way attached to it is something different from the more technical questions that concern its outward aspect as piled and carved stonework. The work we are considering possesses a genuine and lasting interest, independent of any criticism of its detail; but this interest only emerges when we come to take a somewhat more extended view.

It has been a defect in most of the general text-books on English architecture that they begin and end with a discussion of the details of buildings rather than of the buildings themselves. The services of Thomas Rickman to the study of the architectural history of England were so enormous that one does not like to say even a word in adverse criticism of his method. Yet, for the subheadings of a chapter on Norman architecture we surely need something broader and more philosophical than Norman doorways, Norman windows, Norman arches, piers, buttresses, tablets, niches, ornaments, capitals, bases, and finally, in conclusion, Norman steeples, battlements, roofs, fonts and porches. With a few words — excellent, no doubt, but very few — on the spirit of the style, we are taken on to early English doors, windows, arches, piers, buttresses, tablets, niches, ornaments, steeples, battlements, roofs, fonts and porches. It is true that later editions of Rickman's work contain large additions, with much historical information by its editor; but these are accretions round a structure defective in its original plan. We cannot see the wood for the trees. We cannot gain a clear idea of the general laws underlying the growth of buildings from a treatment that only takes account of the details in the finished result.

From the point of view thus represented in our text-books, there is not much to be made of pre-Conquest architecture. A synopsis of Saxon doors and windows and ornaments could easily be made a mere museum of curiosities. When looked at, however, in the general mass, and not in details, there are many Saxon monuments that claim the admiration even of the technical critic, who has no interest in archæology for its own sake. No one can regard without a sense of wondering awe the monumental tower at Earls Barton, or that chancel-arch at Bosham, or the tower-arches and transept-quoins at Stow. No one enters, unmoved, the much-restored, but classically precise, little oratory at Bradford-on-Avon, or the unique and perfect stone church at Escomb, County Durham, where service has been performed day by day or Sunday by Sunday for well-nigh eleven hundred years. No one fails to be struck by the severely simple, but architecturally treated, masses of the numerous bell-towers, of which St. Benet's, Cambridge, is a well-known example. These, and other structures of the same order, would be recognized as fine monuments wherever they appeared. They are architecture, and noble architecture, too, though curiously ungrammatical in their employment of detail.

The more extended view referred to above takes cognizance of historical considerations, as well as those which more strictly concern the architect. From this standpoint there is a value in every fragment of Saxon masonry upon an ecclesiastical site. However insignificant it may be in itself, it testifies to the existence, where it stands, of a stone church before the Norman Conquest. It may be the case that, as was stated by a good authority not long ago, "except in large towns, there were few parish churches at the beginning of the present century whose sites were not already occupied in Saxon times";* but only where there is some surviving work do we have absolute assurance of the fact. It need hardly be said that many Saxon churches were of timber, and these would necessarily yield to time, and would be replaced by stone buildings in one of the mediæval styles. It does not follow, therefore, that because an ancient country church contains no work older than the Norman epoch, the site was not previously occupied by a Saxon building, for this may have been of wood. One such pre-Conquest wooden church survives substantially to this day at Greenstead, in Essex. The question of the proportion of stone churches to wood in Saxon times is one that has often been asked but cannot be accurately settled. We need only turn over the pages of Bede to see that, from the first, churches were built of the more permanent as well as of the slighter material, and this was evidently the case throughout the Saxon period. Wood was sometimes found unexpectedly convenient from its lightness, as the following story shows: Saint Dunstan was once about to consecrate a wooden church, and noticed, as he walked around it, that it was not correctly oriented. The saint accordingly gives it a shove with his shoulder, and turns it round into the right direction!

We are only concerned, however, in this paper with existing monuments. And what value there is, for the student of history in architecture, in even a single Saxon quoin or window! It gives the historical imagination a central point round which it can rove, while it seeks to restore in thought the old social organization of the countryside. The rural village is the oldest and most permanent institution in the land; and the village green and sometimes the village church are the heart and center of the quiet life that has gone on there almost unchanged since the first Teutonic settlement. It is dangerous to attempt to reconstruct local history from local topography alone; but to ignore all the evidence of topography and to write history from written records only is wilfully to ignore a most valuable source of our knowledge of the past. The importance given to the study of sites and roads, and the form and aspect of settlements, is one of the features in the work of the present school of British historians.

Now the Saxon manorial estate, the unit of the social organization of the country in early mediæval times, survived in the main features of its working almost to our own day; and even now, looking down from some neighboring hill, we can often see, almost as clearly marked as of old, the hall and "inland" domain of the lord of the manor, the groups of houses of the villagers, the arable and pasture land which they cultivated and enjoyed in common, and the more distant woodland and waste in which they had certain rights of grazing and felling. The lord on the one side and the "villains" on the other formed the two main elements of the society, and their mutual relations at different periods are matters about which historians are by no means agreed. The village green, in the midst of or in closest proximity to the cottages, and only inclosed by the roads or trackways along which these are built, has belonged, one would surmise, from the very first days of the settlement to the freemen of the community at large, who exercised there in games and mimic strife the sinews and the spirits so long accustomed to wandering and war. And what of the church? If we examine Saxon records, the impression we derive is that the church was in most cases the work of the lord of the manor — a sort of chapel attached to his residence, and kept up and served at his expense. We must remember, however, that these written records are mostly concerned with the doings and desires of the great ones of the land. A good many things might go on in the isolated self-centered village communities without a notice in contemporary documents. Was one of these things the building and maintenance of a shrine for common worship and for all the kindly ministrations of the church? It would take too long to review the literary evidence on the question; but from our present point of view it is worth while to note that the position of the village church in its surroundings is often in itself a piece of evidence. There are cases in which it stands in immediate proximity to the manor house or its ancient site. At Kilpeck, in Herefordshire, and Earls Barton, in North Hants, the earthworks of a Saxon "burgh" rise actually from the churchyard; but at other times the church stands in the midst of the cottages, or abuts on the village green, and seems to belong to the community at large. Possibly in such cases its foundation was an act of that corporate life, independent of the proceedings of the lord, of the existence of which there are clear traces in the records of rural societies.

Whatever was its first origin, the village church has remained, through all the mediæval and modern periods, a standing witness to the stability of our social institutions, and is like a monumental tablet on which successive generations have each left a characteristic record. There is a certain church, one of many hundreds up and down the country, in a little-visited rural hamlet in Sussex. There are one or two farms, a few cottages, a village inn, islanded in a rolling sea of meadows. Within the ample churchyard stands the church, and close beside its gate the trim and newly-erected village school. The pretty schoolmistress comes in out of her flower garden to hand us the key of the porch. We ask her, Does she teach the children anything about the parish church, its history, its architecture, its monuments? Is it ever made an object lesson for a class? "No," she replies, "nothing of this sort has been done as yet, but this will perhaps come in time." We both agree in hoping so, for the church as it stands there, recently restored, well overlooked and tended, is one of our

*J. T. Micklethwaite, *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 366.

national treasures — a possession of a class in which no other people can rival us. It is ridiculously too big and imposing for the tiny hamlet that nestles round it today; but if we knew its history we should see that in its general form, as well as in its parts, it was just a necessary growth out of the social circumstances of the various epochs at which it was wrought. Big Saxon stones at the northwest and southwest and southeast coruers of the nave show that this was already in pre-Couquest times of ample proportions, while the good-sounding Saxon name of the place, compounded with a patronymic, brings before us a society originally, no doubt, of clanfolk, using in common, if they did not build in common, the village shrine. A small window in the south wall, headed with Roman bricks, suggests that still older memories hover round the spot, for the walls of a deserted Roman city are crumbling into ruin not many miles away. The present structure has a western tower and spire, a chancel, and a north aisle, all in the pointed style; but there is also a north aisle to the chancel, and this is of Norman work. The existence of the last proves that the Saxon chancel lasted on till the thirteenth century, or otherwise the Normans would have built the chaucel instead of only adding an aisle or chantry to the north. For the rest, the building, like so many hundred others, has its own quaintness of mediæval fittings, its divisions, its monuments, and is a picture-book, an illustrated history, reflecting much of the social life of lords, of churchmen, of the people, during long ages of the national existence.

In these days of revised codes for primary education, when visits to town museums count as part of the regular work of our board schools, the same system might be extended to the country. The parish church might take the place of the museum, and the village children be taught to read with intelligeuce the records of the past enshrined in stones and woodwork, too often associated only in their minds with the constraint of Sunday services.

(To be continued.)

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS A. I. A.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects was held at the office of the president, D. H. Burnham, The Rookery, Chicago, June 3, 1895. President D. H. Burnham in the chair.

The treasurer reported:

Cash on hand, October 1, 1894	$ 115.44
Receipts to date	2,974.43
	$3,089.87
Expenses to date	2,033.77
Cash on hand, June 3, 1895	$1,056.10

It was voted that "the secretary, in consultation with the Committee on Headquarters, shall have authority to terminate the present arrangement regarding headquarters in New York city, and he is directed to take possession of the effects of the Institute, and, at the expense of the Institute, provide suitable storage for the same."

The secretary stated that Mr. Bloor's sickness had prevented his completing the data for history of the Institute, but it was in a fair state of forwardness.*

An application from seven Fellows of the American Institute of Architects in Texas, that they be granted a charter under Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute, was submitted, and also an application that the members of the Texas State Association be admitted as a body without subjecting themselves to an individual letter ballot. The secretary's reply that the latter request could not be granted was approved, and he was requested to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation of existing differences before granting the charter asked for.

A communication was received from an officer of the Wisconsin State Association of Architects, Milwaukee, announcing the reörganization of the association and giving a list of the officers.

The secretary presented a copy of a draft of an Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture in California, indorsed by the Southern California and the San Francisco Chapters, which was received and placed on file, and he stated that efforts were making in New York and Illinois to the same end, but that in neither state had the Act become a law.

A communication was read from Mr. A. H. Thorp, asking about the return of the competition plans of the New York City Hall, whereupon it was voted that the secretary be directed to inform Mr. Thorp that the matter should be referred to the New York Chapter, as it was not the function of this Board to interfere in local matters of this kind with which it had never had any connection.

The letter ballot of January 28 was opened and counted, and it was found that 216 ballots were cast and that Charles T. Mathews, of New York city, and Charles W. Hopkinson, of Cleveland, Ohio, were elected.

Applications for admission to Fellowship were considered, and the secretary was directed to issue a letter ballot containing the following names of candidates for election:

Julius Kastner, New York; Bradford L. Gilbert, New York; George Keister, New York; Edgar M. Lazarus, Portland, Oregon; Max Reutti, Hamilton, Ohio; William J. Marsh, Washington, D. C.; Francis R. Allen, Boston, Massachusetts.

*Since the meeting, the committee, consisting of Messrs. R. M. Hunt, George B. Post and E. H. Kendall, has forwarded to the secretary a voluminous collection of most interesting data prepared by Mr. Bloor.

An application of James B. Cook for reinstatement as a Fellow of the A. I. A. was received and accompanying documents were read, whereupon it was voted that Mr. James B. Cook, of Memphis, Tennessee, be reinstated as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

A communication in favor of the claim of the heirs of the late Thomas U. Walter against the United States for services as architect of the capitol extension was received, and it was voted to recommend that a fitting memorial for presentation to the next session of Congress be prepared, and if approved by the coming convention of the A. I. A. in October, that it be forwarded to the claimants properly indorsed, as officially coming from the American Institute of Architects, and that Robert Stead, of New York, and W. W. Clay, of Chicago, be requested to prepare a memorial as suggested, and present the same at the next annual convention for action thereon.

In the matter of the return of the plans submitted by Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, Germany, in the competition for the Grant Monument, the secretary reported that he had not as yet been able to find where they were. General Horace Porter had put the matter into the hands of the secretary of the Monument Commission for investigation, but so far without visible result. The secretary was directed under the advice of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to write to the Architectural Society at Munich, setting forth the action taken by this Board and expressing its sympathy and disapprobation of the proceedings of the Grant Monument Association.

The secretary read the correspondence between Mr. R. W. Gibson and himself in reference to the code of competitions issued since the last annual meeting, in which Mr. Gibson objected to the clause discouraging the use of perspective drawings. Received and placed on file.

Letters on the ethics of architects in regard to soliciting work and doing work under schedule rates were read, and after discussion the whole matter was referred to Mr. Cass Gilbert, Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, and Mr. W. W. Clay, to report at the meeting of the Board of Directors in October.

The secretary read to the Board letters in reference to the awarding of medals for exhibits, whereupon the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects hereby declares that it does not approve the award, by the Institute or Chapters thereof, of medals, or the expression in any other form of approval or indorsement of persons, material, or workmanship, in connection with inventions, devices, or things, made to be used in the erection or equipment of buildings.

Resolved, That the secretary be and hereby is directed to send a copy of the above resolution to the secretary of each Chapter of the Institute.

Adjourned to 10 A. M., Tuesday, June 4.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

President Burnham in the chair. The secretary announced that Mr. R. M. Hunt had, on account of his health, resigned from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The secretary read a circular letter from Mr. E. L. Corthell, in regard to forming an International Institute of Engineers and Architects, whereupon the secretary was directed to write a letter of approval of the plan to Mr. Corthell.

The secretary announced that the president had appointed Messrs. George B. Post, Cass Gilbert, and W. W. Clay as a committee of the Institute on the St. Louis convention, to act with the local committee, consisting of Messrs. A. F. Rosenheim, Charles K. Ramsey, Thomas C. Young, W. B. Ittner, and E. A. Menny.

The secretary reported that he had had some correspondence on the subject of forming a Chapter of the A. I. A. in Montreal, Canada. The secretary was directed to continue and enlarge the correspondence with a view to bringing about so important an end.

Inasmuch as the secretary has made a full summary of all the Chapter reports, he was directed not to print them *in extenso*, in the Proceedings for 1894.

After a long and interesting discussion in regard to designing federal buildings, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the present method of designing and erecting United States federal buildings, and to report upon the best method of elevating to a higher standard the architecture of such buildings. The said committee being authorized to draft such a bill to this end as may seem to him proper, and to report the same to the next meeting of the Board.

The following persons were named as said committee: R. M. Hunt, Charles F. McKim, George B. Post, Robert Stead, James G. Hill, Bruce Price, John M. Carrère, Alfred Stone, Cass Gilbert, Louis H. Sullivan.

The following persons have tendered their resignations as Fellows of the Institute, and it was voted to accept the same: S. V. Stratton, D. W. Millard, Osborne J. Pierce, Greg. Vigeant, J. W. Ross, Adriance Van Brunt, H. W. Phillips.

The secretary read a communication calling attention to a programme for submitting plans in competition for an Art Building at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and, after a full discussion of the question, it was voted that, while the Board strongly disapproves of such projects of competitions as that issued by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, a copy of which has been submitted to the Board, as manifestly unfair in its conditions, it cannot take up individual cases of this kind; but enunciating general principles familiar to the Fellows of the Institute, it

expects its individual members and local organizations to deal with specific cases.

It therefore directs the secretary to communicate these views to the Fellow calling attention to the same, to the chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners, to the Philadelphia Chapter of the A. I. A., and to the Philadelphia Society of Fine Arts, inclosing his correspondence on the subject.

It was voted that in the interim between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee shall have full power to act for the Board on all matters requiring consideration.

The Board then adjourned to meet in St. Louis before the annual convention, unless sooner called by the President.

THE ROBERT CLARK COMPETITION.

THE seventh annual competition for the Robert Clark testimonials, under the auspices of the Chicago Architectural Club, presents the following interesting problem and conditions for competition before the draftsmen of the United States who come within its conditions :

CONDITIONS.

The competition is open to architectural draftsmen under thirty years of age, residents of the United States, and not practicing architects.

The author of each design must execute all drawings without assistance, and nonadherence to these conditions will cause the rejection of the design or designs in question.

The awards will be made by the adjudicating committee on the "Robert Clark Testimonial Competition," and are: First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

The two designs receiving honorable mention will receive special bronze medals.

The three prize drawings shall become the property of the Chicago Architectural Club.

AN ART SCHOOL.

A gentleman wishing to share his large and valuable collection of paintings, statuary and architectural fragments with his townsmen, has decided to place them in a building which he proposes to erect for the study of architecture, painting and sculpture.

The building is to face the town square, and is to be not more than one hundred and fifty feet in its greatest dimensions.

It shall consist of one story and a high basement.

The first story shall contain the following rooms:

1. A large entrance gallery for the placing and hanging of statuary and paintings. This hall should be the main feature of the plan, and should be carefully arranged for convenient and advantageous display, without destroying the architectural effect. It may be one continuous hall or divided into parts, at the discretion of the architect. It may be lighted from above.
2. A large glass-covered court to contain architectural fragments.
3. An amphitheater, to seat about two hundred, for lectures on art subjects. A library and an assembly hall.
4. Four class-rooms. These rooms should be well lighted and of easy access to the court and gallery.
5. A janitor's room and an office for the custodian. These rooms may be small, but should be conveniently placed either at the entrance to the building or to the grounds.

As the number of the students is limited, the size of the rooms is of less importance than the circulation, convenience and artistic beauty of the whole.

The building, being the home of the arts, should be pure in style and classical in feeling, though not necessarily archæological.

Drawings required, namely: One plan and one section at the scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to one foot, and the front elevation at the scale of one-eighth of an inch to one foot.

Drawings to be rendered at will; to be mounted on stretchers, 28 by 40, without frames or glass.

A sealed envelope containing the name and full address of the author, with place and date of birth, must be *securely fastened to each drawing*; the drawings and envelopes themselves must not be marked by a device of any kind.

Drawings must be delivered to John Robert Dillon, Secretary, Chicago Architectural Club, at the clubhouse, 274 Michigan avenue, Chicago, on or before *Friday*, November 15, 1895, charges to be prepaid. All drawings not receiving prizes will be returned at the expense of the contributor.

L. J. MILLET, Chairman,
R. C. SPENCER, JR.,
IRVING K. POND,
The Adjudicating Committee on the Robert Clark Testimonial.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. DANKMAR ADLER.

THE following communication received from Mr. Dankmar Adler will be read with interest by the profession generally, coming as it does from one of the most prominent practitioners in the United States, and making a departure that will be noted with surprise, regret, and still with a considerable degree of congratulation :

CHICAGO, July 11, 1895.

TO MY FRIENDS,—Mr. R. T. Crane has induced me to retire from the active practice of architecture, and to act hereafter as consulting architect of the Crane Elevator Company, and also to assume supervision and management of its sales department.

I regret exceedingly that in my new field of labor I shall no longer enjoy the privilege of taking an active part in the friendly struggle of my fellow architects for recognition by the public of their contributions to the development of American architecture. But I shall always be a sympathetic and interested spectator of that struggle, and am confident that the work of my contemporaries will form a most interesting and important chapter in the history of the world's architecture.

While you are continuing the great work of developing the American building in all its phases and all its parts, I shall hereafter concentrate my efforts upon one of the most prominent and important elements of the type of building most characteristic of our epoch and our country, and hope thus to make myself useful to architecture and to architects.

I shall endeavor to keep in touch with architecture and architects by means of contributions to the columns of the various architectural journals, in which I shall try to narrate to my fellows such of the experiences of the years of my active practice as I think may be of interest to them.

As this is the first instance in which a great corporation in the service of great building interests has called a prominent representative of our profession into its organization and councils, it is especially incumbent upon me to render good service. I, therefore, ask the help of my friends in the discharge of my duties as consulting architect, and beg them to aid me by suggestions and information, based upon their experience and study of the use of elevators in buildings, with a view to their incorporation into the theory and practice of elevator construction of our day.

Should there be anything which requires amendment in the business intercourse of the representatives of the Crane Elevator Company with the architects whom they have occasion to approach, I shall consider it a personal favor if my attention were called thereto by my friends, so that the supervising control which I exercise over the agents and salesmen of this company may be exercised in efforts toward economizing the time and temper of architects, and developing and maintaining that state of mutual understanding and good will between architects and the representatives of contractors which we all have so much occasion to desire.

I have always flattered myself by believing every architect to be my friend, and have endeavored to shape my conduct upon that hypothesis, and have been gratified in the observation of innumerable verifying instances. I sincerely trust that this pleasant relation may continue. DANKMAR ADLER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MONCKTON'S WOOD, IRON AND STONE STAIR-BUILDING. By James H. Monckton. Fourth edition, 1894. John Wiley & Sons, New York; A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

James H. Monckton, of New York, has, by long possession of the field, justly attained to the position of an authority on the science and practice of American stair-building. His first work on this subject appeared in 1859, known as "Esterbrook and Monckton's American Stair-builder." Then in 1872 appeared Monckton's "National Stair-builder." In 1888 was issued Monckton's "Stair-building: Wood, Iron and Stone, and new One-Plane Method of Drawing Face Molds and Unfolding the Center Line of Wreaths and Side Molds." The latest edition of this (1894) lies before us. There have been many other works on the subject by American writers, commencing with Minard Lafever, in 1838, but none have covered this specialty in the art of building with equal completeness. Probably no works on practical building have been as little read by architects as those devoted to stair-building. Their readers have been found among the large class of journeymen carpenters residing in rural districts and the professional stairbuilders of the large cities. Architects have generally been content to let the mechanics in this case monopolize all the constructive knowledge of the subject, and to reserve to themselves only the designing of newel posts, balusters and handrails. The actual stairbuilders, as a result, have been obliged to puzzle their brains to get the stairways into the places provided for them, make them as easy to travel on as consistent with circumstances, strong enough for the purpose; and as long as the steps did not creak and groan under human weights, and the balusters did not rattle or the handrail show any unsteadiness, the work performed by them has been generally acceptable without regard to plans or specifications. It must be admitted, however, that the subject as it has generally been treated is a dry one. Books have been written, some by mechanics, some by mathematicians, and some by ingenious theorists, to elucidate methods of planning and execution in which modern architects have taken little interest, and mainly for the information of the mechanic in the processes he is to employ in doing his work. They have been filled with geometrical problems that few could understand and fewer still apply to actual experience. They did not recognize that modern architects were trying to simplify these complex forms that had been in use for a century past. They enthused over "wreaths" and "goose-necks" turned with mathematical accuracy, circular and elliptical stairways, or straight ones, with "winders" at the top and "scroll steps" at the bottom, while the architects were trying to get their houses supplied with straight flights, square platforms, angle newels and straight rails, to which none of this scientific work applied. If the present "Colonial" fad continues much longer it may be necessary to revive these ancient principles of handrailing, but otherwise a few simple rules well understood will suffice. In "Monckton's Iron, Wood and Stone Stair-building," we find a work applicable to all modern demands for knowledge of this subject, and put in form to be interesting to architects as well as mechanics. Except in respect to a few of the designs

offered it is a book to be prized. It has the maximum of illustrations and the minimum of printed matter. The letterpress is almost entirely confined to an explanation of the plates. It would perhaps have been better had the author, after his long experience, given his opinions as to what is most desirable and what to avoid, and his reasons for methods where he only describes them. It is thoroughly "up to date" in offering constructive drawings of the various kinds of straight and square stairwork, which have so generally supplanted the tortuous designs of our forefathers. It recognizes construction of stairs in iron and steel as part of the stairbuilder's art, even having supplanted wood in most of the best modern buildings. It touches lightly on stone stairways, and describes the method of constructing them with solid steps. In this department it might have been more complete. It will be most valuable to the draftsman in showing him the best way to "lay out" all kinds of stairways, in plan, elevation and section, so that he may avoid those blunders that are so quickly detected by mechanics versed in the art, and thereby save his principal from much vexatious controversy and perhaps loss of reputation. As such it is a work that should be in every well-ordered office, no matter what authorities have been previously consulted. P. B. W.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Fisher Building, Chicago. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects.

M. E. Church, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio. Crapsey & Brown, architects.

Courthouse, Lowell, Massachusetts. Wait & Cutler, architects, Boston.

M. E. Church, London, Ohio. Crapsey & Brown, architects, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Presbyterian Church, Fostoria, Ohio. Crapsey & Brown, Architects, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Baptist Church, Mt. Auburn, Ohio. Crapsey & Brown, architects, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Mabley Building, Detroit, Michigan. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, Chicago.

Auditorium and Gymnasium for Monmouth College. Dan Everett Waid, architect, Chicago.

The Occidental Building, for L. H. Freer, Chicago. J. M. Van Osdel, architect; also, entrance of same.

Bronze Portraits for Marquette Building, Chicago. Modeled by Edward Kemeys, sculptor. The portraits are in statuary bronze and were cast at the works of Winslow Brothers Company, Chicago.

Row of dwellings, Sixty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, New York. Brickwork except face brick done by the graduates of the Bricklaying Classes of 1893–94, of New York Trade School.

Photogravure Plate: Residence of C. B. Congdon, Evanston, Illinois. A. M. F. Colton & Son, architects, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition..

Residence in St. Louis.

Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. J. L. Wees, architect.

The Martin building, St. Louis. George R. Mann, architect.

Residence of W. J. Bryson, Buena Park, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects.

Residence of C. B. Congdon, Evanston, Illinois. A. M. F. Colton & Son, architects, Chicago.

The following full-page views are given: View in Hall, View in Library, View in Dining Room.

Correction.—The architects of Coburn Library building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, were Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, not Peabody & Stearns, as published in last number.

MOSAICS.

The degree of Architecture and Science was recently conferred upon Architect D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, by the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois.

The outdoor water-color class of the Chicago Architectural Club is under the leadership of Arthur Heun. Charles Eliot Birge has taken charge of the pen-and-ink class for the summer.

The state of Montana has appointed a capitol site commission, with power to purchase a site for a state capitol at Helena. The members of the commission are: E. D. Leavitt, A. J. Davidson, E. H. Talcott, E. D. Ellis, E. D. Edgerson.

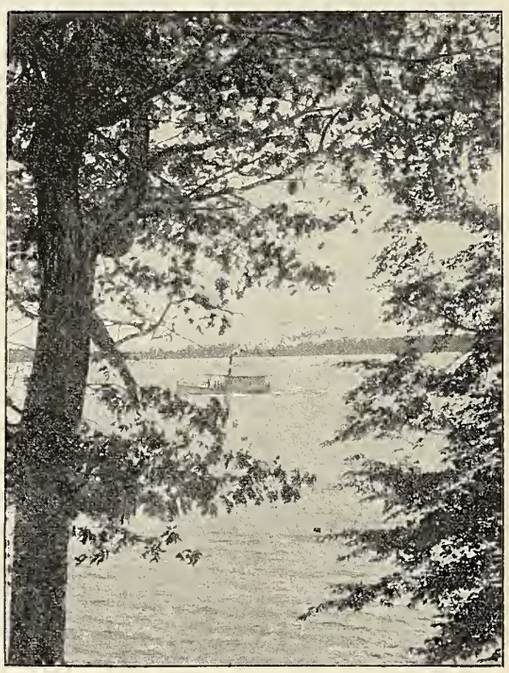
Robert S. Peabody, architect, of Boston, will contribute a series of papers to the *Atlantic Monthly* during the summer months. The title of the series is "An Architect's Vacation," the first number of which treats of Rural England.

A magnificent number is The Inland Architect of Chicago for May. Besides the usual fine photogravures, there is a novelty in the shape of a colored plate of great beauty illustrating the University Congregational Church, of the city of its publication. Eastern readers will be interested in the double-page picture of the palace of General Joseph T. Torrence, at Westbury, Long Island. The editorials are able and the special articles, "Municipal Building Laws," "Soap and Water in Relation to Architecture," and "Model Offices," are well written and full of suggestion. This magazine is simply unrivaled in its class.—*The Boston Traveler, June 4, 1895.*

E. O. McCormick, the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Big Four Route, has issued a colored lithograph, "Our Heaven-born Banner," which is one of the finest art works ever used for the purpose of calling attention to a railway excursion. As the continental soldier sees the stars and stripes "in the dawn's early light," the G. A. R. veteran, for the benefit of whom the superb picture is issued, will, at the grand encampment at Louisville in September, see the battle-torn flags of the war that memory "now conceals, now discloses."

A DAY AT DIAMOND LAKE.

THERE was once an architect and he loved to fish. Now his mother-in-law may have been a distant connection of the late Isaac Walton or he may have had an ancestor who belonged to some wild Highland clan on the Hebrides, but through strain of blood, or latent laziness, he loved to fish. One day when the morning seance with old ladies who were authorities on closets and young ladies who wanted the 'cutcheon on the dressing-room door to match a mauve skirt had been particularly exhausting, his friend the editor man called and told him of a place that is so quiet and restful that even the noise of the fourth of July is unknown in its secluded precincts. It was in Michigan, four hours ride from Chicago, and is called Diamond Lake. There, surrounded by wooded hills, their sides covered with giant maple, beach and elm trees, the air filled with the summer song of the cicada and the forest solitudes ringing with the song of the woodthrush, this peerless lake lies. Clear as a diamond, the water sparkles in the sun, and in the center an emerald is set — an island with high banks and covered with a primeval forest growth. They lunched together and forgot business and then took the 3 o'clock train on the Grand Trunk railway for this earthly paradise. It was only four hours run to Cassopolis, though the traveler had journeyed third-way to Detroit, as the train reaches New York in twenty-seven hours. The country station had its inevitable "bus" to convey travelers to Forest Hall, the hotel that on a hill overlooking the lake, yet in the midst of a deep forest, welcomed the fisherman and artist; but they preferred to walk, and the shady lane — on one side tall elms and on the other a hedge, reminding them of a byway in Kent — brought them to the colony of cottages that nestle on the side of the lake.



VIEW AT DIAMOND LAKE.

Like the lotus eaters they had forgotten home and worldly cares, and, as they had dined sumptuously on the train they sought the shore and there, like the Argonauts,

> "They sat them down upon the yellow sands
> And said 'we will return no more.'"
>
> "There is sweet music here that softer falls,
> Than petals of blown roses on the grass."
>
> "Music that softer on the spirit lies
> Than tired eyelids on tired eyes,
> Or sleep dropped down from the blissful skies."

They fished and caught pike, perch and bass by moonlight and in the gray dawn; they smoked and dreamed in lazy hammocks when the noontide heat rested on the lake and made the deep shade of the spreading elms a luxury, and at evening the gentle ripple of the water on the sides of the boat or the distant call of the whip-poor-will were the only disturbing sounds.

Since that first visit the architect has made many more, and his fish stories are as numerous as the sketches he has drawn of possible summer cottages on the shores and island, and he says that Diamond Lake, its accessibility from Chicago and Detroit as well as other cities, and its natural beauty, makes it by far the most beautiful summer resting place he has seen in the western states.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than $5,000 are not reported.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architect Frederic W. Brown: For Depew Improvement Company, a two-story bank building, at Depew, New York; will be built of brick and stone, with tile roof; interior will be finished in mosaic, marble, and hardwood; second floor will have steel ceiling; cost $18,000. For Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, a two-story depot at Wellsville, New York; will consist of main building and two wings, with telegraph tower on roof; will be built of stone and brick, with tile roof; cost $10,000.

Architects M. E. Beebe & Son: For Board of Trade, a one-story addition to Board of Trade building, 60 by 132 feet, northeast corner Seneca and Pearl streets; will be built of brick; mosaic and marble corridors, and hardwood finish; cost $20,000. For H. L. Woodworth, a frame apartment house; to be erected on north side of Hertel avenue, near Delaware avenue; cost $6,000.

Architect Louis Saenger: For Julius Bins, alterations in malt house, northeast corner Eagle and Watson streets; new malt kiln and boiler house; cost $15,000.

Architects Metzger and Greenfield: For C. F. Drum, a three-story building, 25 feet front and 104 feet deep, west side of Michigan street, just north of Eagle street; will be built of dressed stone and Pompeiian brick; ground floor will be fitted for a tailor store, and will have a large plate glass front; cost $10,000.

Architect W. H. Archer: For Mr. Claxton, a two and one-half-story Colonial residence, 25 by 45 feet; will be built of frame; interior will be fitted with tiling, mantels, plate and stained glass, electric bells, etc; cost $6,000. For Mr. Kelley, Potomac avenue, a Colonial residence, two and one-half stories, 25 by 45 feet; built of frame; will be fitted with all modern improvements; cost $7,000. For the Hornellsville Y. M. C. A., a three-story Y. M. C. A. building; will be built of brick and finished in natural wood. For the St. John's Church, Oneida, New York, a church of general Gothic style, to be erected on Main street; the exterior will be of cut stone, with slate roof and metal cornices; the interior will be finished in natural wood. For the Church Charity Foundation, of Buffalo, a stone chapel, at the northeast corner of Front avenue and Rhode Island street; will be built of cut Medina stone and finished in natural wood; cost $12,000.

Architects Green & Wicks: For the Depew Improvement Company, a hotel, to be built at Depew; it will be built of brick and stone, and will cost about $16,000.

Architects Bethune, Bethune & Fuchs: For H. Messersmith, a three-story brick dwelling, to be built at 392 Summer street; cost $10,000.

Architect F. C. H. Mohr: For Philip Machemer, a three-story brick store and dwelling; to be built at the northwest corner of Broadway and Johnson streets; cost $8,400.

Architects Eckel & Ackerman: For C. W. Arend, a handsome two-story apartment house; to be built on Niagara street, north of Auburn avenue; cost $8,000.

The Crosstown Street Railway Company will build a brick carhouse, 62 by 252 feet, on its property on Michigan street; it will cost $8,000.

Architect George Cary has finished plans for a handsome three-story dwelling, to be built for Mrs. James P. White, on North street, at the head of Park street; it will be built of light buff brick with enameled terra cotta trimmings, and will be fitted with every modern convenience; the estimated cost is $35,000. The same architect has prepared the plans for a palatial three-story brick and stone residence, to be built for Charles H. Williams, at No. 672 Delaware avenue; the dimensions will be 58 by 80 feet; it will cost $70,000, and will be fitted with electric lighting, steam heating and sanitary plumbing apparatus.

Architect A. E. Koehn: For Rung Brothers, a five-story brick apartment house, near the southwest corner of Main street and Glenwood avenue; it will have a frontage of 55 feet on Glenwood avenue, and will be 90 feet deep; cost $50,000.

Architect M. Hilberger has prepared plans for a brick malt kiln, 52 by 65 feet; to be built for the C. J. Curtiss estate, near the northeast corner of Pratt and William streets; it will cost $12,000.

Architect Carl Schmitt: For the Church of the Transfiguration, a brick parsonage at the northwest corner of Mills and Stanislaus streets; cost $6,600.

Matthias Strauss will build a five-story brick factory at 783, 785 William street; frontage 36 feet by depth of 160 feet; the plans were drawn by Architect Fred Hampsell; cost $8,000.

The Sisters of Charity Hospital will build a brick boiler house and chimney at the southwest corner of Main street and Delaware avenue, to cost $6,000.

Architect C. M. Seckner, of Chicago, has prepared plans for a frame grain elevator, 48 by 100 by 148 feet on the south side of Elk street, corner of the Abbott Road and Lake Shore tracks; to be erected for Churchill Company, of Cleveland; cost $20,000.

Architect James R. Kimball: For W. D. Doherty, a four-story brick store and dwelling; to be built on the north side of William street, 55 feet west of Krettner street; cost $11,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects D. H. Burnham & Company have completed drawings for the eighteen-story and basement office building, to be erected at Van Buren and Dearborn streets and Plymouth place for L. G. Fisher; it will be named the Fisher building; it will be of brown terra cotta and steel construction, have all the necessary modern conveniences and cost $500,000. Also completed plans and are now getting in the foundations for the fourteen-story building to be erected at the corner of Michigan and Woodward avenues, Detroit, Michigan, for Mabley & Company; the exterior will be of light buff terra cotta and the building will be of steel construction and have all the best of modern appliances and cost about $800,000; there will be 15,000 square feet on a floor and the first eight floors will be used for dry goods and general merchandise, the balance will be fitted up for offices.

Architects Sierks & Meyer: For Hinrich Bros., a three-story and basement store and flat building, 24 by 122 feet in size; to be erected at 282 West Chicago avenue; the front will be of blue Bedford stone, the interior to be finished up in Georgia pine, have the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For A. P. Green, a three-story residence, 25 by 77 feet in size; to be erected at 4814 Grand boulevard; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Sidney A. Kent, a four-story store and flat building, 172 by 155 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue; it will have two fronts of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings, hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, etc. For Ullman Strong, a three-story residence, 50 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Kenilworth; it will be of stone foundation and frame, have all the plumbing specialties, electric light, etc.

Architects Beers, Clay & Dutton: For J. F. Jelke, a three-story residence, 31 by 76 feet in size; to be erected at 516 La Salle avenue; to have a handsome front of Roman pressed brick, with golden, semi-glazed, terra cotta trimmings, hardwood interior finish, the best of modern sanitary arrangements, gas and electric fixtures, etc., cost $30,000.

Architect D. A. Lapointe: For Edgar A. Hall, addition and remodeling building at 1357 Fulton street; new stone front, new plumbing, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Thomas H. Mullay: For V. Schmit, a three-story flat building, 25 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Grace street; to be of pressed brick, stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundries, furnaces, etc.

Architects Ostling Brothers: For K. Christman, a four-story store and flat building, 76 by 100 feet in size, to be erected at State and Forty-sixth streets; it will have a blue Bedford stone and pressed brick front, Georgia pine and oak finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, etc., the cost will be about $50,000. For S. Harnstrom, a four-story and basement apartment house, 45 by 96 feet in size; to be erected at St. James place near Lincoln Park; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern plumbing, electric light, etc., and cost about $30,000.

Architect M. H. Vail: For R. I. Bennett, two three-story apartment houses, each 54 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Paulina street and Sunnyside avenue, Ravenswood; they will have very neatly designed fronts of pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmings, hardwood finish, the best of sanitary improvements, laundries, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Hessenmueller & Meldahl: For the Wicker Park Hall Company, a four-story store and hall building, 96 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at North avenue near Milwaukee avenue; it will be of stone front, have hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect F. D. Thompson: For R. M. Lackey, a three-story department store, 53 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have interior finished throughout in selected red oak, maple floors, plate glass windows, the necessary sanitary plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect W. J. Edbrooke: For Edgar Cook, a two-story and attic residence, 45 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Pontiac; it will be of frame construction, the Colonial style of architecture, have hardwood interior finish, electric wiring, the best of sanitary improvements, heating, etc. Also for George Lefler, a pretty two-story residence, 32 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Pontiac; to be of frame with stone basement; have the moderu plumbing, electric light, steam heating, etc. Also made drawings for a one-story Town Hall, 40 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Saunemin, Illinois; it will be in the Colouial style, have Georgia pine, natural finish, gallery, stage, platform, etc. Also two-story and basement building on Ashland boulevard; pressed brick front, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For Frederick Klingenhagen, a three-story apartment house, 25 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Washtenaw avenue and Congress street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, the moderu sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. For Silas Tucker, remodeling residence at 665 Park avenue; new front of stone and pressed brick, new plumbing, gas fixtures, ranges, fireplaces, heating.

Architects Hallstrom & Ockerlund: For Niels & Ockerlund, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Belmont avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc. Also making plans for a four-story flat building; to be erected at Sedgwick street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect Charles S. Frost: Making plans for a railway station, to be erected at Winnetka for the Chicago & North-Western Railway; also one to be erected at Elmhurst; also one to be built at New Ulm, main; they will be of pressed brick with stone trimmiugs, have slate roof, and tile roof, hardwood finish, plumbing, etc.

Architects Handy & Cady: For J. L. Cochran, a two-story residence, 30 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Winthrop avenue, Edgewater; to be of frame construction with exterior of plaster and shingles; the interior to be finished in oak for the first story and the rest of hard pine; will put in all the plumbing specialties, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For Max Tonk, a four-story store and flat building, 48 by 113 feet in size; to be erected at Webster avenue near Racine avenue; to be of buff pressed brick front with Bedford stone trimmiugs, have all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures steam heating, etc.

Architect I. C. Zarbell: For W. D. Hillabrant, a four-story and basement apartment house, 44 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at 2341 to 2343 Calumet avenue; it will have a handsome stoue front, hardwood interior finish, the best of modern sanitary arrangements, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc.; the cost will be about $30,000; also taking figures on a three-story and basement store and flat building; 25 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at 4231 South Halsted street; to be of stone front, have Georgia pine and oak finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, steam heating, etc.

Architect M. R. Carpenter: For J. Entzminger, a three-story flat; 22 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 1194 Wilton avenue; it will be of stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.; also making plans for a two-story frame residence, to be erected at Rogers Park; stone basement, hardwood interior finish, sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architects Stiles & Stone: For W. T. Roberts, a two-story flat, 23 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Albany avenue; to have a stone front, sanitary plumbing, heating, etc. For Niell & Mahnke, a three-story and basement apartment house; 100 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Calumet avenue and Forty-fifth street; it will have cut stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc. For D. C. Butts, a three-story apartment house, 100 by 122 feet in size; to be erected at Fifty-seventh and Sangamon streets; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern conveniences and cost $48,000; also a three-story flat building for same owner on Peoria street between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; it will be 33 by 70 feet in size; pressed brick and stone front, have all improvements and cost $15,000. Also three-story flat building, 36 by 70 feet in size, for same owner at Green between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; pressed brick and stoue front, hardwood finish, etc.; cost $15,000. Also on Green street north of Fifth-seveuth street, a three-story flat building, 42 by 50 feet in size. Also three-story flat building, 25 by 48 feet in size; to be built on Fifty-seventh street west of Green street.

Architect C. R. Adams: For Mrs. J. S. Ziegler, a four-story apartment house, 60 by 77 feet in size; to be erected at Schiller street, ninety feet east of Clark street; the first story will be of stone and the rest of pressed brick and stone; have interior finished in oak, the moderu sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architect A. F. Hussander: For J. A. Miller, a three-story and basement flat, 22 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Roscoe street near Clark street; it will have a stone front, oak finish, plumbing, etc. Also letting contracts for a two-story frame house, 24 by 45 feet in size; to be built at Austin for A. B. Hartman; stone basement, hardwood fiuish, the modern sanitary conveniences, gas fixtures, mantels, furnace, etc.

Architect John E. Voss: Made drawings for three two-story residences, to be built at Auburn Park for M. Randolph; they will have buff pressed brick fronts with Bedford stone trimmings, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For Newberry Library, two four-story and basement apartment houses, 60 by 152 feet, 24 by 47 feet, and 24 by 39 feet in size; to be erected at the northwest corner of Oak and State streets; the fronts will be of red pressed brick with red terra cotta trimmings and brownstone; they will be of fireproof coustruction, and have all the best of modern conveniences, electric light, steam heating, refrigerators, etc.

Architect J. H. Wagner: For Gormully & Jeffery, an eight-story factory, 120 feet front; to be erected at Franklin and Pearson streets; pressed brick and stone front, elevators, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For Frank C. O'Day, a two-story and basement flat building, 134 by 30 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Taylor street and Kedzie avenue; to have a pressed brick and stone front, plumbiug, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For John Peterson, a three-story and basement flat building, 46 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Abbott court near Diversey avenue; Bedford stone front, the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water system, electric light, marble and tile work, steam heating, etc. Also made drawings for a three-story factory, 50 by 154 feet in size; to be erected at Aurora for the Aurora Automatic Machinery Company; to be of common brick, have the necessary plumbing, gas fitting, heating, etc.

Architect A. G. Ferree: For N. P. Severin, a two-story flat building, 23 by 51 feet in size; to be built at Harvard avenue near Seventy-third street; it will have a stone front, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.

Architect Julian Barnes: For J. R. Oughton, a two-story and basement residence, 45 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at Dwight, Illinois; it will be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, all modern conveniences, hot-water heating; cost about $35,000; it will be in the Colonial style of architecture and of handsome design. Also made drawiugs for a pretty two-story basement and attic residence, 55 by 67 feet in size; to be

erected at Ottawa, Illinois; it will be of stone basement and pressed brick superstructure, have the interior elegantly finished in hardwoods, the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, etc. Also making drawings for a two-story school, 42 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at Kingston, Illinois.

Architects Murphy & Camp: For H. C. Lotus, a four-story store and flat building, 22 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at 2354 Cottage Grove avenue; it will have two stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, etc. For Frank Muldoon, a three-story flat building, 25 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at 932 Forestville avenue; to be of stone front, have sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects McMurray & Morehouse: For W. A. Washburn, a two-story residence, 40 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Hancock, Michigan; to be of frame with stone basement, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnace, etc. For Dr. E. G. Linn, a two-story frame residence; to be built at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For W. A. Weed, a two-story frame residence; to be built at New Buffalo, Michigan; plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect W. J. Van Kenren: For F. Wisner, a two-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at Calumet avenue near Thirty-ninth street; it will be of cut stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Mrs. McDonald, a two-story residence, 24 by 55 feet in size; to be built at Calumet avenue near Fortieth street; it will have a stone front, the sanitary conveniences, furnace, etc. For William Goelitz & Bro., a three-story apartment house, 87 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; it will have a front of buff pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, all the modern conveniences, oak finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect George Kingsley: For Sophie Seidell, a four-story and basement apartment building, 49 by 123 feet in size; to be erected at Noble and Superior streets; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, hardwood finish, etc. For J. L. Barron, a two-story flat building, 26 by 58 feet in size; to be built at Flournoy street.

Architect Simeon B. Eisendrath: For Joseph N. Eisendrath, a four-story and basement factory, 75 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Armitage avenue, Canal place and Clybourn Junction; to be of common brick, mill construction, have plumbing, electric light, etc. Also made drawings for a six-story apartment house, 70 by 126 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Ellis avenue and Thirty-fifth street; to be of pressed brick and stone fronts, have the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, specially designed sideboards and consoles, laundry driers, electric wiring, elevators, marble, and tile and mosaic work, etc.

Architects D. E. & O. H. Postle: For J. M. Blackburn, a two-story frame residence, 31 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Elgin, Illinois; stone basement, hardwood finish, modern plumbing, mantels, tile bathroom, gas fixtures, hot-water heating. For G. F. Whidden, a two-story frame residence, 29 by 54 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; stone basement, the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures. For D. C. Cook, remodeling factory at Elgin; steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architects Schroeder & Koster: For Messrs. Greenwald & Blum, a two-story and basement store, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 4727 and 4729 Ashland avenue; to be of stone and ornamental iron front, have the necessary plumbing, hardwood finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect Howard Van Doren Shaw: For E. A. Fargo, a handsome two-story basement and attic residence in the Colonial style of architecture; it will be 40 by 52 feet in size; of frame construction with stone foundations, have elegant hardwood interior finish, the best of modern open sanitary improvements.

Architect H. C. Koll: For W. F. Quick, two two-story frame residences, 30 by 46 feet each; to have stone basements, hardwood finish, the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.; to be erected at Oak Park.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by L. Mendenhall: There is no very material change in the outlook as to business, although there seems to be a hopeful feeling for fall work. The bulk of the business, as near as I can determine from conversations with various contractors, is suburban. Cincinnati's improvement in this direction is very satisfactory and encouraging. Mr. Henry Hanna, one of Cincinnati's millionaires, has built for himself a monument in the shape of a donation of $50,000 to our University, thus allowing the erection of a wing to the already beautiful structure in Burnet Woods. It is very probable that a donor will be found for the other wing.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons are well employed on the following: Residence for George B. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: stone, slate roof, steam heat, hardwood, stained glass, grates, mantels, electric lighting, gas, plumbing; cost $25,000. Flat building for J. H. Peters; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, blinds, fire escape, etc; cost not given; size 26 by 80 feet; four stories high. Plans for north wing (Hanna Hall) for the University of Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, steam heat, slate roof, etc.; cost $45,000. For Reed Case, Cincinnati, four dwellings; materials: frame, slate roof, wood mantels, pine finish, gas, plumbing, grates, etc.; cost $23,000. For Mrs. Anna Foley, a flat building; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, pine finish, wood and iron mantels, gas, grates, plumbing; cost $9,000.

Architect S. S. Godley reports a remodeling job for William Klappert, Riverside, Ohio; it will be equivalent to a new house, and will cost $3,000.

Architect Gustave W. Drach reports: For J. H. Barr, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, grates, mantels, pine finish, gas, plumbing, etc; cost $4,000. Houses for Charles Barnes, Newport, Kentucky; materials: frame, shingle roof, gas, plumbing, blinds, mantels, grates, etc.; cost $10,000.

Architects Gianinni & Moorman have prepared plans for residence for L. Williams, Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: frame, slate roof, wood mantels, grates, stained glass, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc; cost $6,000. This firm is also engaged on the plans for alterations and additions to a schoolhouse in Warsaw, Indiana. They have also drawn the plans for the large new brick schoolhouse at Osgood, Indiana.

Architect Paul C. Pape has drawn plans for a large flat building; materials: pressed brick, terra cotta, tin roof, gas, grates, mantels, plumbing, iron front, etc.; cost not given.

Architect J. G. Steinkamp has drawn plans for a flat building for the Orr estate; materials: pressed brick, elevators, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, glass, blinds, etc.; cost not given.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report as follows: For the Second Presbyterian Church, at Bloomington, Illinois, a church edifice; materials: stone, tile roof, furnace, stained glass, hardwood pews, tiling, organ, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost $40,000. This firm is quite successful in the planning and designing of churches, and this is one of their best.

Architects Des Jardins & Hayward have drawn plans for two houses for Albert Mayer, Cincinnati; materials: frame, pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, blinds, grates, mantels, etc.; cost $15,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner reports as follows: Remodeling job for James Hart; it will be general in its character, and cost $4,000. For Edward P. Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: pressed brick, tile roof, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, hardwood finish, etc; cost $20,000. Flats for James Gray, Covington, Kentucky; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, blinds, etc.; cost $12,000. Residence for G. S. Sykes, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, stained glass, gas, mantels, grates, furnace, plumbing, etc.; cost $9,000. For the New Jerusalem Society, a church edifice; this will be a beautiful structure, built in the Spanish style of architecture, but the details are not ready for publication.

Architects J. H. Boll & Co. report as follows: For the Longworth Estate, Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, a flat building; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, pine finish, grates, mantels, blinds, gas, plumbing; cost not given. For Thomas Webb, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost $12,000.

Louis C. Belmont has the contract for the remodeling of the Lincoln Clubhouse. The work will be quite extensive and cost about $25,000.

Architects Dittoe & Wisenall have prepared plans as follows: For John M. Fanger, a residence; materials: frame, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost $9,000. Residence for Drausin Wulsin; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, gas, plumbing, mantels, stained, glass, etc.; cost not given. A store building for Bradford Skinkle, Covington, Kentucky; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, iron front, gas, plumbing, etc; size 65 by 85 feet, three stories; cost $12,000. For John Mulvihill, Cincinnati, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost $6,000. Hotel for Oakley, Ohio, for William A. White; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, plumbing, grates, mantels, blinds, pine finish; cost $5,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Lehman & Schmitt, 619 Garfield building, have prepared plans for a $15,000 National Guard Armory, at Geneva, Ohio.

Architect E. E. Smith, 44 Euclid avenue, reports a five-story brick stone, iron and steel warehouse building, being erected on Middle street, for Mrs. Catherine Haag; hydraulic freight elevator, steam heat and gravel roof; cost $18,000. For A. G. Harbaugh he has $5,000 modern frame residence, to be built in East Cleveland; furnace heat, slate roof, electric wiring.

Architect A. A. French, 801 Cuyahoga building, reports a four-story, brick, stone and steel business and apartment block, to be built on St. Clair street, for Milton Morton; gravel roof, galvanized iron cornice and skylight, steel ceilings in stores, steam heat, sixteen suites of rooms with plumbing to each; cost $22,000.

Architect J. B. Shengle, 714 Permanent building, reports a church building, for the Asbury M. E. Church, on Superior street, 52 by 95 feet in size; frame, slate roof, finished basement, auditorium 400 seats, Sunday school 300 seats, furnace heat; cost $8,000.

Architect A. N. Oviatt, 461 Arcade, reports a modern store and frame residence, for Dr. W. H. Knowles, to be built on Kensington street; slate roof, hardwood throughout, electric wires for lights and bells; cost $12,000.

Architect M. M. Gleichman, 5 Euclid avenue, has a four-story pressed brick, stone and steel business block for James Benda; steam heat, plumbing; cost $12,000.

Architect V. E. Gregg, Garfield building, has plans for a four-story brick and steel-frame factory building, for the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio; 50 by 350 feet in size. Also for a three-story office building, 65 by 100 feet; cost $70,000.

Architects Coburn, Barnum & Beues, 40 Blackstone building, are preparing plans for a three-story stone electrical laboratory building for Case School of Applied Science; to be fitted up with all modern improvements for the teaching of electricity; the cost will probably be about $30,000. They are also preparing plans for a new stone church building of St. Paul's P. E. parish, East Cleveland.

Architect C. F. Schweinfurth, 33 Blackstone building, has plans prepared for the erection of a twelve-story modern office building, for the McAllister-Dall Company; to be built at the northwest corner of the public square. For A. L. Withington, treasurer of the Society for Savings, he has commenced the erection of a $15,000 stone residence on Euclid avenue near Giddings avenue.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Donaldson & Meier: For John M. Donaldson, a three-story brick double residence, to be erected on south side of Alfred street between Brush and Beaubien streets; cost $12,000. For Henry J. Meier, a two-story pressed brick and stone residence, to be erected on southwest corner of Brush and Brady streets; cost $9,000. For John H. Avery, three-story brick addition to residence corner Jefferson avenue and Chene street; size 35 by 39 feet; cost $7,000.

Architects John Scott & Co.: For Alfred E. Bonsfield, a three-story brick and stone residence, to be erected corner Center and Johnson streets, Bay City, Michigan; cost $25,000.

Architect Richard E. Roseman: For Edwin F. Conely, a three-story pressed brick and brownstone residence; to be erected on Second avenue between Warren and Hancock avenues; cost $10,000.

Architects Malcombson & Higginbotham: For Ypsilanti Opera House Company, a three-story brick opera house, size 50 by 100 feet; cost $15,000.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For Edgar S. Dean, a two-and-one-half-story frame residence; to be erected on southwest corner Second and Pingree avenues; size 32 by 54 feet; cost $5,500. For Mrs. Susan Stewart, a three-story double brick residence; to be erected on southeast corner Cass and Forest avenues; size 39 by 49 feet; cost $9,000.

Architects Speir & Rohns: For Professor Wagner, of Michigan University, a two-story stone and frame residence; to be erected at Ann Arbor, Michigan; cost $5,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For Drs. Henry L. O. Betz and Albert Lodge, an office building, to be erected on south side of Duffield street near Woodward; cost $8,000. For Schilling Corset Company, a five-story brick factory building, to be erected on corner Hancock and St. Aubin avenue; size 166 by 93 feet; cost $20,000. For United States Capsule Company, a three-story brick factory building, to be erected on corner Joseph Campau and Wright streets; size 160 by 75 feet; cost $14,000. For William Bogdell, a three-story brick residence, to be erected on Cass between Canfield and Forest avenue; cost $12,000. For Lawrence Depew, a three-story brick residence, on Forest avenue between John R and Brush streets; cost $6,000.

Architect Joseph E. Mills: For Marlette School Board, a two story seven-room school building, to be erected at Marlette, Michigan; cost $12,000. For St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Society, a frame church building, to be erected on corner of Poplar and Maybury avenues; cost $6,000.

Architect William S. Joy: For William T. McGraw, a four-story eight-flat apartment building, to be erected on Grand River avenue near Ferry Park; cost $22,000.

Architect Walter S. Vivier: For Twelfth Street Baptist Church Society, a brick church, to be erected corner Grand River and Calumet avenues; size 82 by 97 feet; cost $13,000.

Architect W. D. Butterfield: For J. D. Butterfield, a two-story brick and stone residence, to be erected on Putman near Second avenue; cost $6,000.

Duluth, Minn.—Architect Charles McMillan: For Masonic Temple Association, a pressed brick, four-story temple; size, 50 by 134 feet.

Erie, Pa.—Architect J. W. Yard: For S. A. Davenport, a two-story pressed brick and stone residence; size, 48 by 56 feet; cost $15,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architects Van Brunt & Howe: For Kansas City Stock Yards, a four-story pressed brick office building, to be erected on Sixteenth street and State Line; size, 247 by 47 feet; cost $60,000.

Lincoln, Ill.—Architect S. Bullard, Springfield, Illinois: For Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. M. Tinon, a story-and-a-half brick church; size, 78 by 120 feet; cost $20,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Marshall & Ryder: For F. B. Marshall, a two-and-one-half story and basement stone and frame residence, to be erected on Prospect avenue and Park place; size 32 by 41 feet; cost $7,000. For T. L. Kelley, a two-and-one half story and basement pressed brick residence, to be erected on Prospect Hill; size 26 by 52 feet; cost $7,000.

Architect A. V. Wiskocil: For the Bohemian-American Hall Association, a three-story hall and clubhouse, to be erected on Twelfth and Wine streets; size 70 by 125 feet; cost $22,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect F. G. Corser: For the Sisters of the Poor, a home for the aged, to be erected on Second street and Broadway Northeast; to be of solid brick and stone, five stories and basement; size, 170 by 40 feet; cost $50,000.

Architects Orff & Joralemon: For Sheboygan, Wisconsin, an eight-room schoolhouse; cost $17,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect Ross Proctor: Plans have been accepted for the North Presbyterian Church, to be erected on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny; cost $50,000.

Architect Stotz: For the Exchange National Bank, Wheeling, West Virginia, a five-story granite and brick building; upper stories will be used for offices; size, 40 by 87 feet; cost $50,000. For George E. Sufferstern, a five-story granite and brick store and warehouse building, to be erected at Wheeling, West Virginia; size, 126 by 87 feet.

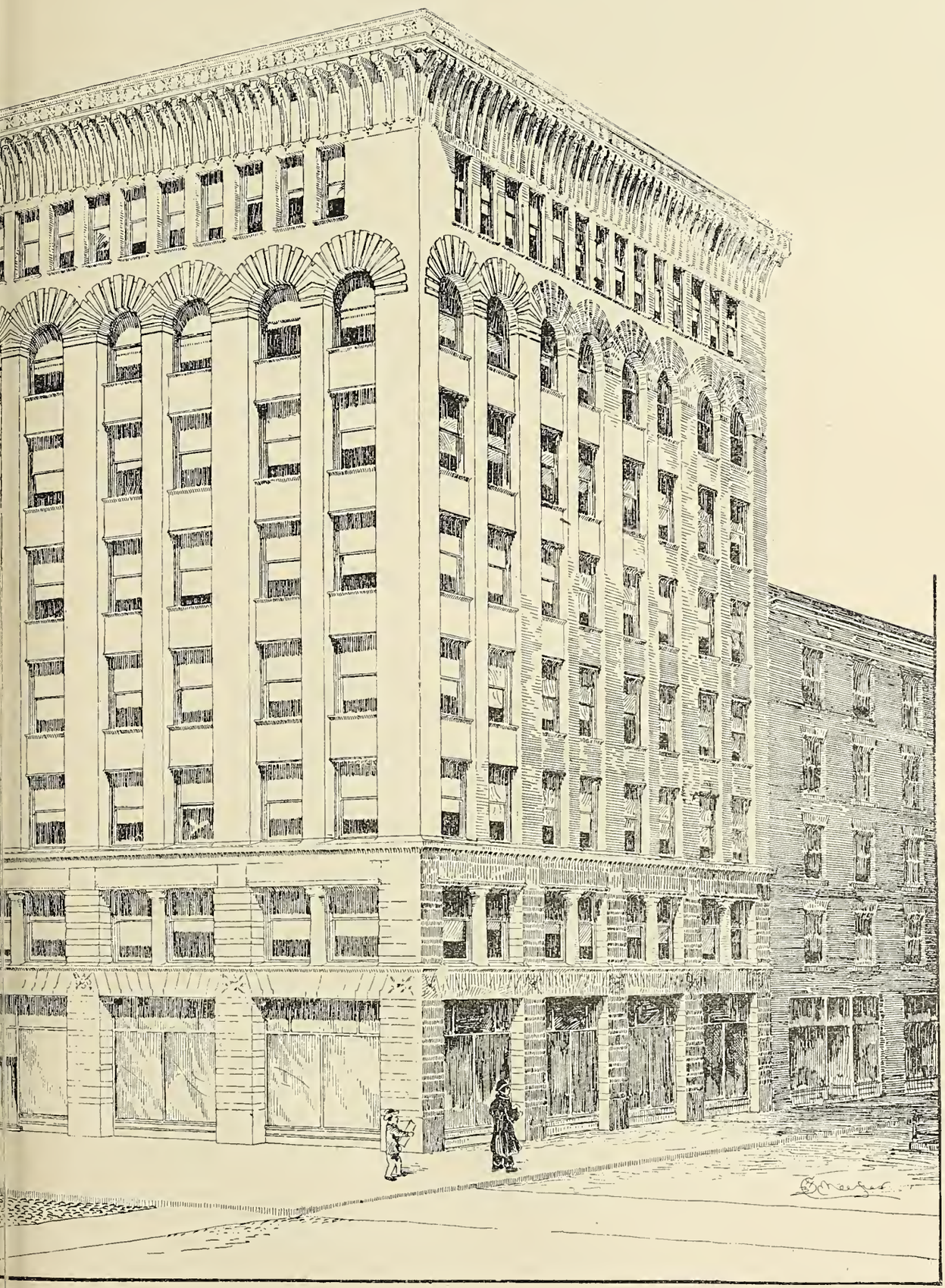
Architects Bartberger & East: For Defiance, Ohio, a pressed brick Presbyterian church; cost $25,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Barnett & Haynes: For E. P. Bell, residence to be erected in Washington Terrace, in Bell place; cost $30,000.



THE OCCIDENTAL BUILDING

JOHN M. VAN O



R L. H. FREER, CHICAGO.

ARCHITECT.



THE OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, FOR L. H. FREER, CHICAGO.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, ARCHITECT.



COURTHOUSE, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

WAIT & CUTTER, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON.



ROW OF DWELLINGS, SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES, NEW YORK.

Brickwork, except face brick, done by the graduates of the bricklaying classes of 1893-4 of New York Trade School.



JAQUES MARQUETTE.
Born in Laon, Picardy, 1637. He accompanied Joliet through Illinois and down the Mississippi as a missionary.



PIERRE MOREAU.
Called "La Taupine," an Indian trader, in whose cabin Marquette died, in 1675.



LOUIS JOLIET.
Born in Quebec, 1645. Appointed by Frontenac to head the expedition to and down the Mississippi.



HENRI DE TONTY.
An Italian. Companion of La Salle on his voyage in 1682.



JEAN BAPTISTE TALON,
Who, as head of church affairs, named Marquette to accompany Joliet.



CHICAGOU.
Warrior of the Illinois tribe.



LITTLE PANTHER.
An Iroquois of the Seneca tribe.



BIG SNAKE.
A Winnebago.



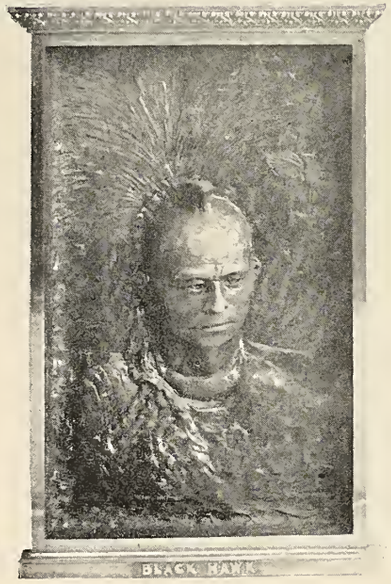
ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE.
Entered upon exploration of Northwest 1643.
Killed by his followers in Texas, 1687.



FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR OF CANADA,
Who appointed Joliet.



DANIEL GRAYSOLON DE L'HUT.
Contemporaneous with La Salle.



BLACK HAWK.
Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who incited the Black Hawk war. Deposed in 1833.



WAR EAGLE.
A Pottowatomie.



BROWN MOOSE.
Mohawk chief.



CHASSAGOAC.
Of the Illinois tribe.

BRONZE PORTRAITS FOR MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

MODELED BY EDWARD KEMEYS, SCULPTOR. CAST BY WINSLOW BROS. CO., CHICAGO.



MOUNT AUBURN BAPTIST CHURCH, CINCINNATI.

CRAPSEY & BROWN, ARCHITECTS.



PRICE HILL M. E. CHURCH, CINCINNATI.

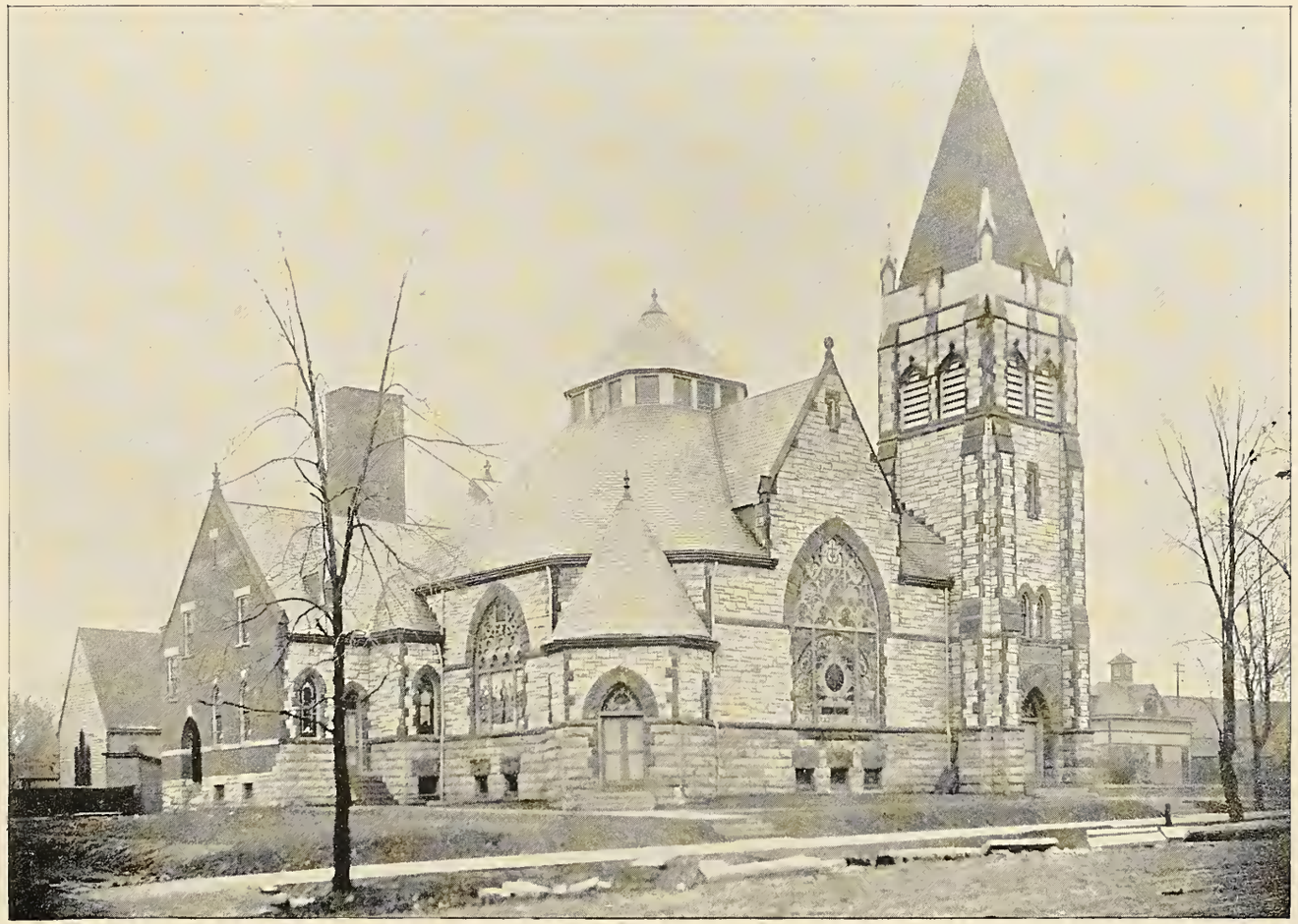
CRAPSEY & BROWN, ARCHITECTS.



RESIDENCE OF C. B. CONGDON, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

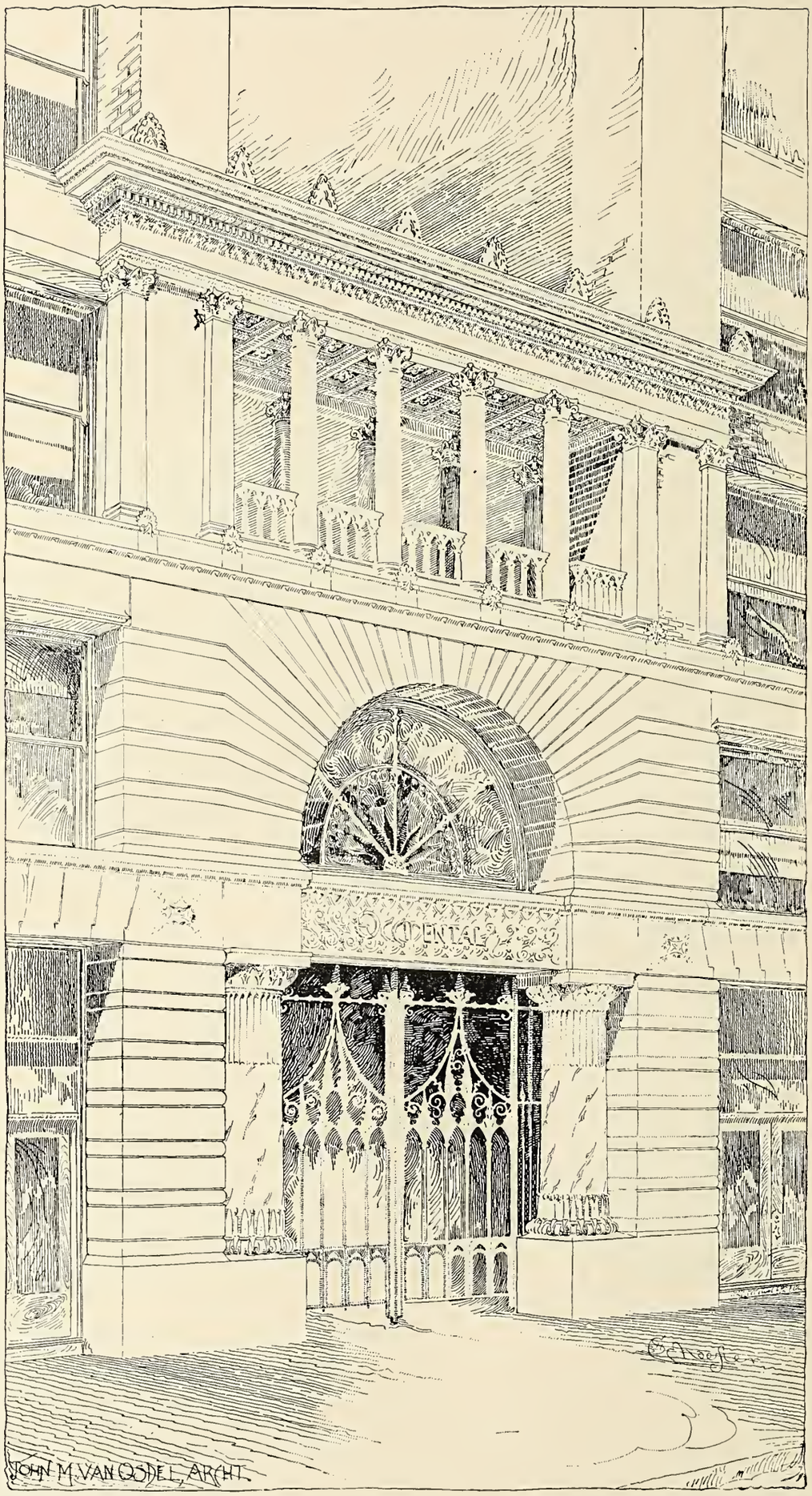
A. M. F. COLTON & SON, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.



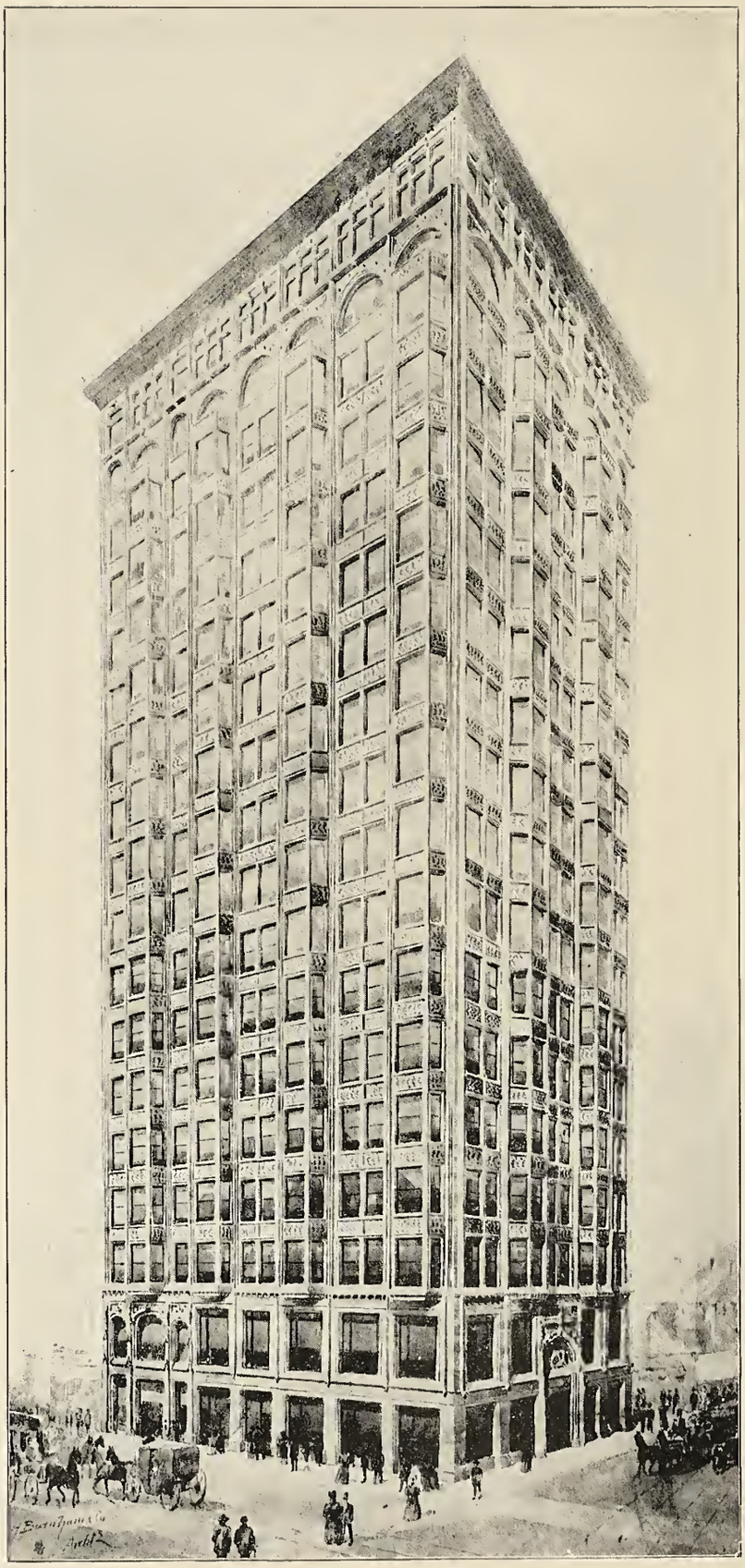
M. E. CHURCH, LONDON, OHIO.

CRAPSEY & BROWN, ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



ENTRANCE, THE OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, FOR L. H. FREER, CHICAGO.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, ARCHITECT.



THE FISHER OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO

D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS.



THE MABLEY BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM
FOR MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

Dan Everett Waid Architect.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FOSTORIA, OHIO.

Crapsey & Brown, Architects, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 01195 2504